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OF THE

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VOLUME LVII

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

TO THE

SESSIONAL PAPERS

OF THE

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

FIFTH SESSION, THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT, 1921

A

Acadia University—Correspondence *re* employment of students in Department of Mines 109
Agriculture—Amount of money expended by Dominion Government to assist in each Province 127
Agriculture—Report of Department of—year, 1920 15
Agricultural Instruction Act—1919-1920 15*a*
Agricultural Fertilizers Act—O. in C. transferring to Department of Agriculture 180
Air Board—Report of year 1920 137
Alderson, George B., *re* compensation for slaughter of 245 hogs, etc. 131
Alderson, George B., copy of Report of Inspector *re* slaughter of hogs, etc.. 131*a*
Anthracite Coal—*re* average prices paid for years—1914-1915-1916-1917-1918 and 1919 73
Auditor General's Report, Vols. I, II, III and IV, 1920 1
Automobiles—Number of, in use in Ottawa, owned by Government..... 174

B

Bankruptcy Act—General Rules and Forms, *re* 58
Blue Books—Number of, published in 1919—Number in both languages, 1919, etc. 119
Board of Pension Commissioners at Ottawa—Names, salary, medical diplomas, etc..... 97
Bonded Liquor Warehouse Licenses—number of, granted to Alberta since 1917, etc. 123
Bonds and Securities—Statement of, since February, 1920 59
Box cars ordered for C. N. Rys., when ordered, names of firms, tenders for same, etc. 106
British Isles, number of employees of Canadian Government, in 133
Brunelle, Mrs., *re* application of, to Government for a pension 141
Butter and Cheese—number of pounds each year exported since 1910—value of same 122
Butter and cheese—number of pounds each year imported since 1910 122

C

Canada West Indies Trade Agreement—Copy of, 1920..... 71
Canada West Indies Conference, 1920.. 138
Canada Temperance Act, *re* coming into force of Act in New Brunswick 179
Canadian Wheat Board—Report of year 1920 .....
Canadian Air Force—Regulations of... 52
Canadian Expeditionary Force.—Routine Orders promulgated—1920 66
Canadian Militia and Expeditionary Force—*re* appointments, promotions and retirements 84
Canadian *Recruit*—Steamer—*re* loss of, etc., 1919 78
Canadian *Spinner*—Steamer—*re* accident to, etc., 1919 78
Canadian National Railways—number of persons employed on 135
Canadian Northern Railway System—Report of Directors of year 1920 152
Canadian Northern Railway—Pay of certain classes of employees on..... 153
Canadian Northern Railway—number of officials employed by, prior to acquisition by Government..... 157
Canadian Expeditionary Force—Total number of enlistments in, from 1914 to Nov., 1918 161
Canal Statistics for year 1920..... 20*a*
Cars, Locomotives, and R lling Stock generally, number of, ordered by Government, years 1918, 1919 and 1920.. 120
Chloride of Sodium—Correspondence *re* rights in Township No. 88, Ranges 7 and 8, etc., in Alta. 95
Civil Service Commission—Report *re* retirement of members of Civil Service 51*b*
Civil Service Commission—Report of, 1920 32
Civil Service Insurance Act—Statement for year 1920..... 48
Civil Service—Working hours Inside Service—Salaries, bonus, etc..... 74
Civil Service—Number of employees in 1913 and number of, in 1920..... 104

C

Civil Service—Number of employees in Inside Service, all Departments, December, 1920 175
Commercial Agencies—respecting appointments, names of countries 88
Consolidated Railway Act of Canada—Correspondence with Province of Manitoba, respecting 167
Convention—Copy of, between Canada and United States *re* extradition of deserter of family, etc. 168*a*
Credits advanced to Allied Powers by Government of Canada 130
Criminal Statistics ..... VJ*d*
Customs and Inland Revenue, year ended March 31, 1920 11
Customs shipping, etc., year ended March 31, 1920 ..... 11*f*
Customs Department at Toronto—names and salaries of examining officials of 151
Canadian Government Railways—*re* number of officials prior to amalgamation into C. N. Ry. 157
Canadian National Railway—Number of officials now employed on, etc..... 157
Canadian National Railway—Total cost of wrecks on—year 1920 157
Canadian National Railway—Total detention expenses year 1920 157
Canadian National Railway—*re* equipment charged to operation expenses, etc. 157
Canadian National Railway—Total amount charged to capital account 157
Canadian National Railway—Number of persons employed on 135
Canadian Pacific Railway Company—Return *re* all lands sold by, etc.. 1920 68
Census of Industry—Municipal Statistics, 1919 17
Census of Industry—Laths, Lumber, etc., 1918 ..... 17*a*
Census of Industry—Central Electric Stations, 1918 ..... 17*b*
Census of Industry—Live Stock and Animal Products, 1909-1919..... 17*c*
Census of Industry—Fisheries, 1919.... 17*d*
Census of Industry—Dairying, 1919.... 17*e*
Commission *re* appointing of, to enquire into handling of and marketing grain in Canada 143
Commissions—Number created since 1911, etc. 105

D

Dalton Sanatorium—respecting operation of, by Federal Government, etc..... 147
Davie, G. J., & Sons—respecting expropriation of land at Lévis, Que..... 159
Deputy Ministers—names of, etc., in 1910 and 1921 103
Destructive Insect and Pest Act—Regulations under 55
District Court Judgeship, Alberta—respecting vacancy in..... 160
Dominion Government, number of persons in employ of 135
Dominion Lands Act, O. in C., respecting—1920 62
Dominion Police, respecting amalgamation with R.N.W.M. Police, etc..... 89
Dominion Police, cost of, year 1919—strength of 1919 ..... 89*a*

D

Dominion Police, respecting number of trips per day to Departmental buildings, etc. 89*c*
Dominion Police, automobiles; jail sentences imposed, etc..... 89*e*
Dredge *Tornado, re* where employed, 1920, owner, total expenditure connected with 126
Drifters—initial cost of, and repairs to thirty-six—known as "C.D.'s" 77

E

Editorial Committee on Government Publications—Report for 1920..... 38
Elections—Bye-Elections—year 1920.... 13
Elections, Return of, 13th General—year 1917 13
Electoral Officer—Report of Chief 42
Embargo, British, on Canadian cattle—correspondence relating to..... 164
Employees of Government—number of, in United States and British Isles..... 133
Enfranchisements under Indian Act, number of, etc., 1920..... 61
Estimates for year 1922 3
Estimates, Supplementary, year 1922 .. 4
Estimates, Further Supplementary, year 1921 5
Estimates, Further Supplementary, year 1922 ..... 5*a*
Estimates, Further Supplementary, year 1922 ..... 5*b*
Exchequer Court of Canada—Copy General Rules and Orders 57
Exchequer Court of Canada—Copy Further Rules and Orders..... 57*a*
Experimental Farms—Report of year 1920 16
External Affairs—Report of Department of, year 1920 33
Extradition Convention with United States of 1917 168
Extradition Convention with United States—copy of *re* family desertion .. 168*a*

F

Farms—relating to number of soldiers purchasing in County of Drummond-Athabasca 112
Farms—relating to number of soldiers purchasing in County of Shefford 113
Farms—relating to number of soldiers purchasing in County of Richmond and Wolfe 114
Farms—relating to number of soldiers purchasing in County of Compton 115
Farms—relating to number of soldiers purchasing in County of Brome 116
Farms—relating to number of soldiers purchasing in County of Missisquoi .. 117
Farms—relating to number of soldiers purchasing in County of Stanstead 118
Farms—relating to number of soldiers purchasing in County of Bonaventure 155
Fees of election officers—Orders in Council approving two tariffs 42*a*
Finance Department in Ottawa—number of employees in, names, salaries, etc... 156
Forest Reserves and Parks Act—O. in C. respecting—1920 63
Franco-Canadian Commercial Agreement —correspondence respecting 98*a*

G

Geodetic Survey of Canada—Annual Report of Superintendent of—1920..... 182
Geological Survey—Report of (Department of Mines) 26
Gold Coin—*re* prohibition of export of.. 80
Governor General's Warrants—since last Session 1920-21 49
Grain—number of bushels carried eastward, years 1919-1920—quantity exported through Canadian ports; quantity exported American ports 1919-1920 124
Grain—Canadian—*re* appointment of Commission enquiring into handling and marketing of, in Canada..... 143
Grand Trunk Railway Company—correspondence between and Government *re* extension of time of arbitration..... 121
Grand Trunk Railway Company—*re* values of G. T. Ry. stock 1918-1920, etc. 125
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway—number of officials on, prior to Government taking over system 157
Grand Trunk Railway Company—correspondence between Government and, *re* arbitration proceedings, etc. 121a
Greece—amounts loaned, or credits to, by Government of Canada 170
Griffenhagen & Co.—return respecting .. 100
Guibeau, M. Abel—*re* resignation of, as engineer on *Canadian Traveller*, 1919-1920 142

H

Health, Report of Department of, year ended March 31, 1920 12
High Commissioner for Canada in London—*re* placing under Department of External Affairs 102
Historical Documents Publication Board—report of 1920 70

I

Immigration and Colonization—Report of year 1920 18
Indian Affairs—Report of Department of, year 1920 .....
International Boundary Commission—Joint Report of 183
Insurance—report of superintendent of, year ended December 31, 1919 8
Insurance—correspondence between Department of, and Government, *re* amendments to Insurance Act..... 172
Interior—report of Department of, year 1920 25
International Financial Conference at Brussels, 1920—Report of, etc..... 90
International Labour Conference, Washington and Geneva, 1920—Draft Conventions, etc. 177
Intoxicants into North West Territories Permits granted 1920 69

J

Judges Act of Session 1920—correspondence with Government relating to.... 165

L

Labour—report of Department of, year 1920 37
Lake of the Woods, correspondence *re* control of waters of 94*a*
Lake of the Woods Control Board—"An Act respecting," correspondence *re* 94
Lake of the Woods—copy of telegrams *re* control of waters of 94*b*
Law Branch, of House of Commons—O. in C. *re* organization of, 1920 150
Labrie Bros.—*re* trial of, year 1912 83
League of Nations—Assembly of—Resolutions adopted by, 1920 ..... 56*a*
League of Nations—Report to, on work of Council 56b
Librarians of Parliament—Report of, year 1920 41
Lindsay, General W. B., documents *re* securing an oil lease in Alberta 110
List of Vessels, 1920 22

M

Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions—Report for 1920 .....
Marine and Fisheries—Marine—Report of year 1919-1920 21
Matane—harbour at, *re* repairs, etc. 169
"Migratory Birds Convention Act"—O. in C. approving forms, etc. 64
Militia and Defence—Report of Department of, year 1920 36
Militia General Orders promulgated—1920-1921 65
Mines Branch—Department of Mines—Report of year 1919 ..... 26*a*
Miscellaneous Unforseen Expenses—Statement of 1920 44
Money Order Branch in following Post Offices—Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax, ... 99
Montanzo, Onofrio, *re* trial of, year 1912 83

N

National Battlefields Commission—Statement *re* 46
National Gallery of Canada—amounts appropriated for, from 1916 to 1921.. 129
Naval Affairs—respecting movements of vessels outside three mile limit, etc. .. 101
Naval Service—Report of Department of, year 1920 39
Navy, R.C.—Orders in Council relating to 81, 81*a*
Viobe—H.M.C.S.—Correspondence referring to sale of 178
Northwestern grain trade—correspondence *re* alleged diversion of, to New York 154*a*

O

Officials transferred from Calgary, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Halifax, etc., to Vancouver, since November 1920 (Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment) 166
Order in Council appointing Sir George Foster, Right Hon. C. J. Doherty, and Hon. N. W. Rowell, Delegates League of Nations at Geneva 56
Order in Council establishing clearing office, etc., *re* properties of German nationals 60
Ottawa Improvement Commission—Report of year 1920 47

P

Parliamentary Restaurant—O. in C. respecting appointment of manager for, etc. 108
Patents—Report of Commissioner of, year 1920 ..... 10*f*
Penitentiary Act and Regulations—Report of committee appointed to revise 176
Penitentiaries—Report of superintendent of year 1920..... 34
Pension Commissioners at Ottawa—Names, salaries, medical diplomas, etc. 97
Postmaster General—Report of year 1920 24
Printing and Stationery—Report of year 1920 33
Private Secretaries, etc., to Ministers—number of, appointed, salary, etc., since 1911 181
Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act—O. in C. *re* regulations under 132
Provincial Legislation—Reports of Ministers of Justice on, from 1896, to date 144
Public Accounts of Canada, year 1920... 2
Public Works—Report of Department of, year 1920 19
Public Works—Department of—redistributions of district of 79
Public Printing and Stationery—report of commission of experts on, 1921 91

R

Railway Commissioners, Board of—reports for 1919 and 1920.. .. .. 20*c*
Railway Mileage in Canada—Persons per mile, 1911 and 1914 148
Railway Statistics, 1919 ..... 20*b*
Railways and Canals—Report of Department of year 1919-1920 19
Railways—Canadian National—number of persons employed on 136
Railways of Canada—payments and loans to, since 1910 171
Reindeer and Musk-Ox Industry—Report of Commission to enquire into possibilities of 162
Remissions and Refunds of Customs Duties—Statement of 93
Representation of Canada in Imperial Councils, etc. 136
Roads—amount of money expended by Government in each Province, 1920... 127
Roumania—amounts loaned to, or credits given to, by Government of Canada.. 170
Royal Canadian Mounted Police—Report of year 1920 28
Royal Canadian Mounted Police—respecting shares of fines received 89*b*
Royal Canadian Mounted Police—names of staff officers—*re* pay drawn, etc. .. 89*d*
Royal Society of Canada, Statement *re*, for year 1920 49
Ruisseau à Loutre, harbour at..... 169

S

Saskatchewan River—*re* survey made respecting navigation from Lake Winnipeg to Edmonton 86
Scientific and Industrial Research—Statement of Advisory Council 53
Scotch Hill Post Office—documents *re* change of site at 76

S

Secretary of State—Report of Department of, year 1920 29
Service—Inside and Outside—definition of terms, etc. 134
Sheridan, John, Indian Supt., New Brunswick—*re* resignation of 128
Shipbuilding Industry—Statement *re* liabilities, year 1920 50
Snider—Interim report *re* destruction of documents at Printing Bureau 184
Snider Report—letter of F. Cook and F. F. C. Lynch, March 16, 1921, respecting 184*a*
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment—Report of Department of, 1920 14
Soldier Settlement Act—Additional regulations under—1919 67
Soldier Hospitals—number of, in Canada at present, etc. 140
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment—Officials of, transferred from eastern points to Vancouver since Nov., 1920..... 166
Sorel, Shipyard—*re* bonus paid to employees at 145
Sorel, Shipyard—names of persons who have applied for superintendent of.. 149
Steamboat Inspection 23
Steamships, passenger—*re* intention of Government to build such, etc. 72
Sugar—correspondence *re* export of, year 1920 87
Superannuation and Retiring Allowances, 1920 51
Superannuation and Retiring Allowances, 1918-1919-1920 ..... 51a

St.

St. Félicité Harbour—repairs at..... 169
St. Laurent, Alfred—*re* correspondence in the hands of Civil Service Commission *re* dismissal..... 111
St. Michel, P.Q., Wharf—Documents *re* repairs, etc., to, 1918 to 1921..... 163
St. Ulric, Matane, Ste. Félicité, Ruisseau à Loutre, Mechine, Que., harbour works 169

T

Tar Sands—Province of Alberta—Report on, by Mr. S. C. Ells of Department of Mines, 1920..... 96
Telegraph lines in Northern British Columbia—Return respecting..... 146
Temporary Loans—Statement of, since last Session..... 45
Topographical Surveys, Department of Interior—Report for 1919-1920..... 25*a*
Trade Agreement between France and Canada, January, 1921..... 98
Trade and Commerce—Report of Department, year 1920 10
Trade of Canada (Imports and Exports), 1920 ..... 10*b*
Transcontinental Railway at Quebec, Terminals of—*re* non-fulfilment of undertakings of Government with..... 154
Treaty with Germany, Austria, Czecho-Slavia, Serb-Croat-Slovene State and Bulgaria *re* all moneys expended in connection 85
Treaty of Peace (Germany), Order—P.C. 755, 1920; P.C. 879, 1920..... 60

U

United States—Number of employees of Canadian Government in 133

V

Vancouver Dry Dock—Copy of specifications and plans for..... 82
Veniot, Hon. P. J.—Correspondence *re* alleged invitation to enter Dominion Cabinet 173
Veterinary Director General—Report of, years 1919-1920..... 15b
Vogler's Cove—documents *re* post office at, etc..... 75

W

Warrants—Governor General's—Statement *re*—since last Session, 1920-21.. 43
Watson, Jas. W.—respecting retirement from Naval Service..... 158
Weights and Measures, etc., Report for 1920 ..... 10e
White, Sir Thomas—Copy of O. in C. appointing as arbitrator of G.T.Ry., etc 107

Y

Young, Arthur & Co'y.—Report by, *re* Department of Printing and Stationery 92
Young Men's Christian Association—*re* association with C.E.F. in War..... 139

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS

Arranged in Numerical Order, with their titles at full length; the dates when Ordered and when presented to the Houses of Parliament; the Names of the Senator or Member who moved for each Sessional Paper, and whether it is ordered to be Printed or not Printed. Also those printed but not presented.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 1

(*This volume is bound in three parts.*)

1. Report of the Auditor General for the year ended March 31, 1920, Volume I, Parts a-b—A to J, Volume II, Parts K to SS. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, March 8, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

Report of the Auditor General for the year ending 31st March, 1920, Volume III, Parts T to Z. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, March 11, 1921.
Printed for distribution and Sessional Papers.

Report of the Auditor General for the year ended March 31, 1920, Volume IV, Part ZZ. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen April 4. 1921.
Printed for distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2

(*This volume is bound in two parts.*)

2. The Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, March 1, 1921....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

3. Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1921. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, March 8, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

4. Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1922. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, April 5, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

5. Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1921. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, May 26, 1921.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

5*a*. Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1922. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, May 30, 1921.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

5*b*. Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1922. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, June 3, 1921.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

8. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended 31st December, 1919—Volume I, Insurance Companies other than Life; Volume II, Life Insurance Companies. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, February 16, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

9. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, year ending December 31, 1920. Not presented.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920. Not presented.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10*a* Report relating to Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, as controlled by the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920, with traffic returns, etc., to December 31, 1920. Presented by Sir George Foster, June 4, 1921 .....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 3

10*b*. Annual Report of the Trade of Canada (Imports for Consumption and Exports), for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920. Presented by Sir George Foster, June 4, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 4

10*d*. Criminal Statistics for the year ended September 30, 1920. Not presented.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

10*e*. Report of the Weights and Measures, Electricity and Gas Inspection Service, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920. Not presented.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

10*f*. Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the firscal year ended March 31, 1920. Presented by Sir George Foster, February 18, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

11. Report of the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue, containing accounts of revenue with statements relative to the Imports, Exports, Customs and Inland Revenue of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Wigmore, February 18, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 5

11*a*. Shipping Report of the Department of Customs, containing Statements of Navigation and shipping of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Wigmore, February 18, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

12. Report of the Department of Health for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Calder, April 19, 1921.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

13. Report of By-Elections for the House of Commons of Canada, held during the year 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Speaker, April 18, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

14. Report of the work of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for year ended December 31, 1920. Presened by Hon. Mr. Tolmie, March 14, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominiin of Canada, for the year ending March 31, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Tolmie, February 16, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

15*a*. Report on "The Agricultural Instruction Act," 1919-20. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, February 22, 1921.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

15*b*. Report of the Veterinary Director General for the years ending March 31, 1919, and March 31, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Tolmie, April 4, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

16. Report of the Dominion Experimental Farms for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Tolmie, April 19, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

17. Census of Industry.—Municipal Statistics, 1919. Not presented.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

17*a*. Census of Industry.—Laths, Lumber, etc., 1918. Not presented.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

17*b*. Census of Industry.—Central Electric Stations, 1918. Not presented.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

17*c*. Census of Industry.—Live Stock and Animal Products, 1909-1919. Not presented.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 6

17*d*. Census of Industry.—Fisheries, 1919. Not presented.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

17*e*. Census of Industry.—Dairying, 1919. Not presented.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

18. Report of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Calder, April 7, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

19. Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. McCurdy, February 15, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20. Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year from April 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, March 9, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20*a*. Canal Statistics for the year ending December 31, 1920. Not presented.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 7

20*b*. Railway Statistics for the year ending December 31, 1919. Not presented.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20*c*. Fifteenth and Sixteenth Reports of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, for the years ending December 31, 1919, and December 31, 1920.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

21. Fifty-third Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year 1919-20—Marine. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, February 15, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

22. List of Shipping, issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a list of vessels on the registry books of the Dominion of Canada, on the 31st December, 1920. Not presented.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

23. Supplement to the Fifty-third Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year 1919-20 (Marine)—Steamboat Inspection Report. Not presented.
Presented for distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 8

24. Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended March 31, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Doherty, February 15, 1921..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

25. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Calder, March 1, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

25*a*. Annual Report of the Topographical Survey Branch, Department of the Interior, year 1919-20. Not presented.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

26. Summary Report of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, for the calendar year 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Tolmie, May 4, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

26*a*. Summary Report of the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines, for the calendar year ending December 31, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Calder, March 4, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

27. Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Calder, March 4, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

28. Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended September 30, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Calder, April 6, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ending March 31, 1920. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, March 21, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional ppaers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9

32. Twelfth Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada for the year 1920. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, June 3, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

33. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, May 20, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

34. Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs for the year ending March 31, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 1, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

35. Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Doherty, April 13, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

36. Report of the Department of Militia and Defence, Canada, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Guthrie, February 28, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

37. Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 18, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

38. Fourth Annual Report of the Editorial Committee on Government Publications, dated March 1, 1921. Presented by Sir George Foster, March 15, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

39. Report of the Department of the Naval Service for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, February 15, 1921.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

40. Fifty-third Annual Report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of the Naval Service, 1919. Not presented.....*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

41. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament. Presented by Hon. The Speaker, February 14, 1921 ..... *Not printed.*

42. Report of the Chief Electoral Officer, in conformity with Chapter 46, Section 19 of the Dominion Elections Act. Presented by Hon. Mr. Speaker, April 14, 1921.
Printed for distribution to Senators and Members.

42*a*. Copies of Orders in Council Nos. P.C. 1722 and P.C. 1860, approving two tariffs of fees of election officers under section 76 of the Dominion Elections Act. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, February 22, 1921.
Printed for distribution to Senators and Members.

43. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last Session of Parliament on account of 1920-21. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, February 16, 1921.
Not printed.

44. Statement of Expenditure on account of "Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses," from the 1st April, 1920, to the 15th February, 1921, in accordance with the Appropriation Act Number (1), 1920. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, February 16, 1921.
Not printed.

45. Statement of Temporary Loans issued by the Government of Canada since the last Session of Parliament still outstanding. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, February 16, 1921.
Not printed.

46. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the National Battlefields Commission to 31st March, 1920. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, February 16, 1921.....*Not printed.*

47. Report of the Ottawa Improvement Commission for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, February 16, 1921.....*Not printed.*

48. Statement in pursuance of Section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ending March 31, 1920. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, February 16, 1921.
Not printed.

49. Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Royal Society of Canada, for the year ended April 30, 1920. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, February 16, 1921.
Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9—*Continued.*

50. Detailed account of endorsements or liabilities under Chapter 70, 10-11 George V, 1920, respecting the Shipbuilding Industry. Presented by Hon. Mr. Tolmie, February 16, 1921 .... *Not printed.*

51. Statement of Superannuation and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service in the year ending 31st December, 1920, under Chap. 17, R.S.C., showing name, rank, salary, service allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether the vacancy has been filled by promotion, or by appointment, and the salary of any new appointee. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, February 17, 1921. *Not printed.*

51*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th April, 1921, for a return showing (*a*) the number of ex-civil servants now drawing superannuation from the Government and who had contributed for thirty-five years to the superannuation fund, and (*b*) the amount still remaining in this fund and (*c*) the amount withdrawn in the years 1918, 1919 and 1920. Presented April 8, 1921. Mr. Stevens ..... *Not printed.*

51*b*. First Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission on its operations under the Act respecting the Retirement of certain members of the Public Service, as required by Section 7 of Chapter 67, 10-11 George V. Presented by Hon. Mr. Calder, April 11, 1921. *Printed for bound sessional papers only.*

52. Regulations for the Canadian Air Force, approved by the Governor in Council under Section 5 of the Air Board Act, 9-10, George V, Chapter 11, on the 31st day of August, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Guthrie, February 28, 1921.....*Not printed.*

53. Financial Statement of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research of Canada, for the year ending March 31, 1920. Presented by Sir George *Not printed.*

54. Report of the Canadian Wheat Board, season of 1920. Presented by Sir George Foster, February 21, 1921. *Printed for sessional papers and distribution to Senators and Members.*

55. Regulations under "The Destructive Insect and Pest Act," pursuant to Section 9, Chapter 31 of 9-10 Edward VII. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, February 22, 1921. *Not printed.*

56. Copy of Order in Council P.C. 2609, dated 26th October, 1920, appointing:—The Right Honourable Sir George Eulas Foster, a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, G.C.M.G., B.A., D.C.L., LL.D., Minister of Trade and Commerce of Canada; The Right Honourable Charles Joseph Doherty, a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, K.C., D.C.L., LL.D., Minister of Justice of Canada; and The Honourable Newton Wesley Rowell, a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada, K.C.; to attend as the representatives of Canada at the first meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations to be held at the Seat of the League in Geneva, Switzerland, on the 15th November, 1920. Presented by Sir George Foster, February 22, 1921.....*Not printed.*

56*a*. Copy of Resolutions adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations during its First Session (November 15th to December 18th, 1920). Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, February 23, 1921 .....*Not Printed*

56*b*. Report by the Secretary-General to the First Assembly of the League of Nations on the work of the Council. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, February 23, 1921. *Not printed.*

57. Copy of General Rules and Orders of the Exchequer Court of Canada, in accordance with the provisions of Section 88 of the Exchequer Court Act, Chapter 140, R.S.C. 1906. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, February 24, 1921. .....*Not printed.*

57*a*. Copy of further General Rules and Orders of the Exchequer Court of Canada, in accordance with the provisions of Section 88 of the Exchequer Court Act, Chapter 140, R.S.C. 1906. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, May 9, 1921 .....*Not printed.*

58. General Rules and Forms in accordance with Section 66 of The Bankruptcy Act, Chapter 36, 9-10 George V. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, February 24, 1921. *Not printed.*

59. A detailed statement of all bonds or securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last return (27th February, 1920), submitted to the Parliament of Canada under Section 32 of Chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, February 25, 1921. *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9—*Continued.*

60. Order in Council, P.C. 755, as amended by Order in Council P.C. 879 of April 14, 1920, establishing The Clearing Office and its duties with respect to the settlement of the properties or debts in Canada of German nationals, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1 of "An Act for carrying into effect the Treaties of Peace between His Majesty and certain other Powers," Chapter 30, George V, 1919. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, March 1, 1921. .....*Not printed.*

61. Statement showing the number of Enfranchisements under the Indian Act, from 1st April, 1920, to 18th February, 1921. Presented by Hon. Mr. Calder, March 1, 1921. *Not printed.*

62. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette,* between 5th February, 1920, and the 31st December, 1920, in accordance with the provisions of Section 77 of "The Dominion Lands Act," Chapter 20, 7-8, Edward VII. The Senate.....*Not printed.*

63. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* between the 5th February, 1920, and the 31st December, 1920, in accordance with the provisions of Section 19, of Chapter 10, 1-2 George V,—"The Forest Reserves and Parks Act." The Senate.....*Not printed*

64. Copies of Orders in Council passed between the 5th February, 1920, and the 31st December, 1920, approving of regulations and forms prescribed in accordance with the provisions of Section 4, Chapter 18, 1917, "Migratory Birds Convention Act." The Senate. .....*Not printed.*

65. Copies of General Orders promulgated to the Militia for the period between February 2, 1920, and January 15, 1921. Presented by Hon. Mr. Guthrie, March 8, 1921. *Not printed.*

66. Copies of all Routine Orders of the Canadian Expeditionary Force promulgated from February 3, 1920, to September 30, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Guthrie, March 8, 1921. ..... *Not printed.*

67. Additional Regulations made under authority of the Soldier Settlement Act of 1919. The Senate ..... *Not printed.*

68. Return showing all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the year ended 30th September, 1920, together with the names of the purchasers, in accordance with the Statutes of Canada, 1886, Chapter 9, Section 8. Presented by Hon. Mr. Calder, March 4, 1921. .....*Not printed.*

69. Return showing the number of permits granted to take intoxicants into the North West Territories, for the year ended the 31st of December, 1920, in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes, Chapter 62, Section 88. Presented by Hon. Mr. Calder, March 4, 1921. ..... *Not printed.*

70. Third Annual Report of the Historical Documents Publication Board for the year ending March 31, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Calder, March 4, 1921. ....*Not printed.*

71. Copy of the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement, 1920. Presented by Sir George Foster, March 7, 1921. ..... *Not printed.*

72. Return to an order of the House of the 5th May, 1920, for a copy of a letter sent on January 30, 1920, to the Right Honourable Sir George Foster, acting Prime Minister, by J. T. Ross, Esq., President of the Quebec Board of Trade, concerning the intention of the Government to build in Canada a number of 15,000-ton passenger steamships with a speed of 18 knots for the Canadian service, and a copy of the letter in answer thereto. Presented, March 7, 1921 Mr. Lapointe. ..... *Not printed.*

73. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th May, 1920, for a Return showing the average prices paid for anthracite coal in Canada in the years 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919. Presented, March 7, 1921. Mr. Archambault ..... *Not printed.*

74. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th May, 1920, for a Return showing:—

1. Working hours of the Civil Servants in the Inside Service, stenographers, clerks and others.

2. Whether these hours are strictly observed.

3. What salaries stenographers, clerks and others are receiving. That is, the average generally, also average bonus. Presented March 7, 1921. Mr. Hay. *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9—*Continued.*

75. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th May, 1920, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, documents and other correspondence between the Post Office Department, the Post Office Inspector at Halifax, and any persons at Vogler's Cove, Nova Scotia, regarding complaints in connection with the manner in which post office matters are conducted at the said Vogler's Cove. Presented March 7, 1921. Mr. Duff. ..... *Not printed.*

76. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th May, 1920, for a copy of all telegrams, letters and other documents referring to the application for the change in the site of the Scotch Hill post office, Inverness County, N.S. Presented March 7, 1921. Mr. Chisholm ..... *Not printed.*

77. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th June, 1919, for a Return showing:—

1. The initial cost of the thirty-six drifters known as the "C.D.'s" referred to by the Honourable Minister of Naval Affairs on page 2916 of Unrevised *Hansard.*

2. How much was expended in repairing these vessels from date of purchase to November 11, 1918.

3. Who, on behalf of the Government, looked after the building of these vessels.

4. Who accepted these vessels from the builders.

5. Whether he is still in the service. Presented March 7, 1921. Mr. Sinclair, (Antigonish.) ..... *Not printed*

78. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th May, 1920, for a copy of a letter of the Board of Trade of Quebec to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, dated December 29, 1919, concerning the loss of the Government steamship *Canadian Recruit* and the accident to the Government steamer *Canadian Spinner* and other accidents due to want of ice breakers, and a copy of the letter in answer thereto. Presented March 7, 1921. Mr. Lapointe .....*Not printed.*

79. Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd May, 1920, for a copy of the correspondence between the Department of Public Works and all the officers, employees or other persons concerning the redistribution of the districts in the Public Works Department. Presented March 7, 1921. Mr. Cannon .....*Not printed.*

80. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th March, 1921, for a return showing: 1. Whether the Governor in Council has prohibited the export of gold coin, gold bullion or fine gold bars, from the Dominion of Canada, and if so, whether such prohibition is still in force, and under what authority, and how and when such prohibition was declared, made or published. 2. If the Governor in Council has prohibited the export of gold coin, gold bullion or fine gold bars from the Dominion of Canaada, whether such prohibition was absolute, or was such gold coin, gold bullion or fine gold bars, notwithstanding such prohibition as may have been made in respect thereof, still subject to export in certain cases, or by virtue of permits or licenses, secured for such purposes. 3. Whether the Governor in Council, or the Government of the Dominion of Canada, or any minister or official or officer thereof, has issued or granted permits or licenses permitting or authorizing the export of gold coin, gold bullion or fine gold bars from the Dominion of Canada, by any person, bank, company or corporation since the 1st of January, 1918; and if so, to what person or persons, bank or banks, company or companies, corporation or corporations such permits or licenses to export gold coin, gold bullion or fine gold bars were granted or issued since the 1st of January, 1918, and the respective dates of such permits or licenses. 4. To what person, bank, company or corporation each of such permits and licenses was issued or granted, and when, and what amounts of gold coin, gold bullion or fine gold bars were authorized to be exported by each of such permits and licenses; and amount of gold coin, gold bullion or fine gold bars actually exported under each of such permits and licenses. 5. Whether such permits or licenses as may have been issued for the export of gold coin, gold bullion or fine gold bars or the applications therefor specified to what country or countries the gold coin, gold bullion or fine gold bars, thereby authorized to be exported, were to be sent, and if so, what country or countries were so mentioned or specified in each of said permits or licenses, and in each application for such permits or licenses. 6. Whether any charge or charges have been made by the Governor in Council, by the Government of the Dominion of Canada or by any minister, official or officer thereof, for permits or licenses to export gold coin, gold bullion or fine gold bars from the Dominion of Canada, and if so, what charge or charges; and whether the charge or charges so made have depended to any extent, and if so, to what extent, upon the amount of gold coin, gold bullion or fine gold bars that the respective permits or licenses authorized to be exported. Presented March 7, 1921. Mr. Devlin.
Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9—*Continued.*

81. Copies of Order in Council, as follows:—P.C. 1849, dated 12th August, 1920: Age limits on entry of Petty Officers and Chief Petty Officers for special service—alteration of. P.C. 2137, dated 15th September 1920: Putting into effect of the Naval Discipline (Dominion Naval Forces) Act. P.C. 2328, dated 25th September, 1920: Establishment of "Naval Professor," R.C.N. P.C. 2709, dated 6th November, 1920: Prize Money for Gunnery and Torpedo Work. P.C. 2835, dated 19th November, 1920: Entry of Surgeon Lieutenant, R.C.N. P.C. 2678, dated 3rd December, 1920; Entry of Chief Petty Officers and Petty Officers in the Royal Canadian Navy. P.C. 2911, dated 3rd December, 1920: Establishment of Non-Substantive Ratings in the R.C.N. P.C. 3037, dated 30th December, 1920: Allowance for Captain's Writer. P.C. 28, dated 21st January, 1921: Entry of Instructor Officers, R.C.N. P.C. 288, dated 7th February, 1921; Allowance for Officers appointed as District Intelligence Officers in lieu of a Specialist. P.C. 299, dated 7th February, 1921: Provision for special protective clothing for men engaged on submarine duty. P.C. 289, dated 14th February, 1921: Staff Pay to Headquarters Naval Staff. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, March 8, 1921. ..... *Not printed.*

81*a*. R. C. Navy. P.C. 1642, May 18, 1921, respecting loan of volunteers from active list. Presented June 4, 1921. ..... *Not printed.*

82. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th March, 1920, for a copy of the specifications and plans for the drydock at Vancouver, British Columbia, for which a subsidy is being granted to J. Coughlan & Sons, Limited, along with a copy of the contract between the Government and J. Coughlan & Sons, Limited, for the construction of the said drydock. Presented March 8, 1921. Mr. Archambault..*Not printed.*

82*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1921, for a copy of the contract given by the Government of Canada to the firm of J. Coughlan & Sons for the construction of a dry dock in Vancouver, together with all the correspondence, tenders contract and all documents relating to the said contract. Presented April 28, 1921. Mr. Archambault ..... *Not printed.*

83. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th May, 1920, for the production of copies of all letters, telegrams, papers and correspondence exchanged between the Department of Justice and others as the case may be in reference to the trial of one Onofrio Montzano held at Murray Bay, district of Saguenay, in 1912, and the trial of the Labrie Brothers held at Sherbrooke, district of St. Francois, and their release from penitentiary on account of irregularities in the proceedings followed at each of these trials, and also copies of all documents contained in the records of the Department of Justice in reference thereto. Presented March 8, 1921. Mr. Casgrain. *Not printed.*

84. Appointments, Promotions and Retirements, Canadian Militia and Canadian Expeditionary Force, from February 5, 1920, to December 9, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Guthrie, March 8, 1921 ..... *Not printed.*

85. Return to an Order of the Senate of the 23rd April, 1920, for a Return showing all moneys expended by the Government up to the present time in connection with the Treaty with Germany, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, the Serb-Croatian-Slovene State and Bulgaria, stating the vote from which any moneys so far expended have supplied; stating the amount assessed against Canada under Article 6 of the Covenant of the League of Nations as the share of the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of carrying out the terms of the Covenant. The Senate.....*Not printed.*

86. Return to an Order of the Senate of the 28th May, 1920, for a Return of all plans and reports made by the engineers of the Public Works Department in connection with a survey made of the Saskatchewan aiver, to determine the possibiity of navigation from Lake Winnipeg to Edmonton. The Senate.....*Not printed.*

87. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd June, 1920, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams and reports touching the issuing of permits for the export of sugar, whether with refineries or those acting for them or with purchasers or those acting for them. Presented March 10, 1921. Mr. McMaster. *Not printed.*

88. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th March, 1921, for a Return showing:—1. In what countries commercial agencies have been established by the Federal Government. 2. Names of said agents, their previous address, present address, previous business experience, date of appointment and respective salaries. Presented March 14, 1921. Mr. Duff. .....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9—*Continued.*

89. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th March, 1921, for a Return showing: 1. Number of non-commissioned officers in the Dominion Police at the time of the amalgamation with the Mounted Police. 2. Number of said officers in "A" Division at the present time. 3. Whether it is true that all non-commissioned officers of the Dominion Pilice were placed junior on the Seniority List to non-commissioned officers in the Mounted Police irrespective of years of service; and whether it is further true that a Dominion Police Sergeant with 6 years' service as such, was, upon amalgamation, placed junior to a non-commissioned officer of the Mounted Police with only a few months' service as such. 4. At the time of the amalgamation of the two forces whether three inspectors of the Dominion Police were reduced to sergeants. If so, why. 5. Number of non-commissioned officers of the Mounted Police promoted to inspectors at the time or subsequent to, the date of the amalgamation. Presented March 14, 1921. Mr. Cahill.

Not printed.

89*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th March, 1921, for a Return showing: 1. Cost of the Dominion Police Force during 1919, less the Finger Print and Ticket of Leave sections. 2. Strength of the Dominion Police at the time of their amalgamation with the Mounted Police. 3. Strength of "A" division at the present time, and if there has been an increase in numbers, what the necessity is for such increase. 4. Cost of "A" division for the first 12 months after the amalgamation with the Dominion Force, and if there was an increase in cost, what the reason is for such increase. 5. How many Government buildings, etc., were given police protection at the time the forces were amalgamated. 6. How many Government buildings are given police protection at the present time. Presented March 14, 1921. Mr. Cahill. ..... *Not printed.*

89*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th March, 1921, for a Return showing: 1. Whether the members of the Royal Mounted Police receive a share of any fines imposed for infractions of any Dominiin Act or other Act. 2. If so, what proportion of such fines they receive. 3. Names of the members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who have been paid a share of such fines during the past twelve months and amount paid to each. Presented March 14, 1921. Mr. Cahill.

Not printed.

89*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th March, 1921, for a Return showing: 1. Before their amalgamataion with the new Mounted Police Force number of trips per day made by the Dominion Police to the Departmental buildings in connection with the police mail. 2. Number of trips per day made for the same purpose by the members of the present Mounted Police Force. 3. Whether the Dominion Police performed the duties mentioned on foot. 4. Whether the Mounted Police perform the same duties on motor cycles, or by other vehicles. 5. Whether the services in question were performed for a period of about 30 years by the Dominion Police. 6. If so, why the number of trips per day has been decreased in the case of the Mounted Police. Presented March 14, 1921. Mr. Cahill.

Not printed.

89*d*. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th March, 1921, for a Return showing: 1. Names of the Staff Officers in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police according to seniority.2. Whether they all draw staff pay. If so, how much each draws. 3. If all do not draw staff pay, names of those who receive it, and why an exception is made. 4. In addition to detectives, whether there are a superintendent and uniformed men in Montreal and Toronto. 5. If so, what the necessity is for maintaining these members of the Mounted Police in the cities mentioned. 6. In addition to salaries, whether the superintendents have their house rent paid, and whether they receive free coal, light, etc. 7. If so, whether the men are similarly treated, and if not, why. 8. Whether "N" Division of the Mounted Police is located at Ottawa. 9. If so, what duties other than drilling as cavalry "N" Division performs. 10. Whether it would not be in the best interest, and conducive to a large saving in public expenditure, if the Mounted Police were absorbed by the Royal Canadian Dragoons. 11. Whether there is any practical objection to their being so absorbed. If so, what the objection is. Presented March 14, 1921. Mr. Cahill.

Not printed.

89*e*. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th March, 1921, for a Return showing: 1. Whether it is true that one automobile sufficed for the purposes of the Dominion Police before ther amalgamation with the Mounted Police. 2. Whether it is correct that "A" Division of the Mounted Police have been using two automobiles, one motor truck and two motor cycles, and that five chauffeurs are employed, who do no other work than drive cars. 3. Whether any members of the Mounted Police have been imprisoned in the County of Carleton jail since the amalgamation with the Dominion Police. 4. If so, what the offence and sentence in each case was, and by whom the trial was held and sentence pronounced. 5. Whether

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9—*Continued.*

the Government pay for the maintenance of such men as were imprisoned in the County of Carleton Jail, and if not, why not. 6. Whether there is at the present time in one of the buildings owned by the Government in the City of Ottawa a cell or place of detention in which members of the Mounted Police may be confined. If so, where it is located. 7. Whether any member of the Mounted Police has been confined in such cell or place of detention, and for what offence. 8. By whom the offender so confined was tried, and what sentence was pronounced. 9. Whether a superintendent of the Mounted Police fined two boys for breaking windows at the Ottawa Experimental Farm last summer. 10. If so, what the amount of the fines, and whether the superintendent paid over the money received for such fines, and if so, to whom payment was made. Presented March 14, 1921. Mr. Cahill.
Not printed.

90. Proceedings of the International Financial Conference held at Brussels in 1920: Volume I—Report of the Conference. Volume II—Verbatim Record of the Debates. Volume III—Statements on the financial Situation of the Countries represented at the Conference. Volume IV—Public Finance. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, March 16, 1921. ..... *Not printed.*

91. Supplementary Report of a Committee of experts, dated January, 1921, appointed by Order in Council dated 20th November, 1918, on the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission, to investigate and report upon conditions in the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. Presented by Sir George Foster, March 17, 1921.
Not printed.

92. Report by Arthur Young and Company, dated 6th December, 1920, respecting Reorganization of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. Presented by Sir George Foster, March 17, 1921.....*Not printed.*

93. Detailed Statement of Remissions of Customs Duties and the Refund thereof, under Section 92, Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, through the Department of Customs, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1920. Presented by Sir Henry Drayton, March 22, 1921. ..... *Not printed.*

94. Return to an Order of the House, of the 21st March, 1921, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and other correspondence between the Dominion Government or any member thereof and the Government of Ontario or any member thereof, regarding Bill No. 23 (Letter D of the Senate), intituled: "An Act respecting the Lake of the Woods Control Board," or the subject matter thereof. Presented March 22, 1921. Mr. Molloy. ..... *Not printed.*

94*a*. Further correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Provincial Governments of Manitoba and Ontario, respecting the control of the waters of the Lake of the Woods. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, May 27, 1921.
Not printed.

94*b*. Copy of further telegrams between the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Ontario respecting the control of the waters of the Lake of the Woods. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, May 31, 1921. ..... *Not printed.*

95. Return to an Order of the House of March 9, 1921, for a copy of all letters, papers and other documents leading up to the passing of the Order in Council, dated the 6th day of September, 1919 (P.C. 1860), whereby authority was given (a) For the withdrawal from disposal, under the provisions of the Quartz Mining Regulations, of the available Sodium Chlorid (common salt) Rights in Township 88, Ranges 7 and 8, and Township 89, Ranges 8 and 9, West of the 4th, to admit of prospecting operations for the discovery of that mineral being conducted in the interests of the Province of Alberta. (b) For the withdrawal from disposal of the Gypsum Mining Rights under the said property. Presented March 23, 1921. Mr. Mackie (Edmonton).
Not printed.

96. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1921, for a copy (a) of the report made by Mr. S. C. Ells, an officer of the Department of Mines, to the Department of the Interior, touching the Tar Sands in the Province of Alberta, as related in an Order in Council, P.C. 1495, and dated the 3rd day of July, 1920; (b) of all letters, papers and documents of whatsoever nature they may be, leading up to the passing of the said Order in Council. Presented March 23, 1921. Mr. Mackie (Edmonton).
Not printed.

97. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1921, for a Return showing: 1. Who are the medical officers employed at the head office of the Board of Pension Commissioners at Ottawa. 2. Their names and the medical experience of each. 3. How many of these medical advisers have completed their uni-

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9—*Continued.*

versity course, and (a) Their names; (b) How many have obtained their diplomas permitting them to practice; (c) Whether any among them have obtained their license to practice in recognition of their war service. 4. The military record of each of these officers. 5. The salary of each. 6. Their respective duties. 7. Whether these medical advisers have the medical experience sufficient to decide on technical questions for the Board of Pension Commissioners and whether they are well qualified to change the decision of local medical officers. 8. Whether the Commissioners are obliged to concur in the decision of their medical officers. 9. If not, why. Presented March 23, 1921. Mr. Cannon.....*Not printed.*

98. Copy of Trade Agreement between France and Canada, signed at Paris, the 29th day of January, 1921. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 29, 1921.
Printed for distribution to Senators and Members.

98*a*. Correspondence relating to the Franco-Canadian Commercial Agreement, 1921. Presented by Sir George Foster, April 15, 1921.
Not printed.

99. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1921, for a Return showing: 1. The names of the employees of the Money-Order Branch in the following Post Offices (Head Offices): Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S. 2. The rank, according to the new classification, of each one of said employees, and their present salary. 3. The number of years of service of said employees. 4. The annual actual revenue of each one of the above mentioned Post Offices. 5. Who the employees are in charge of said Branch in each one of said offices. 6. Who the officials are in charge of the registration Branch ian the main post offices of the above mentioned cities, the rank and salary of each one of them. Presented March 29, 1921. Mr. Parent.....*Not printed.*

100. Return to an Order of the Senate of the 29th March, 1921. for a Return showing: 1. When the Griffenhagen Company was engaged to reorganize the various departments of the Government services. 2. How much has been paid to them up to December 31, 1920—(a) for salary, (b) for travelling expenses, and (*c*) for maintenance. 3. What members of the Civil Service have been assisting the Griffenhagen Company. What amount has been paid them while engaged in this work—(*a*) for salary, (*b*) for travelling expenses, (*c*) for maintenance. 4. What amount, if any, is due and unpaid to Griffenhagen Company, and the officials assisting them up to December 31, 1920. 5. Whether the contract with Griffenhagen Company has been cancelled. 6. If not, is it going to be cancelled, and when. 7. What departments have they reorganized. 8. Has their work been as unsatisfactory as the work of their predecessors, Messrs. Young and Company. The Senate.
Not printed.

101. Return to an Order of the Senate of the 29th March, 1921, for a Return showing: All papers, documents and correspondence passed between the Canadian Government and the British Government, or between any Minister, member or official of the Canadian Government and any member or official of the British Admiralty or between any persons or officials thereof, since 1909, giving details and particulars as regards the negotiations on naval affairs leading up to the agreement which was arrived at after the Imperial Conference of 1911, as to the movement of vessels outside the three-mile limit and the establishment of naval stations for the ships transferred to or purchased for the Canadian Naval Service; also, copies of regulations governing the movement of vessels of the Canadian Navy at the present time. The Senate ..... *Not printed.*

102. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 856, dated 21st March, 1921, placing the control and supervision of the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London under the Secretary of State for External Affairs. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, March 30, 1921. ..... *Not printed.*

103. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1921, for a Return showing:—1. Who were Deputy Ministers in the several departments of the Government, on January 1, 1910. 2. Who were they on January 1, 1921. 3. Who were heads of branches in the various departments of the Dominion Government in 1910. 4. Who were they on the 1st of January, 1921. Presented March 30, 1921. Mr. Vien.
Not printed.

104. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th March, 1921, for a Return showing:—1. Total number of employees in the Civil Service in the year 1913. 2. Total number of employees in the Civil Service in the year 1920. Presented March 30, 1921. Mr. McGibbon .....*Not printed*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9—*Continued.*

105. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1921, for a Return showing:— 1. How many commissions the Government has created since 1911. 2. Names of the said commissions. 3. Names of the present commissioners in the various commissions and their respective salaries. Presented March 30, 1921. Mr. Deslauriers. *Not printed.*

106. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th March, 1921, for a Return showing: 1. When the 18,000 box cars ordered for the Canadian National Railways were ordered. 2. If ordered at different dates, what year and month the orders were placed. 3. Names of firms building same. 4. Whether tenders were called or are they being built on order. 5. If built on basis of cost plus percentage. what percentage or profit is allowed. 6. Cost of 1,000 box cars. 7. How many cars have been delivered, and on what dates. 8. How many new cars were put in grain carrying trade west of Fort William. 9. Maximum grain carrying capacity of said cars. 10. Whether the said cars are fitted with hopper bottoms for speedy unloading at terminals. 11. Whether the 18,000 box cars above mentioned are in addition to cars which were added to replace broken or worn out box cars. Presented March 30, 1921. Mr. Reid (Mackenzie). ..... *Not printed.*

107. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 10th March, 1921, for a copy of the Order in Council of July 9, 1920, appointing the Honourable Sir Thomas White as an arbitrator to value the stock of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, any subsequent Orders in Council having reference to this matter, and for all correspondence between the Government and the Honourable Sir Thomas White respecting such appointment. Presented April 4, 1921.....*Not printed.*

108. Copy of Orders in Council P.C., 279, dated 5th February, 1921, and P.C. 999, dated 23rd March, 1921, in respect to the appointment and salary of a manager for the Parliamentary Restaurant. Presented by Hon. The Speaker, April 4, 1921. *Not printed.*

109. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1921, for a copy of all letters and correspondence exchanged between professors or officials of Acadia University and the Department of Mines, since February 1, 1920, to date, relative to the employment of students of the said University by the said Department during the summer months. Presented April 5, 1921. Mr. Douglas (Cape Breton).....*Not printed.*

110. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1921, for a copy of all letters, papers, documents and agreements leading up to the passing of the Order in Council, dated the 8th day of July, 1920 (P.C. 1547), whereby General William Bethune Lindsay, M.I.E.C., secured the right to a nineteen hundred and twenty acre lease of Tar Sands in the Province of Alberta. Presented April 5, 1921. Mr. Mackie (Edmonton) ..... *Not printed.*

111. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1921, for a copy of all correspondence, reports and memoranda in the hands of the Civil Service Commission of Canada regarding the dismissal of Alfred St. Laurent from the stationery branch of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery at Ottawa. Presented April 5, 1921, Mr. Fripp. ..... *Not printed.*

112. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th March, 1921, for a Return showing:— 1. How many returned soldiers have purchased farms through the Soldiers' Settlement Board in the County of Drummond-Arthabaska. 2. Average price paid for the said farms. 3. Whether any of the said farms have been abandoned. 4. If so, what disposition the Government has made of the said farms. 5. Whether any loss has been incurred. If so, what the net loss has been to the Government in connection therewith. Presented April 5, 1921. Mr. Tobin.....*Not printed*

113. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th March, 1921, for a Return showing:— 1. How many returned soldiers have purchased farms through the Soldiers' Settlement Board in the County of Shefford. 2. Average price paid for the said farms. 3. Whether any of the said farms have been abandoned. 4. If so, what disposition the Government has made of the said farms. 5. Whether any loss has been incurred. If so, what the net loss has been to the Government in connection therewith. Presented, April 5, 1921. Mr. Tobin ..... *Not printed.*

114. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th March, 1921, for a Return showing:— 1. How many returned soldiers have purchased farms through the Soldiers' Settlement Board in the County of Richmond and Wolfe. 2. Average price paid for the said farms. 3. Whether any of the said farms have been abandoned. 4. If so, what disposition the Government has made of the said farms. 5. Whether any loss has been incurred. If so, what the net loss has been to the Government in connection therewith. Presented April 5, 1921. Mr. Tobin. ..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9—*Continued.*

115. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th March, 1921, for a Return showing:— 1. How many returned soldiers have purchased farms through the Soldiers' Settlement Board in the County of Compton. 2. Average price paid for the said farms. 3. Whether any of the said farms have been abandoned. 4. If so, what disposition the Government has made of the said farms. 5. Whether any loss has been incurred. If so, what the net loss has been to the Government in connection therewith. Presented April 5, 1921. Mr. Tobin. ..... *Not printed.*

116. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th March, 1921, for a Return showing:— 1. How many returned soldiers have purchased farms through the Soldiers' Settlement Board in the County of Brome. 2. Average price paid for the said farms. 3. Whether any of the said farms have been abandoned. 4. If so, what disposition the Government has made of the said farms. 5. Whether any loss has been incurred. If so, what the net loss has been to the Government in connection therewith. Presented April 5, 1921. Mr. Tobin..... *Not printed*

117. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th March, 1921, for a Return showing:— 1. How many returned soldiers have purchased farms through the Soldiers' Settlement Board in the County of Missisquoi. 2. Average price paid for the said farms. 3. Whether any of the said farms have been abandoned. 4. If so, what disposition the Government has made of the said farms. 5. Whether any loss has been incurred. If so, what the net loss has been to the Government in connection therewith. Presented, April 5, 1921. Mr. Tobin .... *Not printed.*

118. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th March, 1921, for a Return showing:— 1. How many returned soldiers have purchased farms through the Soldiers' Settlement Board in the County of Stanstead. 2. Average price paid for the said farms 3. Whether any of the said farms have been abandoned. 4. If so, what disposition the Government has made of the said farms. 5. Whether any loss has been incurred. If so, what the net loss has been to the Government in connection therewith. Presented, April 5, 1921. Mr. Tobin. ..... *Not printed.*

119. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1920, for a Return showing:— 1. What blue-books were published in 1919. 2. What public documents were published in both languages in 1919. 3. What public documents were published in one language only, and in what language they were published. Presented April 5, 1921. Mr. Demers ..... *Not printed.*

120. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd March, 1921, for a Return showing:— 1. The number of cars, locomotives and rolling stock generally, ordered by the Government during the calendar years 1918, 1919 and 1920. 2. The value of these orders. 3. From whom this equipment was purchased, and the value of each contract. Presented April 5, 1921. Mr. Wright .....*Not printed.*

121. Copy of correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Grand Trunk Railway Company relative to the question of the extension of time for Arbitration proceedings, and matters incident thereto, to date of April 3, 1921. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, April 6, 1921. ..... *Not printed.*

121*a*. Subsequent Correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Grand Trunk Railway Company relating to the Arbitration proceedings, and copy of draft agreement in connection therewith. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, May 21, 1921. *Not printed.*

122. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th March 1921, for a Return showing:— 1. Total number of pounds of butter exported outside of Canada, year by year, since 1910. 2. Value, year by year, of the exportation since 1910. 3. Total number of pounds of cheese exported outside of Canada, year by year, since 1910. 4. Value, year by year, of such exportation since 1910. 5. To what countries our cheese and butter were exported, year by year, during said years, specifying the amount and value of each. 6. Quantities of butter imported from various countries since 1910. 7. From what countries and what amount from each of them. 8. Quantities of cheese imported from the various countries since 1910. 9. From what countries and what amount from each of them. 10. Under what brands or names our cheese and butter are sold abroad. 11. Brands or names of butter and cheese we import from abroad. 12. Quantity in pounds of margarine and its value in cash, or any other substitute to butter, manufactured in the country since 1916, year by year. 13. Quantity in pounds and value of such substitutes imported into Canada, year by year, since 1916. 14. Whether the inobservance of the law regarding the process of manufacture and the sale of such substitutes, produced in Canada or purchased abroad, has been the object of several actions. 15. If so, the number of same. Presented, April 6, 1921. Mr. Boyer. ..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9—*Continued.*

123. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1921, for a Return showing:— 1. Number of bonded liquor warehouse licenses granted to the Province of Alberta by the present Government since 1917. 2. To whom such licenses were granted. 3. On whose recommendation. Presented April 6, 1921. Mr. Mackie (Edmonton). *Not printed.*

124. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th March, 1921, for a Return showing:— 1. Number of bushels of Canadian grain carried from Winnipeg eastwards during 1919 and 1920. 2. Quantity of Canadian grown grain exported abroad and shipped through Canadian ports, from what ports and what quantity in each case, during 1919 and 1920. 3. Quantity of Canadian grown grain exported through American ports during 1919 and 1920, from what ports and what quantity through each port. 4. Quantity of Canadian grown grain carried from the West to the East during 1919 and 1920—(*a*)by the C.P.R. (*b*)by the G.T.R. (*c*) by the Government Railways. 5. Rate now prevailing on the transportation of grain in Canada (*a*) on the Government Railways, (*b*) on the various other railways. Presented April 6, 1921. Mr. Vien ..... *Not printed.*

125. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd March, 1920, for a Return showing:— 1. What the different classes of the Grand Trunk Railway Company's Stock were quoted at in January, 1918, as regards, First Preference Stock five per cent; Second Preference Stock five per cent; Third Preference Stock four per cent; Ordinary or Common Stock: Five per cent Grand Trunk Debenture Stocks; Five per cent Great Western Debenture Stocks; Four per cent Grand Trunk Debenture Stocks; Four per cent Northern Debenture Stocks. 2. What the same stocks were quoted at in January, 1919, and January, 1920. 3. Whether any of the stock of the Grand Trunk Railway Company has been sold or changed hands since January, 1918. 4. If so, who the purchasers of it were, what the date of purchase or transfer, and the price paid. 5. Whether any member of the present Government ever held any of the stock of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, either personally or by proxy through any other person. 6. If so, the names of said members, what amount of stock was so acquired, on what date and on what terms. Presented April 7, 1921. Mr. Caldwell. *Not printed.*

126. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th March, 1921, for a Return showing:— 1. Whether suction dredge *Tornado* was employed in dredging in Courtney Bay or St. John Harbour, N.B., during the year 1920. 2. Who is the owner. 3. Where the dredge was built. 4. What date she arrived at St. John. 5. What port she sailed from. 6. What the total expenditure was to December 31, 1920, in connection with the work done by this dredge. 7. Whether certain pontoons were lost at the time that said dredge was brought to St. John. 8. If the same were recovered. 9. Where the dredge *Tornado* is now. Presented April 7, 1921. Mr. Sinclair (Antigonish and Guysboro') ..... *Not printed.*

127. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th March, 1921, for a Return showing:— 1. Amount of money expended by the Dominion Government in each Province in the Dominion, for road building purposes during the year 1920. 2. Amount of money expended by the Dominion Government, in each Province, for Technical Education under the Agricultural Instruction Act in the year 1920. 3. Amount of money expended by the Dominion Government to assist agricultural fairs held in each Province in 1920. 4. Amount of money expended by the Dominion Government in the year 1920 in the various Provinces in operating a selling organization for the purpose of disposing of live stock, etc. 5. Total amount expended by the Dominion Government in 1920 towards assisting and developing agriculture. 6. Total amount expended in the year 1911 by the Dominion Government towards assisting and developing agriculture. 7. Amount of money expended by the Dominion Government in the year 1920 in connection with the Housing Act in the respective Provinces. Presented April 8, 1921. Mr. Armstrong (Lambton)..... *Not printed*

128. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th March, 1921, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, and other documents, relative to the resignation of Mr. John Sheridan, Indian Superintendent for the North Shore district, in the Province of New Brunswick, in 1920. Also copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents relative to his reappointment to the said position. Presented April 8, 1921. Mr. Leger ..... *Not printed*

129. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th March, 1921, for a Return showing:— 1. What amounts were appropriated for the National Gallery of Canada from April 1, 1916, to April 1, 1921. 2. How these appropriations were expended. 3. Who is in charge of the National Gallery, when appointed, at what salary and present salary.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9—*Continued.*

4. How many officials are on the staff at the Gallery, their names, dates of appointment and respective salaries. 5. What officials of the Gallery staff have been drawing their salaries while the Gallery has been closed and at what work they were employed. 6. When and why the National Gallery was closed, and when it will be reopened. Presented April 11, 1921. Mr. Edwards.....*Not printed*

130. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th May, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Totals of credits advanced by the Canadian Government to (*a*) Great Britain, (*b*) the Allied Powers, before the armistice. 2. Of these totals what proportions were used respectively for the purchase of (*a*) agricultural products; (*b*) manufactured goods. 3. Total of credits advanced by the Canadian Government to (*a*) Great Britain, (*b*) the Allied Powers, after the armistice. 4. Of these totals what proportions were used respectively for the purchase of (*a*)agricultural products; (*b*) manufactured goods. Presented April 11, 1921. Mr. Reid (Mackenzie).....*Not printed*

131. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th April, 1921, for a copy of all reports, orders, telegrams, certificates of valuation, or any other correspondence relating to or connected with the s'aughter of 245 hogs, the property of one George B. Alderson, by officers of the Department of Agriculture on or about the 20th day of April, 1920, and for which compensation has been refused by the Minister. Presented April 11, 1921. Mr. Sutherland.....*Not printed*

131*a*. Copy of Report of Inspector made under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1903, R.S.C. 1906, *re* slaughter of hogs owned by George Alderson, Humber Bay, Ont. Presented May 21, 1921. Mr. Sutherland.....*Not printed*

132. Copies of Orders in Council, P.C. 2010 and 2039, establishing regulations under the provisions of the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act. Presented by Hon. Mr. Calder, April 14, 1921 .....*Not printed*

133. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1921, for a Return showing:—1. How many employees the Government has in the British Isles. 2. Number of departments maintained. 3. How many employees the Government has in the United States. 4. Number of departments maintained Presented April 13, 1921. Mr Wright.
Not printed.

134. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th March, 1921, for a Return showing:—1. In regard to the Federal Civil Service what is understood to be comprised by the words (*a*) Inside Service; (*b*)Outside Service. 2. Number of employees at present in the (*a*)Inside Service; (*b*) Outside Service. Presented April 14, 1921. Mr. Edwards .....*Not printed.*

135. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1921, for a Return showing:—1. Total number of persons in the employ of the Dominion Government, including both the inside and outside service, but not including the Canadian National Railways. 2. Number of persons in the employ of the Canadian National Railways Presented April 15, 1921. Mr. Reid (Mackenzie.).....*Not printed.*

136. Return to an humble Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated March 30, 1921, of:—All correspondence exchanged between the Imperial Government and the Government of Canada in connection with the representation of this country, either in the British Parliament or in any council; its participation in the administratiaon of the British Empire, its contribution to the wars of the Empire and to the establishment of a British or Canadian Navy. The Senate....*Not printed.*

137. Report of the Air Board, for the year 1920. The Senate.....*Not printed.*

138. Copy of Proceedings of the Canada-West Indies Conference, 1920. Presented by Sir George Foster, April 18, 1921.....*Not printed.*

139. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th April, 1921, for a Return showing:—1. Whether the Young Men's Christian Association associated with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in the great war submitted to the Government a statement of accounts showing all moneys received and expended by that body both by way of contribution from people in Canada and arising out of sales to Canadian troops. 2. If so, whether the Government will lay same upon the table of the House. 3. If not, whether it is the intention of the Government to procure and distribute such a statement. Presented April 18, 1921. Mr. Griesbach.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9—*Continued.*

140. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th March, 1921, for a Return showing:— 1. Number of Soldiers' Hospitals in Canada at present. 2. Number of patients in each hospital. 3. What staff each hospital carries. 4. Total expenditure on these Military Hospitals. 5. Whether any of the said hospitals have been closed recently. 6. Number of soldier patients transferred from military to general or civic hospitals throughout the country. 7. Staff maintained at Ottawa for the inspection and general direction of these Military Hospitals. 8. Names and respective salaries of the members of said staff. 9. Whether any efforts have been made to save money by having soldier patients attended by local doctors. Presented April 18, 1921. Mr. Proulx. *Not printed.*

141. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th April, 1921, for a copy of the special papers and correspondence concerning the application to the Board of Pension Commissioners of Mrs. Brunelle, widowed mother of the late Sergeant Major N. Brunelle. No. 62068, for a pension. Presented April 18, 1921. Mr. Lemieux.....*Not printed.*

142. Return to an Order of the House of the 8th March, 1921, for a copy of all correspondence in connection with the employment and resignation of M. Abel Guibeau, engineer on board the *Canadian Traveller,* in 1919, and on the *Canadian Sower* in 1919-1920. Presented April 18, 1921. Mr. Rinfret.....*Not printed.*

143. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1270, dated 12th April, 1921, appointing the Honourable James Duncan Hyndman, Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta, William D. Staples, Fort William, Ont., J. H. Haslam, Regina, Sask., and Lincoln Goldie, Guelph, Ont., commissioners to inquire into and report upon the subject of handling and marketing of grain in Canada. Presented by Sir George Foster, April 19, 1921.....*Not printed*

144. Reports of Ministers of Justice, approved by the Governor in Council, upon Provincial Legislation from 1896 to date. Presented by Hon. Mr. Doherty, April 21, 1921. *Printed for distribution, in bound form.*

145. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th April, 1920, for the production of copies of all correspondence, reports and documents exchanged between the Government and those in charge of the shipyard at Sorel, or any other person, in relation to the payment of a bonus to the employees of said shipyard, and the interruption or cessation of same. Presented April 21, 1921. Mr. Cardin.....*Not printed.*

146. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th April, 1921, for a Return showing:— 1. Whether the Government operated a telegraph line in Northern British Columbia prior to the taking over of the Great North Western Telegraph Company's line in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and Canadian Northern Railway. 2. Whether the Government is still operating both telegraph lines, namely, the old Government line and the Great North Western Telegraph line. 3. Why the Government is continuing to operate two telegraph offices in Hazelton, New Hamilton, Smithers, Telkwa and some other points along the Grand Trunk Pacific. 4. Whether the business warrants the maintaining of two separate telegraph offices in the towns mentioned. Presented April 21, 1921. Mr. Reid (Mackenzie.).....*Not printed.*

147. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th April, 1921, for a copy of telegrams, correspondence, petitions or other documents exchanged between the Government of Prince Edward Island and the Federal Government relative to the taking over and operating of the Dalton Sanatorium by the Federal Government and the handing back of the same to the Government of Prince Edward Island. Presented April 21, 1921. Mr. Sinclair (Queen's, P.E.I.).....*Not printed.*

148. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st April, 1921, for a Return showing:— 1. Number of persons per mile of railway in operation in Canada in 1896, 1911 and 1914. 2. Number of persons per mile of railway in operation in each of the nine provinces (Alberta and Saskatchewan as now bounded), giving the mileage in each of the provinces in 1896, 1911 and 1914. Presented April 21, 1921. Mr. Casgrain. *Not printed.*

149. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st April, 1921, for a Return showing:— Names, occupation and residence of the persons who have applied for the position of superintendent of the Government shipyards at Sorel. Presented April 21, 1921. Mr. Cardin .....*Not printed.*

150. Copies of Orders in Council P.C. 2483, dated 23rd October, 1920, and P.C. 2652, dated 1st November, 1920, in respect to changes in the organizataion of the Law Branch of the House. Presented by Hon. The Speaker, April 22, 1921.....*Not printed.*

151. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th March, 1921, for a statement showing the names of the examining officials of the Customs Department, Toronto, and the respective salaries of each of said officials. Presented April 25, 1921. Mr. Archambault. *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9—*Continued.*

152. Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Northern Railway System, for the year ended December 31, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Reid, April 26, 1921.....*Not printed.*

153. Return to an Order of the Senate of the 26th April, 1921, for an Order showing:—The amount actually paid or due for wages for the first 20 of the most highly paid men on the Canadian National Railways in the following classes:—(1) engineers; (2) firemen; (3) trainmen; (4) local firemen; (5) yard foremen; (6) yard helpers. Give the amount per month in each case starting from July 1, 1920, up to January 1, 1921, and the total for the six months in each case. The Senate.....*Not printed.*

154. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th April, 1921, for a copy of all correspondence between the Government and the Board of Trade and City Council and Harbour Commission of Quebec, since the session of 1917, with regard to the diversion of the Northwestern grain trade to New York, the alleged non-fulfilment by the Government of its undertakings with regard to the terminals of the Transcontinental Railway at Quebec, and of the Memorials addressed to the Prime Minister on these subjects. Presented April 27, 1921. Mr. Lavigueur.....*Not printed.*

154*a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 4th April, 1921, for a copy of all correspondence between the Government and the Board of Trade and City Council and Harbour Commission of Quebec, since the session of 1917, with regard to the diversion of the Northwestern grain trade to New York, the alleged non-fulfilment by the Government of its undertakings with regard to the terminals of the Transcontinental Railway at Quebec, and of the Memorials addressed to the Prime Minister on these subjects. Presented May 18, 1921. Mr. Lavigueur.....*Not printed.*

155. Return to an Order of the House of the 25th April, 1921, for a Return showing the number of returned soldiers who have purchased farms through the Soldiers' Settlement Board in the County of Bonaventure, the average price paid for said farms, the number of said farms which have been abandoned and the disposition made by the Government of the said farms, the loss incurred, if any, and the names of the soldiers who have settled in the said county, showing the respective localities. Presented April 28, 1921. Mr. Marcil (Bonaventure.).....*Not printed.*

156. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1920, for a Return showing:—1. Number of persons employed in the Finance Department in Ottawa. 2. Their names and salaries. Presented April 28, 1921. Mr. Hocken.....*Not printed.*

157. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th April, 1921, for a Return showing:—1. Number of officials now employed by the Canadian National Railway system in the traffic and operating departments. 2. Number of officials employed by the Canadian Northern Railway in the traffic and operating departments prior to the Government taking over the system. 3. Number of officials employed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in the traffic and operating departments prior to the Government taking over the system. 4. Number of officials employed by the Canadian Government Railways, namely, the Intercolonial and Transcontinental, in the traffic and operating departments prior to the amalgamation of the companies into the Canadian National system. 5. Total cost in connection with wrecks on the Canadian National Railway on the line between Saskatoon and Calgary for the year 1920. 6. Whether the cost of wrecks was charged up to operating expenses or to capital account. 7. Total detention expenses on the Canadian National Railway between Saskatoon and Calgary for the year 1920. 8. Why it is that certain equipment for the Canadian National Railway is charged to operation expenses in stead of capital account. 9. Total amount charged to capital account for the year 1920 in connection with Canadian National Railways. Presented April 28, 1921. Mr. Myers.....*Not printed.*

158. Copy of Order in Council P.C. 118/1361, dated 20th April, 1921, respecting the retirement of James W. Watson of the Department of the Naval Service. Presented by Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, May 3, 1921.....*Not printed.*

159. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th April, 1921, for a copy of all correspondence since January 1, 1912, between the Minister of Railways and Canals or any officer of the Department of Railways and Canals at Ottawa, and any officer of the Intercolonial Railway, and between any of such officers and Messrs. G. J. Davie and Sons, or any solicitor or agent of the firm, respecting the expropriation of land at Lévis, Quebec, for the purposes of the Intercolonial Railway. Presented May 3, 1921. Mr. Fielding.....*Not printed.*

160. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th April, 1921, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents exchanged between the Department of Justice and the Department of the Attorney General in the province of Alberta, in regard to the vacancy in the District Court Judgeship occasioned by the transfer of Judge McNeil to the Judicial District of Calgary. Presented May 3, 1921. Mr. Shaw. *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9—*Continued.*

161. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th March, 1921, for a Return showing:— 1. Total number of enlistments in the Canadian Expeditionary Force (including men who enlisted under the Military Service Act) from the outbreak of the war to Armistice day. 2. Number of the said men who served in (*a*) Canada; (*b*) England, and (c) France. 3. The total number of examinations of pensioners conducted by the Board of Pension Commissioners from June, 1920, to date. 4. Number of reductions in pensions made and the total amount thereof. 5. Cost of the administration of the Board of Pension Commissioners for the whole period of the Board's existence. 6. Number of employees (a) male, and (b) female, employed by the said Board, and number of the male employees who saw service in France. 7. Number of men employed in the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment who saw service in France, and the total cost of administration of this department to date. 8. Number of men in the service of the Soldiers' Settlement Board and the Vocational Training Board, and what number of them saw service in France. Presented May 3, 1921. Mr. Gordon .....*Not printed.*

162 Report of the Royal Commission appointed under Part I of the Inquiries Act, by Order in Council of May 20, 1919, to inquire into and concerning the possibilities of the Reindeer and Musk-Ox industries in the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions of Canada. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, May 4, 1921.....*Not printed.*

163. Return to an Order of the House of the 16th March, 1921, for a copy of all correspondence, documents, telegrams, reports, memoranda, tenders and contracts having reference to or in connection with the repairs of the wharf situated at St. Michel, County of Bellechasse, Quebec, from October 1, 1918, to date. Presented May 7, 1921. Mr. Fournier.....*Not printed.*

164. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 11th April, 1921, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions and other documents exchanged between the Dominion Government and the Ontario Provincial Government or any Ministers of either Administration, relative to the removal of the British Embargo on Canadian cattle. Presented May 9, 1921. Mr. Smith.....*Not printed.*

165. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 11th April, 1921, for a copy of all correspondence between the Chief Justice of Ontario and any Member of the Government as to the Judges' Act of the Session of 1920. Presented May 9, 1921. Mr. Lemieux.....*Not printed.*

166. Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd May, 1921, for a Return showing (*a*) the number of officials transferred from Calgary, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Halifax, or other points in Canada to Vancouver (Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department) since November 1, 1920. (*b*) Whether said transferees are married or single. (*c*) Number of officials in Vancouver whose services have been dispensed with since November 1, 1920 (Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department), also number to whom notice of retirement has been given. (*d*) Names of those transferred into Vancouver and positions to which they were assigned. Presented May 9, 1921. Mr. Stevens.
Not printed.

167. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th March, 1921, for a copy of all official correspondence between the Government of Canada or any Member thereof, and the Government of the Province of Manitoba, or any member thereof, respecting subsection 5, of clause 325 of the Consolidated Railway Act of Canada. Presented May 9, 1921. Mr. Cahill.....*Not printed.*

168. Copy of Supplementary Extradition Convention with the United States, signed at London on the 15th January, 1917. Presented by Hon. Mr. Doherty, May 11, 1921.
Not printed.

168*a*. Copy of a Convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed January 15, 1917, making the wilful desertion of wife or children in the United States and Canada an extraditable offence. Presented by Hon. Mr. Doherty, May 21, 1921.
Not printed.

169. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st March, 1921, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports, memoranda in the hands of the Minister of Public Works, Officials of the Public Works, Superintendent of Engineering Department, in and for the Province of Quebec, Mr. A. R. Decarie, and Engineering Department at Ottawa pertaining to and regarding the construction, repairs or improvements at the following named harbours: St. Ulric, Matane, Ste. Felicite, Ruisseau à Loutre, Méchins, all in Matane County, from January, 1918, to date. Presented May 12, 1921. Mr. Pelletier.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9—*Continued.*

170. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1921, for a statement showing:— 1. The amounts loaned or the credits made by the Government of Canada since the 19th April, 1920 (*a*) to Greece, (*b*) to Roumania. 2. The respective dates of these loans or credits to (*a*) Greece, (*b*) Roumania. 3. The nature of goods bought by the Government of Canada (*a*) for Greece, (*b*) for Roumania. 4. The names of corporations, firms or persons from whom these goods have been purchased, (*a*) the nature of the merchandise in each case, (*b*) the amounts paid by the Government to these corporations, firms or persons in each case and also the date of said payments. Presented May 13, 1921. Mr. Archambault.....*Not printed.*

171. Return to an Order of the Senate of the 17th May, 1921, for a Return showing:— 1. The amount of money paid each year by the Government of Canada subsequent to 1910 to, for, or in connection with: (*a*) The Intercolonial Railway (*b*) the Canadian Northern Railway, and its subsidiaries; (*c*) the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway; (*d*) the Transcontinental Railway; (*e*) the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. 2. Apart from the above, the amount of loans to each. 3. The total amount charged to date to capital account against or in connection with the Intercolonial Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, separately. 4. The additional amount, if any, paid by the Government to, or in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, separately, and not charged to capital account. The Senate. *Not printed.*

172. Return to an Order of the House of the 9th May, 1921, for a copy of all correspondence between any member of the Government or any official of the Insurance Department with any member of any Provincial Government or any Provincial Superintendent of Insurance or any association of Provincial Superintendents of Insurance with respect to the resolution amending the Insurance Act standing in the Minister of Finance's name on the Order Paper or the subject matter of the resolution. Presented May 20, 1921. Mr. Lemieux.....*Not printed.*

173. Copy of correspondence in respect to an alleged invitation to the Honourable P. J. Veniot to enter the Dominion Cabinet. Presented by Hon. Mr. Meighen, May 20, 1921.

174. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th April, 1921, for a Return showing:— 1. How many automobiles the Government owns and uses in Ottawa. 2. How many chauffeurs are employed, their names and respective salaries. 3. Who the Ministers are and Deputy Ministers who use the said cars. 4. What other officials are using them and for what special purpose. 5. Whether any of said automobiles have been used on Sundays during the last fiscal year. If so, by whom. 6. Whether the Government has any garage in the city of Ottwa. 7. If so, what it cost during the last fiscal year for maintenace, wages, gasoline, repairs of all, and tires, respectively. 8. Whether the said garage was purchased by the Government. If so, from whom, at what price, and when it was purchased. Presented May 26, 1921. Mr. Lanctot. *Not printed.*

175. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th March, 1921, for a Return showing:— 1. Number of Civil Servants in the Inside Service in each Department of the Government on December 31, 1920. 2. How many days absence, exclusive of regular holidays, were recorded in each Department for the year 1920. Presented May 26, 1921. Mr. Steele .....*Not printed.*

176. Report of the Committee appointed by the Minister of Justice to advise upon the revision of the Penitentiary Regulations and the Amendment of the Penitentiary Act, February 28, 1921. Presented by Hon. Mr. Doherty, May 28, 1921...*Not printed.*

177. Copy of Draft Conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conference, Washington, 1919, and of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Doherty, May 28, 1921.....*Not printed.*

178. Copy of all papers, correspondence, etc., in the Department of the Naval Service in connection with the sale of H.M.C.S. "Niobe." Presented by Hon. Mr. Doherty, May 28, 1921.....*Not printed.*

179. Copy of an opinion from the Deputy Minister of Justice to the Under Secretary of State as to the date on which, under Section 109 of the Canada Temperance Act, prohibition, if the vote be favourable to, is to come into force in New Brunswick, and how that day is to be determined. Presented by Hon. Mr. Doherty, May 28, 1921. *Not printed.*

180. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1217, dated 9th day of April, 1921, transferring the administration of the Agricultural Fertilizers Act from the Department of Health to the Department of Agriculture. Presented by Hon. Mr. Tolmie, May 31, 1921. *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9—*Continued.*

181. Return to an Order of the House of the 21st April, 1921, for a Return showing:—1. How many secretaries, private-secretaries, assistant-private-secretaries, joint-secretaries to Ministers of the Crown have been appointed since 1911. 2. Date of each nomination. 3. Names of the nominees. 4. Salary each has been receiving. 5. By what minister each has been appointed. 6. Whether all or any of such persons are still in the employ of the Government. If so, their names, what position they are occupying and salary they are receiving. Presented June 1, 1921. Mr. Parent. *Not printed.*

182. Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Geodetic Survey of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920. Presented by Hon. Mr. Tolmie, June 2, 1921. *Not printed.*

183. Copy of the Joint Report of the International Boundary Commission upon the Survey and Demarcation of the Boundary between the United States and Canada, from the western terminus of the land boundary along the forty-ninth parallel on the west side of Point Roberts, through Georgia, Haro, and Juan de Fuca Straits, to the Pacific ocean, together with two identical signed joint charts, in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII of the Treaty signed at Washington, April 11, 1908. Presented by Hon. Mr. Tolmie, June 2, 1921.....*Not printed.*

184. Interim report of His Honour Julge Snider on the disposition of a quantity of publications from the Distribution Branch of the Government Printing Bureau. Presented June 3, 1921.....*Not printed.*

184*a*. Letter from Fred Cook, Esq., Chairman of the Editorial Committee on Governmental Publications, and F. C. C. Lynch, Esq., respecting Judge Snider's Report on the discarding of publications at the Government Distribution Office, with a copy of Inventory No. 1. Presented June 4, 1921.....*Not printed.*

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR 1920

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
THOMAS MULVEY
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1921

[No. 32—1921.]

To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the accompanying report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada for the year ending December 31, 1920.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR L. SIFTON,
Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, January 3, 1921.

OTTAWA, January, 3, 1921.

The Right Honourable
ARTHUR L. SIFTON,
Secretary of State of Canada.

SIR,—In conformity with the provisions of section 36 of the Civil Service Act, 1918 (as amended by Chapter 10 of the Statutes of 1919, Second Session), I have the honour to submit, herewith, a report of the proceedings of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, for the year ending December 31, 1920.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM FORAN,
Secretary.

CONTENTS

PART I.

PAGE.

Report of the Commissioners. 5

An Acknowledgment (being a roster of the names of those who have served on boards of examiners for special competitions). 33

PART II.

1. Permanent Appointments. 3
2. Postmasters. 46
3. Number of Appointments to Temporary Positions. 74
4. Promotions. 75
5. Transfers. 80
6. Written Examinations. 85
7. Special Competitions. 88
8. Successful Candidates at Written Examinations. 96
9. Number of Candidates Writing at Different Centres
(*a*) General Examinations, July, 1920. 121
(*b*) " " October, 1920. 123
(*c*) " " Miscellaneous. 126
(*d*) Special " 128
(*e*) Local " 138
10. Appeals. 140
11. Examiners. 140
12. Supervisors. 142

PART III.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Note.—For index to Examination Papers see Part III, page 2.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS

In presenting their twelfth annual report, which covers the activities of the calendar year 1920, the Civil Service Commissioners feel that they are justified in characterizing it as a record of substantial progress in the important scheme of Civil Service reform which was entrusted to them to develop two years and a half ago.

The close of 1919 found the Service in a more or less chaotic condition. For the previous year and a half, every effort had been made by the Commission to cope with the heavy burden of administration which had been thrust upon them overnight, when, on the 13th of February, 1918, an Order in Council placed under its jurisdiction and control the fifty thousand civil servants of the "Outside Service." Prior to that date, the Commission had but six to eight thousand employees under its jurisdiction, but now the number was increased to nearly sixty thousand. At the same time, and as a natural consequence, the necessity arose for a reclassification of positions and an adjustment of salary schedules. These tasks became the immediate business confronting the Commission and with all possible speed the machinery was constructed and the work inaugurated.

Even under normal conditions this would have been a most difficult undertaking, and its accomplishment was by no means rendered less difficult by the adverse conditions which were unfortunately present at the time. In common with other countries, Canada was disturbed by the abnormal conditions created by the war. The people of every class and grade were restless and perturbed. Our men were returning in tens of thousands from overseas, war-worn and exhausted both mentally and physically. The re-establishment of the returned man became one of the most insistent problems confronting the Government and country and naturally perhaps the feeling was general that the Civil Service should afford the greatest possible measure of employment to returned veterans.

To demonstrate what really has been accomplished so far, it is proposed in this report to review, briefly, the salient features of the year's work, set forth the progress made along the lines of reconstruction, indicate what results have already been obtained and point out what still remains to be developed.

ORGANIZATION AND CLASSIFICATION

A Task of Magnitude.—At the outset it would seem appropriate to set forth just what has been done in the work of reorganization and reclassification. As indicated above and as more fully set forth in previous reports of the Commission, the classification of the Civil Service as provided in the Civil Service Act of 1918, has been a task of magnitude. For this work the Commission soon found that it would be necessary to build up a staff of men trained in classification and organization work in order that after the withdrawal of outside assistance the work might be continued.

When in May of 1920 these outside assistants were withdrawn much had yet to be done to bring the classification to a conclusion. Five departments, two of them of major importance and size, had been only partially classified and hundreds of cases of adjustments and revisions were necessary in other departments. In all, position lists showing the final classification of over eight thousand positions have been issued since that time up to the end of 1920, and in addition, revisions of these lists and lists previously issued have corrected about six hundred cases of

unsatisfactorily or erroneously classified positions. New classes to the number of three hundred and ninety-seven have been prepared and four hundred and three revisions in salary rates have been made and approved by Council. One hundred and five classes have been abolished, most of the abolished classes being combined with other classes and one hundred and sixty-three revisions in class definitions have been made. In all one thousand and sixty-eight changes have been made since the issue of the edition of the Classification of September, 1919.

It might be pointed out that adjustments and revisions in classification mean a complete and thorough review of all previous work and also a review of similar positions in other departments or branches and as a rule present a more difficult problem than a case of original classification in view of the fact that in almost every instance a case brought up for review is one which is disputed by either the employee or the department.

A Busy Branch.—The Organization Branch, in addition to matters pertaining to the reclassification of the positions already in the Service, has been called upon to classify and indicate the proper salary for every permanent and temporary position filled during the year. It has prepared briefs in connection with most appeals heard before the Board of Hearing and has had a representative present at many of these hearings. Many investigations have been made in the departments of matters pertaining both to classification and organization which required the submission of over 900 separate recommendations. Many conferences and committee meetings with departmental heads and with specialists in various lines have been held to discuss matters of classification, salary revision, or problems of organization at which one or more representatives of the Organization Branch were present.

Because of necessary routine work which has had to be performed by investigators in the Organization Branch, and which if not carried out would tie up other branches of the Commission, the investigational staff has been called upon for much extra work. Staff meetings have been held in the evening at least once but more often twice a week to discuss matters of classification and to explain to the junior members of the staff procedure and policy to be followed in administering the classification and tackling organization problems. When the Organization Branch took over the work last May the staff consisted of an acting chief and three junior investigators. It has been found necessary to add to this staff to cope with the ever-increasing demands of the work, and the investigational staff now comprises an acting chief, a senior investigator, three investigators and four junior investigators.

PERSONAL APPEALS

The Procedure.—As the Service at large had been promised that the privilege of personal appeal against the classification of any position would be granted individual employees, it was decided by the Commissioners that a last date for receiving these personal appeals must be fixed. Announcement to this effect was sent to every employee, the date set being November 15, 1920. The Commissioners then approved of a method of handling these personal appeals, which may be briefly outlined as follows:—

1. Appeals at the seat of Government:—

(*a*) Deputy ministers were asked to consult with heads of their various branches and propose the name of a suitable official to act as departmental representative.

(*b*) A member with voting power was nominated by the employees from each major branch of the department.

(*c*) A member of the Organization Branch of the Commission with voting power, was also appointed.

The Commission's representative and the departmental branch representative presented a report after having obtained the views of the deputy minister or his representative. If the decision arrived at was unanimous, the matter was immediately placed before the Commission for approval; if, however, the Commission's represntative and the departmental branch representative disagreed, the matter was referred to the Board of Hearing for recommendation to the Commission.

2. Appeals from employees not residing at the seat of Government:—

(*a*) A representative to be nominated by the department as in No. 1.
(*b*) The outside employees for each branch of the Service to nominate a representative who had voting power.
(*c*) A member of the Organization Branch of the Civil Service Commission to be appointed who had voting power.

In the same manner these cases were submitted to the deputy minister or his representative for his views and the matter passed directly to the Commission for final decision.

A Successful Experiment.—From what has been accomplished so far in connection with the hearing of personal appeals, it would appear that the employees who have been given the responsibility of acting as branch and departmental representatives, realize the responsibility which has been placed upon them and have entered into the work in a most conscientious and business-like manner. This attitude of co-operation is of double satisfaction to the Commission in that it shows not only that the confidence which the Commission placed in the employees has not been misplaced but also that the employees when given responsibility, assume and carry on the work in a highly efficient and intelligent manner. They realize that the question of the co-operation of employees in the management of their own affairs is on trial and are approaching the problem with an open mind free of any prejudice. It is too early to predict what the result of these personal appeals will be, but if the procedure followed does nothing more than convince civil servants that the Commission desires to play no favourites but to handle all matters in a fair, just, and equitable manner, it will have justified itself.

Much work yet remains to be completed before it can be said that classification is on a standard basis. Personal appeals other than at the seat of Government must be investigated, and it is estimated that it will take four investigators at least two months to complete this work. A study is also being made with a view to placing positions at present receiving prevailing rates on a salary schedule. This is a particularly difficult problem in view of a differentiation in local rates, but it is hoped that before another year has passed, most positions in the Government service now receiving prevailing rates will be paid on schedule and receive Civil Service holidays and other benefits. A revised edition of the classification volume must be issued in the near future and the organization charts of the various departments revised, and means found by which current changes can be shown, as it is only so that a clear understanding of the nature of positions in the departments can readily be obtained.

Departmental Organization.—The Civil Service Commission has also to cope with the large and contentious problem of organization in Government departments. A staff of investigators is being trained along organization lines and it is hoped to add at least one member to the staff who has had some years of training and experience in industrial management work. It is not expected that the staff of the Organization Branch can ever be in a position to handle all matters of organization unaided but it is intended, when questions come up which require special technical or skilled advice, that specialists will be employed in a temporary and advisory capacity to give assistance to the Commission in the particular phases of

organization work with which they are familiar. Already, in certain instances, specialists have been asked to give assistance to the Commission's officers and it has been found that this has produced admirable results, and further by enlisting the services of men in the departments who are familiar with the workings of the department as a whole and with some knowledge of all Government departments, excellent results are being attained and the desired end secured.

BOARD OF HEARING AND RECOMMENDATION

The Board of Hearing and Recommendation, which the Civil Service Commission established for the purpose of rectifying errors in the Classification, continued to function during the past year. In addition to dealing with 360 appeal cases against classification schedules referred to it by the Civil Service Commission, the Board dealt with many class appeals affecting groups of public employees. In such cases a representative, nominated by the service concerned, sat as a rotating member of the Board.

Personnel Confirmed.—As the duties of the Board of Hearing continued much beyond the time contemplated when it was organized in July, 1919, it was thought desirable by the members thereof that the departmental officers and civil service organizations which nominated the four members from the Service, should be afforded an opportunity of expressing any desire they might entertain for a change in the personnel of the membership of the Board. The Civil Service Commission accordingly communicated with the deputy ministers of the various departments, requesting an expression of their wishes and received a unanimous recommendation for the continued services of the two departmental representatives, Messrs. Wm. Kearns and A. St. Laurent on the Board of Hearing; the organized Service, which had nominated Messrs. J. C. O'Connor and Major D. L. McKeand to the Board, passed resolutions of confidence in them and requested that they continue to sit as Service representatives. At the request of his colleagues on the Civil Service Commission, Mr. Jameson continued to act as chairman of the Board of Hearing; Col. LaRochelle sitting in his absence.

The members of the Board of Hearing take this opportunity to extend their grateful appreciation to the various deputy ministers and civil servants, who have from time to time co-operated with them in the work of the Board.

THE PRINTING BUREAU

While the work of introducing up-to-date business principles and methods into all departments of Government has made very substantial progress, the one outstanding instance where it has been brought appreciably near completion is in the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. When the preliminary survey of the Service as a whole was made in 1918, it was considered that this department was in greater need of a house-cleaning than any other section of the machinery of government and offered the most promising field for the putting into operation of a thorough scheme of reconstruction. The report of the Commission for the year 1918 recorded the preliminary action taken toward this end—the initial inspection by Commissioner Jameson followed by the thorough investigation carried out by Messrs. Lewis, of Toronto, and Tarte and Slack, of Montreal, which resulted in a valuable and outspoken report to Parliament in which drastic and sweeping changes in administration were recommended.

The work of reconstruction therein outlined was decided upon, and entrusted to the Commission, and in last year's report the Commissioners submitted a statement of what had been done up to the end of 1919. Now the work has been practically completed and the detail of what has actually been accomplished in this one department may best be recorded in the words of a supplementary report addressed

to the Civil Service Commission by the two surviving members of the original investigating committee and signed by Mr. A. L. Lewis, its convenor. Under date of January, 1921, Mr. Lewis says:—

A Report Which Tells of Results.—"Following your request we have recently made an inspection of the Bureau and its records with a view to furnishing a supplementary report to ours submitted on February 14, 1919, on conditions as they are, now that certain suggestions and recommendations then made have been acted upon.

"We are amazed. What was probably as inefficient and unhappy an organization as could very well be found anywhere has been changed into one, we do not hesitate to say, as efficient on the average as any in Canada.

"The work was undertaken fearlessly and carried out courageously and apparently without political interference. New standards have been set and although high, with the practices and principles that have been applied, can be not only maintained but improved upon.

"We believe that it has been very satisfactorily demonstrated that even a Government institution can be so organized and operated, if not interfered with, as to make it compare favourably with a high class and purely commercial one.

"We were very much impressed with the most excellent re-arrangement of the various units resulting in the evolving of what should be, when given time and a fair chance, an almost perfect machine. What probably, however, impressed us still more was the spirit of the staff. Not only are those left on the average exceedingly capable, but really working. Where the staff we inspected in 1919 struck us as being one with jealousies and intrigues and very largely lacking discipline, the present one appears to be the reverse. Give a man enough to do and he hasn't time to be unhappy.

"This report is going to be brief and our comments as to costs and production will be largely on a percentage basis. Our comparisons are based on figures supplied us for the first six months of the present fiscal year (April 1 to September 1, 1920) doubled, and although they are in some cases remarkable, we believe they would be still more so if based on the full year, as the making of changes of location and the installation of new machinery and re-arrangement of equipment and materials not only required a temporarily augmented staff, but disturbed the mechanics at their various trades and interfered with their production.

"One phase of Bureau practice referred to strongly in our previous report, namely the disposal of waste, has apparently been overlooked or ignored by the reorganizers. We consider the present arrangement and particularly the present contract a very poor one for the Government. The loss occasioned over the past ten years by this arrangement must have been very considerable.

Significant figures.—"Some of the outstanding economies and achievements are as follows:—

"There has been effected a reduction in staff over all three branches, from 1,171 on June 1, 1919, to 749 on October 20, 1920—a reduction of 36 per cent.

"Some of the heaviest reductions: in the composition end, from 368 to 180, or 50 per cent; bindery, from 281 to 159, or 42 per cent; Stationery and Distribution combined, from 160 to 94, or 40 per cent; proof-reading room, from 65 to 26, or 60 per cent (26 men under one foreman are now doing the work that was being done by 65 men under two foremen at the time of the last report).

"The pay-roll covering Printing, Stationery and Distribution branches for the present fiscal year (after deducting 12 per cent increase for comparative purposes) should show a decrease of approximately 30 to 35 per cent or in the aggregate from $425,000 to $475,000.

"The Linotype equipment has been reduced from 32 to 20 machines, or 37 per cent. The product per machine hour has been increased 110 per cent.

"The Monotype keyboards' production has increased approximately 33 per cent. The ratio of casters to keyboards has been adjusted and the Monotype end with slight extra equipment will be well balanced.

"Although there seems to be some doubt on the part of the management as to whether the present equipment and staff will be able to handle the sessional peak, we are quite confident that it will do so and that with a certain amount of consideration on the part of the outside (customer) departments it will be unnecessary to place much work outside.

"The amount of work placed outside has been reduced by 15 per cent. The figures for the current year were arrived at by doubling the total for the first six months, which included a large amount of work placed previous to April 1 but not completed and charged for before that date. The year's actual figures should show a much better percentage and when re-organization is completed and all the new machinery installed, we feel that the Bureau will be able to comfortably handle practically all of the work that has usually been placed outside.

"The three branches, Printing, Stationery and Distribution, formerly occupied 151,000 square feet in several widely separated buildings. When the changes are completed they will occupy 120,000 square feet in the one building—a saving of 20 per cent in floor space. Not only does this effect a considerable monetary saving but also facilitates production and service.

"Press production by the replacing of obsolete by up-to-date machinery and by the installation of automatic feeders has increased almost 50 per cent.

"Folding machinery production has increased 25 per cent, ruling machines, 10 per cent.

A Weak Spot.—"The plan of re-organization seems to be a very good one and working smoothly. Superintendents, foremen and sub-foremen each has his certain defined authority and responsibilities. The one weakness in the present system is higher up. Frankly we do not believe that this vast business can be successfully operated under the present system of dual control, or "two bosses." We cannot find that either has definite jurisdiction. Neither is really responsible. We would strongly suggest that if present standards are to be improved upon or even maintained that some one person be immediately made Manager or Director and responsible.

"To complete the whole scheme of organization, the Director or Manager might be made responsible to a commission composed of two or three thoroughly practical non-political commercial printers or binders and the King's Printer. This body could sit bi-monthly or quarterly and pass on production and cost of records and general policy and practice. We believe the outside experience might help in the administration. We are afraid that unless some such course is adopted the Bureau may gradually slip back into its former condition. Politics must be kept out. The business must be looked at from the commercial viewpoint and run on commercial principles.

"Let it be manned according to the requirements of the work in hand or in prospect, the help be selected, retained or disciplined according to its efficiency—without other considerations, especially political—and there will be some very fine production records made. Gentlemen, we congratulate you on your courage and your efficiency, and only wish that our fellow-commissioner and good friend, Mr. E. F. Slack, had lived to see that the great deal of real work he put into the former report had made possible so great a public economy."

THE EXAMINATION BRANCH

A Keystone Branch.—When, in the development and maintenance of the public service, merit supplanted patronage and personal fitness took the place of political pull, it became at once essential that adequate machinery be provided to apply the

new principles and ensure a supply of qualified men and women sufficient to replace those who from time to time dropped out of the ranks and to meet the needs of expansion and growth. There had always, of course, been provision for holding examinations, and this, which had sufficed in those early days of small requirements when a few score appointments represented each year's work, proved inadequate under new conditions. No section of the work of the Commission called for more thorough reconstruction, and no section has responded more rapidly and completely to the vastly increased requirements of the new era.

As has been observed, the task of the Examination Branch is to keep up the supply, after suitable competition, of candidates eligible for the great variety of positions in the Service. Roughly, there are about 60,000 positions in the Federal Service, and to properly maintain so huge a staff new appointments and promotions are constantly demanding attention. It has furthermore been necessary to develop the machinery required to operate the principle of competition from coast to coast without the delays of too much "red tape." Vacancies, however, must be duly advertised; candidates summoned to write examinations at the most central places in the several provinces; examination papers rated; and eligible lists established. Public competition, therefore, requires time, and although every effort is made to reduce the delay to a minimum, strict accuracy and absolute fairness cannot be sacrificed to speed. The interests of efficiency and economy are best served, in the long run, when sufficient time is allowed for open competition.

Publicity.—The initial step in competition is publicity. Each vacancy must be advertised as widely as possible. The Civil Service Commission has not a sufficient appropriation to advertise extensively in the daily papers, but the past year has seen a marked increase in the mailing list through the addition of several thousand of names of persons to whom are sent weekly notices of positions advertised. The mailing list is classified so that people are advised of the particular class of positions in which they are interested. Large posters are sent to post offices, libraries, universities, and colleges, G.W.V.A. secretaries, and employment offices. Co-operation with Government Employment Bureaux has brought substantial results. This publicity is supplemented by press advertisements when the necessity for more extensive advertising is evident.

The question of local competition for positions outside of Ottawa has been made a matter of special study. When, for example, a vacancy occurs in a Customs port in a certain district, the position is advertised in that centre and a local competition, restricted, when practicable, to the residents of the district, is held. The applicants are assembled locally and given a practical test which is supervised by an examiner under the direction of the Civil Service Commission. In remote districts, where facilities for advertising are limited, the Commission secures the co-operation of local departmental officials who display the posters and in due course return them with certification that the conditions of advertisement were duly observed as prescribed. Local preference is given in the case of all positions outside the seat of Government, but competition is restricted to the locality only when this is practicable. There are, of course, technical positions, outside of Ottawa, which require special qualifications, and in such cases it is considered advisable to hold Dominion-wide competition, so that candidates of the best calibre may be recruited. However, if any candidates from the locality qualify, they receive preference in appointment. Hence the interests of the public service and the locality are both served.

MANY KINDS OF TESTS

Needs vary.—But whether competition be local or Dominion wide, the type of examination is of vital importance. The justification of the merit system very

largely depends on the establishing of proper examination standards. By developing a sound selective process, the Commission has endeavoured to demonstrate the practicality of competition, not only for the lower grade positions, but also for positions hitherto regarded as exempt, because competition was not deemed feasible. The zone of competitive classification and hence of the merit system has widened in proportion as practical and effective examinations have been devised. Perhaps the simplest type of examination is that held for clerical and stenographic positions, which consists of a written test on subjects related to the duties of the position. Even here improvement has been made in the introduction of intelligence and accuracy tests in addition to the more elementary academic subjects. But it is particularly in the higher technical positions of the service that the merit system has made real progress. For administrative positions—where executive and supervisory ability is essential and personal qualifications a determining factor—the oral test has been used with increasing success. In the case of technical positions, where academic tests are not applicable, the relative merit of candidates is determined by an advisory board of experts, distinguished in the work for which the candidates are competing. The members of these boards usually give their services gratis, and act with a disinterestedness in keeping with the merit system. Their judgment on the experience and personality of candidates is well regarded as conclusive and authoritative.

Where written and oral examinations do not provide the best means by which to judge the fitness of candidates, a practical or trade test is applied. Certain kinds of work, e.g., that of map-draftsman, artist, carpenter, electrician, can be judged best from a performance test. The artist is required to draw and colour a collection of objects; the map-draftsman is required to draft a map and place on it the proper lettering, legend, etc.; the carpenter is provided with tools and material and required to execute a definite piece of work, simple in construction, but a test of accuracy and skill. The pictorial test—the naming of tools and parts of machinery from drafts and prints and the description of the operations to be performed therewith—is a further development which warrants wider application.

For Temporary Positions.—These methods of examination apply in particular to positions to which permanent appointments are to be made, but in the Service there are several thousand temporary positions, and tests of various types are now being adapted to these. It is not always economy or sound policy to conduct temporary tests on the same basis as examinations for permanent appointment. Temporary work is often of short duration and such appointments must be made with a minimum of delay. Yet it is important to have some impartial evidence of the qualifications of candidates for temporary appointment. Until very recently this has been an unploughed field. Practical tests and performance tests are now being held for temporary employment and the oral examination is becoming a scientific analysis of personal qualifications.

ADVANCEMENT ALSO ON MERIT

Promotional Examinations.—It is thus evident that the Commission has made considerable progress in the selective process of choosing candidates for entrance into the Service, but the application of the merit system to employees after they have entered the Service, is of equal importance. If the Civil Service is to offer inducement as a career, there must be security of tenure and opportunity for advancement on merit with corresponding salary increases. This involves the whole question of promotional competition and during the past few months this feature has received special attention, with the result that a procedure has been evolved which the Commission believes is meeting all requirements and providing a promotional system equitable and adequate. When a vacancy occurs within one of the departments, the possibility of filling it by promotion is first considered, and it is only when this is not possible that outside

competition is held. When a position can be filled by promotion, notice of the vacancy is displayed in the department or unit concerned and applications are invited from the permanent employees. The examination may include any or all of the following: (1) a rating on seniority and efficiency; (2) a test closely related to the duties of the new position; (3) an oral examination to determine personality rating. This method is meeting with general approval and satisfaction by both departmental head and employee and is felt to be an incentive to good work.

The compilation and selection of suitable tests and examinations for every type of position is a slow process and requires a close study of modern methods of demonstrated value. Such work involves research in the psychological, industrial and engineering employment fields. The staff of the Commission is becoming better equipped for this work and during the past year the number of examiners has more than doubled. Much work that previously had to be done with outside help is now handled altogether by the staff. This, of course, promotes uniformity and despatch in examination ratings. The necessity for an adequate staff of experienced and well qualified examiners is becoming ever more apparent as it is realized that the success of the merit system is vitally dependent on the work of the Examination Branch.

Departments Co-operate.—Constant endeavour is made to secure the co-operation of the departments and to become better acquainted with the duties of each class of position so that all examinations may be made thoroughly practical. A few months ago a Manual of Procedure was issued for the information and guidance of departments. This pamphlet explained clearly the method of procedure in competition and indicated where the co-operation of the departments was sought. Departments have been asked to anticipate vacancies as far as possible and to keep the Commission informed in advance so that early competition may be held and delay avoided. Much personal work has been done with departmental officials and there is evidence that the efforts to link up the interests of the departments and the Service at large are being understood and appreciated. The speeding up of examination results is still demanding attention, and it may be reasonably expected that delays will be minimized as the system develops.

Other improvements have also been recently initiated. The work of the "Evidence" section of the Examination Branch, whose duty is to secure evidence of the character and physical fitness of appointees, has been revised so that the medical examinations required have become more practical and are adapted to the nature of the work to be performed. Rating sheets for efficiency records have been prepared with a view to estimating the progress and value of employees in the different departments.

In co-operation with the Department of Labour, a scheme has been developed which will expedite temporary emplyoment in the case of lower grade positions outside of Ottawa. The Federal Employment Bureaux assist the Commission in rating applicants for temporary employment. These officials of the Department of Labour are, of course, carefully instructed in the requirements of the Civil Service Act, so that the appointments will comply with the regulations, and it is expected that this arrangement will greatly facilitate the work of departments in outside centres and enable temporary appointments to be made with practically no delay.

Thus it will be seen that during the past year definite progress has been made in developing and improving one of the fundamentals of Civil Service administration, the foundations upon which an adequate, efficient and contented personnel can be built up and the machinery of the public service developed, strengthened and maintained. Increased publicity has been given to the needs of the Service, more efficient examination tests and standards established, a satisfactory promotional scheme put into operation, personality qualifications and efficiency properly checked up and recorded, and a better understanding established and closer co-operation secured between the departments and the Commission.

THE RETURNED SOLDIER

In Canada, as in all other parts of the Empire, the re-establishment of the returned soldier has been one of the outstanding problems which has received much attention at the hands of the Government during the past three or four years.

As has been recorded in the last two reports, as soon as Canadian soldiers began to return home, steps were taken to give practical expression to the appreciation which was felt by Government and people alike of the great service which these men had rendered to their country, and of the obligation which rested upon the Government to offer such compensation and practical return for that service as was possible.

The problem was, of course, to find suitable and congenial employment, and the Government, as the largest individual employer of labour, was naturally looked to, to show the way and lead in all endeavours to that end.

A Government Guarantee.—When the call to arms first came, in August, 1914, the Government announced that any of its permanent employees who volunteered for service and were accepted would be guaranteed their positions when they came back; and, in addition to this, they would be allowed their full salary while away. Later on, as the demand for men increased beyond all anticipation and it became evident that the financial burden would be tremendous, the Ministry decided that the financial benefit originally granted must be modified, and the regulation was amended so that all who subsequently enlisted would only receive from the Government the difference between their civil and their military pay, but their rights to reinstatement in their positions were continued.

Subsequently after the Military Service Act was placed on the Statute book, no civil pay was allowed, but the right of reinstatement remained. This right was still further extended by the Civil Service Amendment Act of last session. A comparatively small number of employees of the Government, unable for various reasons to secure the necessary leave of absence, threw up their positions and proceeded overseas, thereby technically forfeiting the right of reinstatement. It was felt, however, that this technical breach of discipline was more than outweighed by the patriotism which incited it, and a special clause was inserted in the Act restoring the right of reinstatement in such cases.

So much for the civil servants who enlisted. There were, however, among the men who came back from the war, thousands who had not previously had any connection with the public service, but inasmuch as there were openings for almost every kind of employment—trade, profession, or occupation—and inasmuch as the Government was the tangible representative of the country at large, employment in the public service offered a most natural means of re-establishment, and many thousands applied for such employment. As ordinary citizens, the right was theirs to secure the desired work, but as soldiers who had fought and suffered, they had an exceptional claim, and it was apparent that exceptional preference should be given them.

THE OVERSEAS PREFERENCE

Substantial Concessions.—In February, 1918, an Order in Council was passed which contained *inter alia,* the following clauses:—

> "(1) In all competitive examinations held under the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, persons who have been on active service overseas in the military or naval forces of His Majesty, or of any of the allies of His Majesty, who have left such service with an honourable record or who have been honourably discharged, and who obtain sufficient marks to pass such examinations, shall, irrespective of the marks they have obtained, be placed in the order of merit on the list of successful candidates above all other candidates.

"(2) The provisions of any statute or regulation prescribing an age limit and physical requirements with respect to any appointment in the Civil Service shall not apply to any such person, if the Commission certifies that he is of such an age and in such a satisfactory physical condition that he is then able to perform the duties of the office and will probably be able to continue to do so for a reasonable period after his appointment."

A few months later, when these clauses were incorporated in an Act of Parliament, the further concession was granted of exemption from all examination fees, and further amending legislation was passed in the session of 1919, which extended all the privileges accorded to the returned man himself to the widows of those men who had died on active service or as the direct result of injuries or disease contracted in connection therewith. From the beginning, the term "returned soldier" included all women who had served as nurses, etc.

Moreover there is a preference within a preference. Disability cases are given a value in the rating—the greater the disability the higher the rating. Consequently where there were, say, three candidates all with overseas service and possessing uniform qualifications, the first perfectly sound and unscathed, the second a slight disability, and the third a severe disability, No. 3 would be first choice always, of course providing that his disability did not incapacitate him from properly performing the duties required of him.

No Civilian Need Apply.—These preferences at once gave the returned man an absolute lien on all positions for which he could qualify, and so long as a returned man could be found, the civilian applicant was compelled to stand aside, subject of course to the specific requirement of the Civil Service Act that where possible appointees should be *bona fide* residents of the district in which the vacancy to be filled occurred. The returned man was not slow to avail himself of the opportunity, and vacancies in every class of employment fell to the man who, having risked all to defend his country overseas, found the opportunity for re-establishment by serving that country in time of peace.

Not only was this preference accorded by law, but the Civil Service Commission utilized every possible means of bringing to the attention of the returned man the opportunities which were thus offered him. The co-operation was secured of the several Veteran associations throughout the Dominion. Every vacant position was advertised, not only through the ordinary channels of publicity, but by direct intimation to every Veteran organization and its branches, so that it has not been possible for any position to have been filled without the opportunity being accorded for the returned man to have his chance to compete.

Again, arrangements have been made between the Commission and the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, whereby disabled soldiers who are eligible for vocational training under the regulations of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, may be given such training practically as employees of the department, in which, provided they pass the necessary examination, they will be eligible for employment on a permanent basis. Training will be provided only for certain classes of work in the various departments at the present time, the matter as to the type of work or training to be given, being one for discussion between the departments and the Civil Service Commission. During his course of training, the ex-soldier will be paid by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment as a vocational student and will receive the usual pay and allowances.

It may be further stated that in competitions where written papers form part of the examination, the staff of examiners are themselves nearly all returned men, and in cases where a special advisory board is formed for the purpose of adjudicating on applications, there is always an official representative present from the Great War Veterans' Association.

The Actual Result.—The actual result of this policy is shown by the following figures up to the 31st December, 1920:—

To the number of 29,084, returned men have been given appointments by the Civil Service Commission, and of these, 8,448 are filling permanent positions. Many of those at present temporary will in due course be made permanent. Within the last month, regulations have been approved by the Government which will enable the Commission to grant permanent status to a large number of returned men now temporarily employed and who for various reasons did not pass the required examination.

These thousands of appointments cover every branch of the Service and every rank and class from deputy minister to messenger. Among others, might be mentioned two positions at $6,000, four at $4,000, one at $3,600, twelve others at $3,000 or over, and so on. The returned men who have been appointed to positions with a salary in excess of $1,800 a year can be numbered by the hundreds.

It will be seen from the above that the promises made to the citizen soldier are being redeemed, and while there have necessarily been complaints from those to whom it has been impossible to grant all that they desire, it is a source of gratification to the Commission to have assurance from the responsible representatives of the returned men that to their personal knowledge the fullest consideration has been accorded to their comrades by the Civil Service Commission.

ESTABLISHING PERMANENCY

An important incident in the past year's records was the passing of an Order in Council in December last, under which authority was given to the Commission to consider the granting of permanent status to such temporary employees who were filling permanent positions, who had been so employed since November 10, 1919, whose services were still required in the department and who were recommended by their respective deputy ministers for such permanent appointment; the names of such employees as might be so recommended to be submitted by the Commission to Council and when approved by Council their permanency established. This phase of re-organization is exhaustively treated in Appendices "A" and "B" to this report.

Action under this Order in Council had hardly commenced when the calendar year closed, but it is anticipated that by the close of the fiscal year this readjustment will have been practically completed.

After Many Days.—In this same connection it may be recorded that it was considered desirable and indeed very necessary to definitely recognize and establish the permanent status of many hundreds of employees in the old "Outside" Service who had to their credit many years of faithful service but had always been regarded technically as "temporary." The conditions attending the original appointment of these officers were found to have been so varied that some difficulty developed in deciding to whom the status of permanency could properly be conceded. A definition of permanency was requested and submitted by the Department of Justice under date of the 7th December inst. in the following terms:—

> "Every person who is now performing the duties of a position in the 'Civil Service,' as defined by section 2 (*d*) of the Civil Service Act, 1918, as amended, of continuing indeterminate duration, to which he was appointed by Act of Parliament, or by order of the Governor in Council in the competent exercise of subsisting executive powers in that behalf, or under and in pursuance of authority in that behalf conferred upon an officer or agent of the Crown by Act of Parliament or by an order of the Governor in Council as aforesaid, may be deemed to be a permanent employee, but not otherwise."

Under the terms of this definition the permanency of many hundreds is being conceded and established and when the lists of those recommended under the Order

in Council of December 16 have been approved by Council, much uncertainty which has in many cases existed for years will have been eliminated and the Service as a whole placed upon a more satisfactory basis than possibly ever before in its history.

SUPERANNUATION

Superannuation has been a live question in the Service for many years and possibly more insistent in its demand for attention and action than any matter affecting the well-being of the public servant and the efficient administration of the public service. For over twenty years the Service has been without any machinery by which those who had spent a life time therein could, when advancing age or failing health impaired their usefulness and efficiency, be decently retired with the means for spending their remaining years in comfort.

Two exploded fallacies.—Time was when the popular illusion prevailed that the civil servant was so liberally compensated during his years of service that there was no excuse for failure to make provision for old age, but that illusion has at last been pretty thoroughly dissipated and it is now admitted that few large bodies of wage earners are less liberally rewarded for their labours. Time was, too, when it was popular to declare that every man had to look after himself and take chances on the future, that it was preposterous to saddle upon the country the burden of pensioning its worn-out servants when they were no longer of any service to the State; but of recent years all other big employers of labour—the railways, the banks, manufacturing, financial and commercial corporations of every description—have come to realize that it is a good business proposition to consider the future interests of their employees quite as carefully as their present condition, and few there are to-day who have not given practical expression to this change of thought, and established liberal pension funds for their employees.

The effect of the absence of such provisions in the Civil Service of Canada was to gradually accumulate a large number of men and women who, having spent their lives in faithful service to the State, had at length arrived at that period and condition when they were no longer capable of doing efficient work, and were barring the way to the promotion and effective service of those below them.

Partial Relief at last.—A change was imperative and this fact was appreciated and admitted by Government and employees alike, but year after year was permitted to go by without any concrete effort being made to give practical relief in a situation which was yearly becoming more intolerable. When the Civil Service Act of 1918, prepared the way and provided the means for re-organization, it was seen at once that such re-organization could only be accomplished by first effecting certain retirements. Consequently an Act was placed upon the Statute book last year which provided for the retirement of employees of whatever age or length of service who were reported as not rendering efficient service. This Act is but a preparatory and tentative measure, operative for twelve months only, but providing the long sought for means of retiring many who have long desired to be retired and of making some provision for the years that may yet remain to them. The close of the year 1920 found the preliminary work of putting this Act into operation well advanced and even a number of retirements effected. The departmental reports called for by the Act disclosed the interesting fact that there were 1,600 men and women of the age of sixty-five years and over on the pay-roll, and the further fact that only 650 of these were reported as not rendering value for the compensation given, would appear to indicate either that the years deal lightly with the servants of the State, or else that, when put to the crucial test deputy ministers hesitate to declare an old and faithful officer past further usefulness. Up to the 31st December

last, 98 had been actually retired and approximately 550 more are recommended for retirement. While the scale of retiring allowances as set forth in the Act are upon the whole fairly generous, some modifications may be found desirable by Parliament as the result of experience in the actual application of its provisions.

The fact that this Act of last Session will cease to be operative after June 30 next has encouraged the hope that the Government contemplates introducing a permanent measure of superannuation this session. Such action is ardently desired by the rank and file of the Service and will be welcomed by all who have at heart the great work of Civil Service reform.

W. J. ROCHE, *Chairman.*

M. G. LAROCHELLE,

CLARENCE JAMESON,

Commissioners.

OTTAWA, December 31, 1920.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX "A"

Memorandum of Commissioner LaRochelle concerning the permanent classification of such temporary officers, clerks and employees as were appointed to the Outside Service prior to the coming into force of the Civil Service Act of 1918.

Preliminary Remarks

One of the most important questions involved in the extension of the competitive system to the whole public service of Canada, as provided for by the Civil Service Act of 1918, is the future of such temporary officers, clerks and employees as had been assigned to the administrative, technical and executive staffs of the Outside Service prior to the date of the coming into force of this Act, the 24th of May, 1918. and whose length of service, in some cases, goes as far as thirty years back.

The future of these officers, whose status is theoretically temporary, though permanent in practice, is a cause of concern not only for themselves, but also for the heads of the departments to which they belong. The former justly long for a permanent status, which would improve their situation, and the latter do not fail to foresee the grave consequences of a policy which might upset the organism of their administration. At the same time, it may be stated that the permanent classification of such of them as are deserving and efficient would make the organization of the departments more uniform and secure a better ground for the application of the new law and regulations.

The anomalous situation of those temporary officers is a legacy of the past order of things and was created by the governmental and ministerial authorities themselves. From time immemorial, so to speak, it has been the custom of the heads of the departments to assign temporary officers to positions of a permanent character and to steadily maintain them in office, whether they passed the examinations required by law and regulations or not. So that in the course of years, a large proportion of the permanent positions of the Service were filled by temporary officers who, through long experience in office, became efficient and indispensable. The natural consequence of such a practice was that on several occasions, the heads of some departments had to secure, by legislation, the permanency of large groups of temporary officers.

These temporary officers constitute an important, though moderate proportion of the Outside Service, and it may rightly be assumed that there is no serious surplus, since the Civil Service Commission, even after the abolition of political patronage, has repeatedly been requested to supplement the staff of the departments. Furthermore, it is to be observed that these officials are scattered all over the country, in all departments, in cities, towns, villages and rural districts and that they represent a small average in each county and locality.

Character of Positions.—As to the character of their duties, it may fairly be judged from the nature of the following positions: *Customs:* collectors, sub-collectors, accountants, clerks, preventive officers, messengers; *Post Office*: clerks, accountants, railway mail clerks, stenographers, sorters, letter carriers, porters, packers, messengers; *Public Works*: engineers, assistant engineers, architects, draftsmen, accountants, clerks, stenographers, foremen, messengers; *Interior*: engineers, assistant engineers, surveyors, levellers, computers, observers, draftsmen, accountants, clerks; stenographers, map mounters, lithographers, printers, book-binders, photographers, messengers, packers, etc.

With regard to their general efficiency, it is only reasonable to suppose that, as a whole, they are deserving and efficient, since they have long enjoyed the confidence of their chiefs and steadily been maintained in office. It stands to reason that the heads of the different branches of the administration would not have been able to cope with their responsibilities, if such a large body had been composed of incompetent officials. Of course, some of them may be more or less efficient, but such imperfections are inherent to all institutions and are to be found in the Civil Service of all countries.

It will further appear that every time a new Civil Service Act has involved a change of conditions, whether in Canada, England or the United States, its application was limited to the future, and that such temporary officers as had proved efficient were permanently classified according to their duties and salaries. But, it will also appear that in order to safeguard the public interest, as well as the interests of these officials, such classification should be the joint operation of the Commission and of the heads of the departments.

Clerical Positions.—The undersigned will first limit his remarks to the temporary officers, clerks and employees, without any reference to operatives, artisans, mechanics, workmen and labourers, who will further on be dealt with.

The undersigned respectfully submits, that in the light of the law, of the precedents and of the public interest, such temporary officers, clerks and employees as have been assigned to the regular service of the departments prior to the coming into force of the Civil Service Act of 1918, and are deserving, industrious and efficient, should be permanently classified under the Act of 1918. The question may be examined under the following headings:—

1. Common object of the acts of 1908 and 1918.
2. Status of these officers under these acts.
3. Precedents bearing on the present case.

I. Common Object of the Civil Service Acts of 1908 and 1918

In order to have a clearer grasp of the object of the legislation governing the present question, let us first ascertain the intention and purpose of the legislators through their own declarations before Parliament. The general object of the Act of 1908 was the reform of the whole public service of Canada through the abolition of political patronage and the establishment of a merit system to be worked out by competitive appointments and promotions, coupled with a proper classification of duties and salaries.

On the other hand, in undertaking this great task, the Government of the day thought it wise to proceed by degrees and to first limit the application of the provisions of the new Act to the Inside Service and such part of the Outside Service as was immediately connected with the departments here in Ottawa, but with the distinct understanding that they were to be extended, as soon as feasible, to the whole Outside Service of Canada, as it was expressly provided for by section 4 of the Act.

According to said section 4 of the Act of 1908, the extension of the merit system to the Outside Service was to be effected through Orders in Council, as soon as the necessary details of organization were worked out. But, owing to the difficulties involved in the re-organization and classification of this vast body, to changes of Cabinets and to the state of war since 1914, the Government did not see its way clear to effect this extension before May, 1918. The Civil Service Act of 1918 has effectively brought the Outside Service under the operation of the merit system and provided for a complete re-organization and classification of the public service, which is now completed. So that the Acts of 1908 and 1918 may be considered, in view of the identity of their object, as a common instrument of reform of the public service.

Bring in the Outside.—In the course of the debates connected with the Act of 1908, the Leader of the Opposition, Sir Robert Borden and several other eminent members of the House of Commons, strongly urged the immediate application of its provisions to the whole Outside Service, on the ground that the proposed reform, in order to be serious, effective and far-reaching, should include the Outside as well as the Inside Service, as the former constituted the greater part of the public service, and was most affected by the evils of political patronage. Here are some of his declarations:—

> "I now come to the question of the Outside service . . . . . Then the Civil Service Bill should include the Outside Service as well as the Inside Service. The very report of the Civil Service Commission from which he (Mr. Fisher) has quoted shows that the worst exercise of patronage in this country is in respect of the Outside and not of the Inside Service. If it be the intention and the desire of the Government to do away with the evils of patronage, they should have included the Outside Service, in respect of which the patronage system is more specially rampant (page 11341 of the debates of 1908).
>
> "The Outside Service, as I understand the report of the Civil Service Commission, is very much larger in numbers than the Inside Service . . . . . It seems to me that the benefit which we are entitled to expect from this measure in regard to the public service, while it may be and no doubt will be very considerable, even if the Bill is restricted entirely to the Inside Service, will be far below what we have a right to expect unless we have an announcement from the Government that it is their intention and policy to *speedily bring the Outside Service,* in several of the great departments at least, within the scope of this Act (page 10725) . . . . . .

To these entreaties, the promoter of the Bill, the Honourable Sydney Fisher, directly replied, on behalf of the Government, that the Act was actually providing for the bringing of the Outside Service under the competitive system on the same basis as the Inside Service, and that this would be gradually done, as soon as feasible, and as the necessary details of organization were worked out. And, in support of his course, the minister stated that in the very interest of the reform, a gradual assimilation was preferable to a sudden absorption of the vast body of the Outside Service, which was scattered all over the country, and that such had been the policy of the American and British Governments under similar circumstances. Here are some of his declarations:—

> "The Bill provides for bringing in the Outside Service, from time to time, as it is feasible, and as the necessary details of organization may be worked out (page 11574 of the debates of 1908).
>
> "In general terms, those who by this Act are brought into the Inside Service from the Outside Service or Temporary Service will be brought on the basis of their salaries and will be placed in divisions according to their salaries (page 10728).
>
> "There are provisions in the Bill to deal with these from time to time, as the head of any department may think necessary and to bring them under the operation of these provisions . . . . . But, to bring the Service outside of Ottawa at once under the rules and regulations of the Inside Service would not be impossible, but it would be inadvisable . . . . . It would refer to the experience of the United States (pages 11346 and 11347) . . . . .

Providing Safeguards.—The question of making an examination, inspection and selection of all the officers, clerks and employees of the public service, before classifying them according to their salaries, was also dealt with at length by the leading members of the House of Commons.

The Leader of the Opposition and Sir George Foster, while disclaiming the idea of submitting these officials to mere academic examinations which, according to them . . . . . "did not account for a great deal," nevertheless claimed that before being permanently classified, their efficiency should be ascertained by the new Civil Service Commissioners and the heads of the departments, so as to weed out all the inefficient ones.

In the name of the Government, the promoter of the Bill replied that, according to experience, such a process of examination, inspection and selection was not practicable and that the Act was providing for the classification of the civil servants, whether permanent or temporary, without written examination. The minister further stated that a different policy would not be advisable and that his course was based upon the practice followed in Great Britain and the United States, where "the Service had been brought under the operation of the Civil Service Act in such a way as to maintain the position and the remuneration of those engaged in them." Here are some of the declarations of the Honourable Mr. Fisher:—

> "Where an Outside Service is brought into the Inside Service, it is done by Order in Council, and those in it are not subject to examination. If a branch of the Outside Service is brought into the Inside Service under the provisions of this Bill the employees will be brought in without undergoing examinations (page 10728).
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> "We have had a number of amendments to the Civil Service Act at various times in the history of Canada; and I think I am safe in saying that in all these amendments the principle has been adopted that no man shall be degraded in the Service or given a lower salary in consequence of the changes of the law, than he is enjoying at the time that change is made.
>
> "The suggestion that the whole of the present Civil Service should have to undergo a careful examination and inspection and selection, and that those who do not come up to a certain standard should be dismissed from the service, I tell my hon. friend frankly I do not think is practicable. I think we shall have to take the Service under rules which will, by this Act, include greater efficiency, and give greater incentive at all events to efficiency on the part of those who may not be desirous of efficiency, and they will be held to greater rewards and promotion for merit and induce the Civil Service generally to do their very best so that they may get that promotion for their merit and for their endeavour.
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> "We have a precedent for this both in Great Britain and the United States. In Great Britain, certain services were not brought under the operation of the Civil Service Act to begin with, but provision was afterwards made in the orders in council and regulations by which these services were brought under the operations of the Civil Service Act in such a way as to maintain the status as to positions and remuneration of those engaged in them. In the United States, when, under the proclamation of the president, various services and divisions are classified—as the term is there, that is, are brought under the operation of the Civil Service Act—the rule has always been that those who were in the Civil Service rules, are maintained in the Service and have the advantages and disabilities which come to them by reason of their services being classified. We have adopted the same principles in the Bill. I think it is the only fair principle, the only right principle (page 11331)."

The Wisconsin Service.—In the course of his remarks, Sir George Foster laid particular stress upon the special case of the Wisconsin Civil Service, where a commission had been appointed to check the efficiency of the employees in conjunction with the heads of the various departments. It will further appear that failure to pass written examinations did not disqualify efficient civil servants, whether permanent or temporary, and that in the end the report of the heads of the departments, controlled

by the commission, was the deciding factor. Here are the remarks of Sir George Foster, and the conclusion of the report of the Wisconsin Commission, as quoted by him:—

> "The (Wisconsin) commissioners worked out that clause in a very sensible and reasonable way. As my hon. friend the Leader of the Opposition said this afternoon, the examination does not simply mean setting a man down and making him answer a certain set of questions on literary matters. That does not account for a great deal. These men went to work and made themselves thoroughly acquainted, through the heads of the departments, with the records of these men, inquiring into their habits and everything of that kind, and they worked out a system of examination in which the literary part was the least important and the record of experimental part the largest, and they weeded out the Service and started thoroughly well on the road to improvement and reform. Nobody who had merit and was doing his duty suffered by that. But what the commissioners did accomplish was to take out a number of inefficients and incapables, which was a great thing to accomplish."

Conclusions of the report of the Wisconsin Commissioners:—

> "Naturally, great weight was given to the judgment of the heads of the various departments under whom the employees served. In fact, this formed the main element in determining the right of the old employee to continue in the Service. The commission felt that a failure to pass a written examination ought not to disqualify an employee whose work, in the judgment of his superiors, was thoroughly satisfactory.
>
> "Guided by this rule which seemed to indicate clearly the legislative intent with reference to the examination of persons in the service at the time the civil service law was passed, the heads of departments were required to indicate the standing of their employees as to conduct, habits, initiative, quality and quantity of work, punctuality, obedience and attendance.
>
> "And yet, in the main, it is true that where the heads of departments presented satisfactory evidence of faithful work, the commission did not retire the employee because he failed to pass the written examination. Retirements were made only in those cases where the report of the heads of departments indicated a neglect of duty or incompetency on the part of the employee."

It therefore appears that the object of the Civil Service Act of 1908 was the reform of the whole public service of Canada, of both the Inside and the Outside Service, and that the only reason why its provisions were not directly applied to the Outside Service was a desire to bring it gradually under their operation, in order to avoid the confusion which a sudden absorption of that vast and more or less inarticulate body might have entailed.

No Discrimination.—It further appears that the Outside Service was to be brought under the merit system on the same basis and under the same conditions as the Inside Service. In other words, no discrimination was made between these two general divisions of the public service. The temporary officers of the Outside Service, just as the temporary officers of the Inside Service, were to be permanently classified according to salaries and without written examination. Parliament never intended to make the Inside Service a privileged class.

Finally, in the light of the Canadian, American and British precedents, it appears that in the selection of the temporary officers to be permanently classified, the judgment of the heads of the departments, controlled by the Civil Service Commission, is in the end the deciding factor and that none of the temporary officers of the Outside Service are to be disqualified for failure to pass an academic examination. Actual merit is the only factor to be taken into consideration.

The general conclusion of the debates, in this regard, was summed up in paragraphs 1 and 2 of section 4 of the Act of 1908:—

> 1. Sections 5 to 26, both inclusive, and 28 to 40, both inclusive, of this Act shall apply to the Inside Service.
>
> 2. The Governor in Council may, by Order in Council to be published in the *Canada Gazette,* bring the whole or any part of the Outside Service under the same provisions of the law as the Inside Service.

II. Status of Temporary Officers of Outside Service Under the Acts of 1908 and 1918

As aforesaid, the Act of 1908 distinctly provided for the future permanent classification of such temporary officers, clerks and employees as have been assigned to the Outside Service prior to the coming into force of the Act of 1918. In other words, after providing for the immediate permanent classification of the officials of the Inside Service, whether permanent or temporary, section 4 of the Act of 1908 also provided for the future permanent classification, on the same basis, of the officials of the Outside Service, whether permanent or temporary.

Classified by Salary.—One of the provisions referred to in paragraph 3 of said section 4 is clause 7 of the Act of 1908, which expressly provides for the automatic classification of all the temporary officers, clerks and employees of the Inside Service, according to salaries and without reference to examination. Here is the text of said clause 7:—

> "All persons now employed in the first or Inside departmental division, *including temporary clerks* paid out of Civil Government Contingencies, shall, upon the coming into force of this Act, be classified according to their salaries under this Act."

Nothing can better illuminate the meaning of these sections, in regard to the temporary officers of the Outside Service, than the declarations of the promoter of the Civil Service Bill of 1908. Here are his declarations:—

> "The Bill provides for bringing in the Outside Service, from time to time, as it is feasible and as the necessary details of organization may be worked out (page 11574).
>
> "In general terms, those who by this Act are brought into the Inside Service from the Outside Service or temporary service will be brought on the basis of their salaries and will be placed in divisions according to their salaries (page 10728).
>
> "Where an Outside Service is brought into the Inside Service, it is done by Order in Council and those in it are not subject to examinations. If a branch of the Outside Service is brought into the Inside Service under the provisions of this Bill the employees will be brought in without undergoing examinations (page 10728).

If any doubt could still exist, it would be removed by the fact that several hundred temporary officers, clerks and employees of the Ottawa Outside Service were then permanently classified according to salaries and without examination. Assuredly, Parliament did not then intend to apply one rule to the temporary officers of the Ottawa region and a different one to the temporary officers of the rest of the country. Here is the declaration of the promoter of the Bill in this regard:—

> "Under this Bill, it is proposed that employees in the Outside Service who are working at Ottawa, or whose headquarters are here, shall be brought into the Inside Service upon the operation of this Act (bottom of page 11330).

In order to safeguard and preserve the status and rights so secured to the temporary officers of the Outside Service by said sections 4 and 7 of the Act of 1908, paragraph 5 of section 9 of the Act of 1918 distinctly provided that:—

> "Nothing in this Act shall prejudicially affect the status of the present salary or rights to future increases of any officer, clerk, or employee whether permanent or temporary, who is in the Civil Service *on the date of the coming into force of this Act.*"

Legal Distinctions.—For the sake of argument, it may be contended that said section 4 of the Act of 1908 was subject to the condition of the passing of an Order in Council, which, however, was not passed previous to the coming into force of the Act of 1918. In the opinion of the undersigned, such a distinction is not only specious, but contrary to the spirit and letter of the law.

In effect, said section 4 of the Act of 1908, though not forcing the Government to act within specific delays, was nevertheless operative, as the latter could, any day, "bring the whole or any part of the Outside Service under the same provisions of the law as the Inside Service." Otherwise, it would have been an empty clause, a purposeless provision, which is inadmissible. A ruling of the Department of Justice (June, 1918), as formulated in connection with the interpretation of section 21 of the Act of 1908, which gives the Governor in Council the very same optional power as in the present case, reads as follows:—

> "Section 21 of the Civil Service Amendment Act of 1908 provides expressly that appointment *may be made* in cases provided for in this section without competitive examination and neither the Civil Service Commission nor the Governor in Council has authority to alter the statutory provision."

Furthermore, paragraph 5 of section 9 of the Act of 1918 effectively provides for the preservation and continuity of the status and rights of all temporary officers appointed to the Outside Service prior to the date of the coming into force of the Act of 1918. Here is the ruling of the Department of Justice, in connection with one of the regulations of the Commission, which is very illustrative:—

> "The regulation therefore is, I should say, not ultra vires but is nevertheless inadequate as you point out on the ground that it is not co-extensive with the statute. It should not be limited to the members of the Outside Service mentioned therein, *but should extend to any temporary employee in the Civil Service who was at the date of the coming into force of the Act,* eligible for permanent appointment without further examination."

It therefore appears, according to these rulings, that sections 4 and 7 (just as section 21) of the Act of 1908 were operative and in force upon the coming into force of the Act of 1918, and that paragraph 5 of section 9 of this law distinctly provided for the preservation of the status and rights of such temporary officers, clerks and employees of the Outside Service as were appointed prior to the 24th May, 1918. In other words, the Act of 1908 provided for their future permanent classification and the Act of 1918 confirmed such provision.

III. Precedents

1. General Precedents.—As aforesaid, the past policy of the Canadian Government, whenever a new Civil Service Act involved a change of conditions, has been to limit its application to the future and to permanently maintain in office such deserving temporary officers as had previously been assigned to the public service, irrespective of age and whether they had passed examinations or not.

The Civil Service Act of 1868 was the first to regulate the conditions of the public service and to inaugurate a system of qualifying examinations. But, the application of its provisions was limited to the future and all deserving temporary officers were permanently maintained in office. It may be said that under its operation, which lasted till 1882, the old custom of assigning temporary officers to positions of a permanent character, without previous examinations, was continued.

The Civil Service of 1882 also provided for qualifying examinations. Again, the application of its provisions was limited to the future and all the deserving temporary officers who had, between 1868 and 1882, been assigned to the public service, were permanently maintained in office, irrespective of age and whether they had passed examinations or not. It may equally be said that from 1882 to May 1918, the old custom of assigning temporary officers to positions of a permanent character was continued.

The Civil Service Act of 1908 provided for the general bringing of the public service under the competitive system, the Inside Service being directly put under its operation and the Outside Service to be gradually brought under it by Order in Council. Again, all the temporary officers of the Inside Service, as well as of such part of the Outside Service as was immediately connected with it at Ottawa, automatically became permanent upon the coming into force of the Act, irrespective of age and whether they had passed examinations or not.

2. Special Precedents.—Besides these three general precedents, a number of special precedents were established by successive amendments to the Civil Service Acts.

In 1885 a federal statute provided for the permanent appointment of all deserving temporary officers who had been assigned to the public service prior to 1882.

In 1904, an amendment was passed by Parliament to exempt from the required examinations the following officers: post office inspectors; inspectors, collectors and preventive officers in the Customs Department; inspectors of weights and measures, deputy collectors and preventive officers in the Inland Revenue Department.

In 1910, an amendment provided that upon the bringing of any post office under the Civil Service Act, any officer, clerk or employee then employed in such office, was to be considered as eligible for permanent appointment, irrespective of age and without any examination.

In 1912, an amendment provided for the permanent appointment, without any examination, of all persons having served ten years as chief clerk or having served three years as clerk in the Outside Service of the Customs. The only examination provided for was an elementary departmental one.

Again in 1912, an amendment provided that any person temporarily employed in the Outside Service of the Post Office Department, if his services had been satisfactory, might be appointed to the permanent staffs, irrespective of age and notwithstanding the fact that he had not passed the Civil Service examination.

One of the most striking precedents is probably the automatic and permanent classification by the Act of 1908 of several hundred temporary officers (1,577), clerks and employees of the Outside Service in Ottawa (debates of 1908, p. 2478, statement of Sir George Foster).

3. Ministerial appointments.—Some of the departments have in their organic acts, clauses providing for permanent ministerial appointments, without any regard to the Civil Service Acts and regulations. Thousands of employees, who otherwise would have been required to pass examinations, were thus made permanent officers.

4. Regulation 14.—The undersigned wishes to lay particular stress upon the fact that, through regulation 14, the Governor in Council and the Commission have themselves adopted a similar policy in regard to such temporary officers, clerks and employees

as have been exempted from the examinations provided for by the old Civil Service Act. Hereafter follows the regulation in question:—

> "14. Persons who . . . . . were exempt from examination under such statute, and who have not yet received an appointment to the Civil Service, may be placed on the list of persons eligible for appointment to positions for which these examinations previously qualified, provided that they are within the age limits and otherwise qualified under the Civil Service Act, 1918, and the present regulations."

Several hundred temporary officers, clerks and employees of the Outside Service have already been permanently appointed under the above regulations. In the Department of Customs alone, over two hundred preventive officers were lately appointed in a permanent capacity, without any examination and irrespective of age.

General meaning of these precedents.—It therefore appears that up to this date, a vast proportion of the permanent officers, clerks and employees of the public service have been appointed without any regard to examinations. Any policy that would force the present temporary officers of the Outside Service to pass academic examinations would not only be contrary to the spirit and letter of the acts of 1908 and 1918, but would constitute a glaring discrimination between two similar groups of officials. It would constitute a double-way of dealing with similar classes of employees.

IV. Definition of Temporary Officers Entitled to Permanent Classification

A most important feature of the present question is an adequate definition of the temporary officers, clerks and employees to be permanently classified under the Act of 1918. The Acts of 1908 and 1918 simply refer to: "temporary officers, clerks and employees."

It seems clear that this definition should only include such temporary officers, clerks and employees as were assigned to duties of a permanent nature prior to the coming into force of the Act of 1918, that is to say the 24th of May of that year. In the opinion of the undersigned, it could not be a question of temporary employees assigned to duties of a purely transient character. It would be against the spirit of the law.

On the other hand, in order to safeguard the public interest, as well as the interests of these temporary officers, the selection to be made should be the joint operation of the heads of the departments and of the Civil Service Commission. Such is the course indicated by precedents and by sections 9 and 52 of the Act of 1918. Otherwise, favouritism might creep in and, intentionally or unintentionally, grave injustice might be done. The lines of demarcation to be taken into account may sometime be very delicate.

It has always been the policy of the Government to take a broad view of these lines of demarcation, without overstepping reasonable limits. No good purpose could be served by the dismissal of loyal, deserving and efficient temporary employees, whose services could be utilized to advantage. Owing to the progress of the country, the volume of the work of the departments is steadily increasing and new employees are constantly required from the Civil Service Commission. It would be an error to remove efficient and experienced officers to replace them by unknown and inexperienced ones.

V. Artisans, Mechanics, Workmen, Labourers

Till now, it was only a question of the temporary officers, clerks and employees of the administrative, technical and executive staffs of the Outside Service. It may

here be stated that the permanent classification of the operatives, artisans, mechanics, workmen and labourers of the different departments should be made along the same lines, subject to the joint approval of the heads of the departments and of the Commission. Such has been the past policy of the Canadian, American and British Governments.

VI. Collateral Questions

The present period of transition involves three collateral questions which should be immediately dealt with. *The first* relates to the officers, clerks and employees who, since the coming into force of the Civil Service Act of 1908, having irregularly been appointed to the Inside Service under the guise of employees of a non-existent Outside Service here in Ottawa. *The second* is connected with such temporary officers, clerks and employees as have been assigned to the Inside Service prior to the coming into force of the Act of 1918. *The third* refers to the officers, clerks and employees of the permanent commissions or departments which were created in connection with the war.

On the other hand, these three collateral questions, which have no relation whatever with sections 4 and 7 of the Civil Service Act of 1908 and paragraph 5 of section 9 of the Act of 1918, should not be confused with that of the permanent classification of the temporary officers, clerks and employees of the regular Outside service, which was especially provided for by these acts. And, for that reason, the undersigned will deal with these three questions in a short additional memorandum.

General Conclusion

The general conclusion to be drawn from the above premises is that such deserving temporary officers, clerks and employees of the Outside Service as were assigned to duties of a permanent nature prior to the coming into force of the Act of 1918, should be permanently classified, such classification being subject to the joint approval of the heads of the departments and of the Civil Service Commission.

In order to secure this end, the undersigned would therefore respectfully suggest the enacting of the following provision, which is virtually the reproduction of paragraph 3 of section 4 of the Act of 1908, so far as the Outside Service is concerned:—

> "The Governor in Council may, by Order in Council to be published in the *Canada Gazette*, upon the recommendation of the heads of the departments and of the Civil Service Commission, permanently classify such temporary officers, clerks and employees as have been assigned to duties of a permanent nature prior to the coming into force of the Act of 1918."

Respectfully submitted,

M. G. LaROCHELLE.
Commissioner.

Ottawa, January, 1919.

APPENDIX "B"

Additional memorandum concerning the permanent classification of such temporary officials as were assigned to permanent duties prior to the coming into force of the Act of 1919, (1) in the new commissions and new departments and (2) in the Inside Service of the old departments.

Prefatory Notes

Paragraph 2 of section 11 of the amending Act of 1919 provides that temporary officials assigned to duties of a permanent nature may be permanently classified, with or without examination, and irrespective of age, under regulations prepared by the Civil Service Commission and approved by the Governor in Council:—

> Employees shall take the classification of their respective positions, but no temporary employee shall be given a permanent position as a result of such classification except upon examination under the provisions of this Act or *without examination under regulations made by the Commission and approved by the Governor in Council.* (Par. 2, sec. 11, Act 1919.)

So far as the temporary officers, clerks and employees of the Outside Service are concerned, the Civil Service Commission has, for reasons set forth in a previous memorandum, and in accord with the promoter of the Bills of 1918 and 1919, already decided to permanently classify such of them as had been assigned to duties of a permanent character, without reference to examination or to age.

It is here only a question of such temporary officials as have been assigned to duties of a permanent character since the opening of the war, whether in the commissions and new departments or in the Inside Service of the old departments.

Of the various effects of the war upon the Federal administration, three were directly connected with the Civil Service: (1) the creation of several new commissions and departments, (2) the organization of new branches and the extension of old branches in some of the old departments, and (3) the indefinite prolongation of temporary employment in all departments. A common origin may be assigned to them.

Under the stress of circumstances, the Governor in Council thought fit to suspend, under the War Measures Act, the operation of section 23 of the Act of 1908, which limited temporary employment to six months per year. From that moment, provisional appointments were made, either to the new commissions and departments or to the old departments, for unlimited periods. The natural consequence was that many temporary officials were assigned to duties which were or became of a permanent character. It goes without saying that many so had the opportunity of proving their ability and efficiency. In fact, they may now be considered as an integral part of the administration.

Those temporary officials may be divided into two general groups (1) those assigned to the new commissions and new departments, and (2) those assigned to the Inside Service of the old departments.

For the following reasons, the undersigned respectfully submits that such of these temporary officials as were assigned to duties of a permanent nature prior to the coming into force of the Act of 1919, should be classified in a permanent capacity.

I. New Commissions and New Departments

In order to simplify the question, the undersigned may be permitted to use the Pension Commission as the prototype of the other new commissions and new departments. Having been created by Order in Council of the 17th of September, 1916, it is the oldest and seems to reflect the main aspects of the situation now under consideration.

It may first be noted that, owing to the nature of its functions, the Pension Commission is to be considered as a permanent institution. It ensues that it has to be provided with a permanent organization and permanent staffs. The continuity of its operations could not be interrupted through the removal of essential officials and employees.

It is further to be observed that from the date of its creation to that of the Order in Council of the 13th of February, 1918, permanent appointments to that body were in no way subject to the Civil Service regulations and that the legality of those made by Orders in Council during that interval, appears to be beyond question. In fact, under the stress of circumstances, 285 permanent officers were, during that period, appointed by Orders in Council, and it may truly be said that these appointments were a matter of public urgency, of force majeure.

The right of such of these 285 permanent officers as may be recommended by their heads to a permanent classification, seems to be indisputable. They were appointed by the Crown and no distinction could be made between their status and that of permanent officers of the regular departments. They could only be removed from office by the Governor in Council, and the Civil Service Commission seems to have no discretion to exercise in this respect.

Besides these permanent officers, a certain number of temporary officials were, from the 17th of September, 1916, to the date of the coming into force of the Act of 1919, assigned to duties of a permanent character. Through long training and meritorious service, they have become integral part of the administration, and their removal from office, on the ground of not having passed examinations, might upset the executive machinery of that Commission.

If the above 285 permanent officers could be appointed without reference to examination, the undersigned fails to see on what ground the Civil Service Commission could require it from deserving temporary officials assigned to duties of a permanent character. No discrimination could possibly be based upon the ground of examination, as such process was dispensed with in either case. So that the examination seems to be out of question as a line of demarcation between these two groups.

Of course, it could not here be a question of temporary officials assigned to duties of a purely transient character, who are to be gradually dispensed with.

The same thing may be said of the staffs of new commissions and departments of a passing nature.

II. Temporary Officials of the Inside Service of Old Departments

If the Governor in Council and the Civil Service Commission decide to permanently classify such temporary employees of the new commissions and departments as were assigned to duties of a permanent nature, the undersigned is of the opinion that the same rule should apply to the temporary employees of the Inside Service of the old departments.

These two groups both stand on the very same basis. They both belong to the Inside Service. They were both maintained in office under the War Measures Act. They were both assigned to permanent functions without reference to examination or to age. They are both discharging similar duties and possessing equal qualifications Their respective status is exactly the same.

III. General Observations

1. Question of age.—The Acts of 1918 and 1919 do not provide for any limit of age in the classification of temporary officials. Paragraph 2 of section 11 of the latter refers to no age limit whatever. One could hardly see how the Civil Service Commission could take upon itself to fix an age limit which is not authorized by law. The Department of Justice has already ruled that no regulation or Order in Council can go beyond statutes.

Furthermore, according to all precedents, whether in Canada or elsewhere, no age limit is to be taken into consideration in the permanent classification of the temporary officials formerly assigned to duties of a permanent character.

2. Time limit for permanent classification of temporary officials.—Paragraph 2 of section 11 of the Act of 1919 does not seem to fix any other time limit for the permanent classification of officials, than the date of the coming into force of this Act, that is to say the 10th of November last. In fact, such was the case under all the Civil Service Acts involving a change of conditions, particularly under the Acts of 1868, 1882 and 1908.

As to the necessity of co-extending regulations with the Act of 1919, the opinion of the Department of Justice may here be quoted:—

> The regulation therefore is, I should say, not ultra vires but is nevertheless inadequate as you point out the ground that it is not co-extensive with the the statute. It should not be limited to the members of the Outside Service mentioned therein, *but should extend to any temporary employee in the Civil Service who was at the date of the coming into force of the Act,* eligible for permanent appointment without further examination.

IV. Possible Objections

With regard to possible objections relating to such persons as had passed competitive examinations prior to the 21st of December, 1918, such objections could only come from two groups of persons: (1) those having passed competitive examinations prior to the 24th of May, 1918, and (2) those having passed them from such date to the 10th of November, 1919. Subsequent candidates could not be considered, as they were not supposed to compete for previous vacancies.

So far as the first group is concerned, the undersigned is informed that they have practically all been assigned to permanent positions. With regard to the second group, many have already been assigned to permanent positions or to temporary positions which may become permanent. The remainder constitute a small number of eligibles, who are sure to secure permanent appointments before long. So that the objection reduces itself to a matter of little importance.

Furthermore, it is to be observed that the normal course of things was considerably affected by a state of war of more than four years. Under the stress of circumstances, the Governor in Council had to set aside the limit of six months for temporary employment and to prolong it indefinitely. Many temporary officers who have so been assigned to permanent functions, may now be considered as integral part of the administration of the old departments and of the new permanent commissions and departments. There is here a question of public interest, which should not be sacrificed to a mere matter of delay in the appointment of a few candidates.

Conclusions

1. Such efficient temporary officials of the Outside Service of the old departments as were assigned to functions of a permanent character prior to the date of the coming into force of the Civil Service Act of 1919 (10th of November), should be permanently

classified, without reference to examination or to age, upon the recommendation of the heads and deputy heads of the departments and with the approval of the Commission.

2. Such efficient temporary officials of the Inside Service of the old departments as were assigned to functions of a permanent character prior to the date of the coming into force of the Civil Service Act of 1919 (10th of November), should be permanently classified, without reference to examinations or to age, upon the recommendation of the heads and deputy heads of the departments.

3. So far as the new permanent commissions and departments are concerned, the same should apply when their heads are ready and prepared to do so.

Respectfully submitted,

M. G. LAROCHELLE,
Commissioner.

OTTAWA, March, 1920.

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CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

PART II

TABLES

Table No. 1—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission as the Result of Competitive Examination

O.A.S.—"Overseas Active Service," active service overseas on the military or naval forces of His Majesty or of the Allies of His Majesty during the recent war.

* Appointment made under the provisions of the Order in Council of the 14th August, 1919, P. C. 1694, which exempts from competition, appointments to positions where the salary does not exceed $200 per annum.

AGRICULTURE

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Ainsley, Robt. A.	Lay inspector	1,000	9-10-19	Manitoba.
Wilson, Horace T.	Poultry inspector	1,440	9-10-19	Ontario.
Ching, Frank H (O.A.S.)	" "	1,440	5-12-19	Saskatoon, Sask.
MacLaurin, A. E.	District sheep promotor	1,920	2- 1-20	Eastern Ontario.
Freeborn, S. G. (O.A.S.)	District sheep promotor	1,920	2- 1-20	Alberta.
Robinson, Robert E. (O.A.S.)	Fruit inspector	1,560	9-12-20	Quebec and Eastern Ontario.
Zavitz, Raymond W.	Poultry inspector	1,440	3-12-19	Guelph, Ont.
McKinstry, Robt.	" "	1,440	1-12-19	Ottawa, Ont.
Wilson, Horace T.	" "	1,440	9-12-19	"
Stewart, Gordon M.	Seed inspector	2,100	1- 1-20	Calgary, Alta
Hopping, Ralph	Entomologist	2,200	12-12-19	British Columbia.
Atkinson, Jennie E.	Clerk-stenographer	1,050	1-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
McQuoid, Hugh Wallace	Fruit inspector	1,500	1- 1-20	Toronto, Ont.
Hamilton, Richard Iredale (O.A.S.	Asst. agrostologist	1,800	19- 1-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Williams, Jas. (O.A.S.)	Lay inspector	1,000	1- 1-19	Toronto, Ont.
Pengelly, Norman Ed. (O.A.S.)	"	1,000	1- 8-19	Winnipeg, Man.
Newman, Frederick A. (O.A.S.)	Egg inspector	1,440	15- 9-19	Ottawa, Ont.
Newby, Walter I.	Poultry inspector	1,440	6-12-19	Winnipeg, Man.
Nash, Ernest	" "	1,440	4-12-19	Vancouver, B.C.
Murphy, Alice Ann	Junior clerk-stenographer	600	12-11-19	Ottawa, Ont.
Morrie, John L. (O.A.S.)	Lay inspector	1,140	1-10-19	Winnipeg, Man.
MacDonald, John (O.A.S.)	"	1,000	1- 1-19	Calgary, Alta.
MacMillan, Angus A.	Chief, Sheep & Goat Division	2,880	2- 1-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Innismore, Roy H.	Egg inspector	1,440	15- 9-19	"
Picard, Marie R. I.	Junior clerk-typist	600	1- 2-20	"
Sproston, Henry (O.A.S.)	Veterinary inspector	1,400	16-12-19	Winnipeg, Man.
Théoret, Joseph H.	"	1,400	21 10-19	Toronto, Ont.
Higgins, Geo. Wm.	Lay inspector	1,000	1- 8-19	Ottawa, Ont.
Whitten, Alexander (O.A.S.)	Egg inspector	1,400	11- 3-20	
Raymond, Abel	District poultry promoter	1,800	8- 3-20	Quebec.
Nicholson, Chester S.	Assistant to Superintendent, Experimental Farm	1,320	3- 3-20	Kapuskasing, Ont.
Guertin, Joseph Orpha (O.A.S.)	Veterinary inspector	1,800	13- 8-19	Toronto, Ont.
Deschamps, Raoul	Lay inspector	1,000	15- 2-19	Montreal, P.Q.
Thomas, Edward Blake	Veterinary inspector	1,800	16-12-19	Toronto, Ont.
Peters, Nial Dennis (O.A.S.)	Lay inspector	1,000	1- 8-19	"
Hearle, Eric (O.A.S.)	Asst. entomologist	1,680	25- 3-20	Mission, B.C.
MacBean, Kenneth (O.A.S.)	Asst. to Superintendent, Experimental Farm	1,200	20- 9-19	Agassiz, B.C.
Warring, Iva	Junior clerk-stenographer	780	1-11-19	Ottawa, Ont.
Howell, Henry P.	Clerk-bookkeeper	960	1- 4-20	"
Jones, William (O.A.S.)	Clerk-stenographer	960	17- 3-20	"
Myre, Yvonne	Junior clerk-stenographer	600	1- 5-20	"
Boast, Chas. Raymond (O.A.S.)	Veterinary inspector	1,800	29-12-19	Montreal, P.Q.
Lay, Robt. Henry (O.A.S.)	" "	1,800	11-11-19	Winnipeg, Man.

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission —*Continued*

AGRICULTURE—*Continued.*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Dedman, Geo. Albert.....(O.A.S.)	Lay inspector.....	1,000	1- 8-19	Toronto, Ont.
McGuffin, Richard.....(O.A.S.)	"	1,000	1- 8-19	"
Chambers, Alex.....(O.A.S.)	Veterinary inspector	1,400	1-10-19	Winnipeg, Man.
Taylor, A. G.....	Poultry husbandman	1,920	27- 4-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Hutton, Frank V.....(O.A.S.)	Assistant to Superintendent, Experimental Farm.....	1,320	23- 3-20	Rosthern, Sask.
McHugh, F. C. J.....	Office appliance operator.....	600	15- 4-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Holland, Chas. Henry.....	Poultry inspector....	1,440	15-12-19	"
Scare, Dana Chester.....(O.A.S.)	File clerk.....	1,150	6-11-19	"
Traill, Gordon A.....(O.A.S.)	Junior file clerk.....	600	15- 4-20	"
Durling, Vernon B.....(O.A.S.)	Junior entomologist..	1,260	29-4-20	Annapolis Royal, N.S.
Galland, Miss M. M	Junior clerk-stenographer.....	600	13- 4-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Carley, Violet.....	Junior clerk-stenographer.....	600	26- 4-20	"
Neville, Shorey Johnson...(O.A.S.)	Senior seed analyst.	1,500	16- 4-20	"
Melsted, Miss G. O.....	Seed analyst.....	960	17- 5-20	Winnipeg, Man.
Hay, Angus L.....	Assistant to Superintendent, Experimental Farm.. ..	1,320	1- 6-20	Fredericton, N.B.
Sinclair, Miss H. C.....	Seed analyst.....	960	17- 5-20	Winnipeg, Man.
Tucker, John.....(O.A.S.)	Plant disease investigator.....	1,080	16- 6-20	Ontario.
Hayes, Wm. H.....	Plant disease investigator.....	1,200	21- 5-20	New Brunswick.
Crawford, H. G. MacG.....	Entomologist.....	2,220	10- 5-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Jull, Geo. N.....	Veterinary inspector	1,800	8-12-19	Toronto, Ont.
Dion, Robt. O.....	Messenger-clerk.....	600	10- 5-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Cross, F. H	Seed analyst.....	960	7- 5-20	"
Andrew, Allan Terry.....	Veterinary inspector	1,800	26- 5-20	Winnipeg, Man.
Tinney, B. F.....	Assistant to Superintendent, Experimental Farm.....	1,320	26- 5-20	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Robillard, A. L.....(O.A.S.)	File clerk.....	960	1- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Kidd, Roland N.....(O.A.S.)	Dairy market reporter.....	1,440	14- 7-20	Toronto, Ont.
Edwards, Ruth M.....	Seed analyst.....	960	17- 5-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Wintle, Mrs. M. F.E.....	Clerk-stenographer..	1,050	1- 4-19	"
Wawanolette, Victor J.....	Statistical clerk.....	960	26- 7-20	"
Nesbitt, Beulah.....	Junior clerk-stenographer.....	600	22- 5-20	Toronto, Ont.
Tubman, L. O.....(O.A.S.)	Inspector of dairy produets.....	1,320	6- 8-20	Western Ontario.
Gordon, Elgin G.....	Stock agent, grade 2	2,400	27- 7-20	Toronto, Ont.
Vesey, Thos. M.....	Clerk.....	960	5- 8-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Acres, Thos. G.....	"	960	14- 7-20	"
Laberge, Eugène.....	Veterinary inspector	1,800	3- 2-20	Toronto, Ont.
Reynolds, Dorothy.....	Junior clerk-stenographer.....	600	1- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Nicholls, Wm. Edmund.....	Veterinary inspector	1,800	7- 2-20	Toronto, Ont.
MacEachern, Thos. R.....(O.A.S.)	Clerk.....	960	10- 8-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Moore, Artie Guy.....(O.A.S.)	Dairy promoter.....	1,440	1- 7-20	Alberta and British Columbia.
Hopkins, Ed. S.....	Dominion field husbandman.....	2,880	1- 8-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Saunders, A. J. H.....	Junior clerk.....	600	2- 7-20	"
Law, Myrtle M.....	Clerk.....	960	1- 7-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Hawley, Thos. G.....(O.A.S.)	Junior clerk.....	600	19- 8-20	"
Rose, Gordon Alva.....	Veterinary inspector	1,800	12- 6-20	Toronto, Ont.
Corbett, Ernest R.....	Veterinary inspector	1,800	1- 5-20	Winnipeg, Man.
Cochrane, Lillian E.....	Junior clerk-typist..	600	1- 7-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Burnet, James H.....(O.A.S.)	Veterinary inspector	1,800	1- 4-20	Edmonton, Alta.
MacLeod, Haddon S.....(O.A.S.)	Plant disease investigator.....	1,080	3- 7-20	Western Provinces.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission —*Continued*

AGRICULTURE—*Concluded.*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Coleman, Norman J.	Veterinary inspector	1,800	17- 6-20	Toronto, Ont.
Kidd, Percy C. (O.A.S.)	Inspector of dairy products	1,500	4-10-20	Calgary, Alta.
McCulloch, A. C.	District poultry promotor	1,920	1-10-20	Saskatchewan.
Robertson, Duncan M.	Veterinary inspector	1,800	6- 5-20	Ontario.
McKee, Samuel Cochrane. (O.A.S.)	"	1,800	21- 5-20	Edmonton, Alta.
Wilson, Ethel Phyllis.	Seed analyst	960	17- 5-20	Winnipeg, Man.
Bardal, Disa.	"	960	1- 9-20	"
Higgins, John Ross.	Promoter of egg production	1,680	11- 8-20	Edmonton, Alta.
Lachance, Béatrice.	Clerk-stenographer.	960	14- 9-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Ambridge, Euphenia.	"	960	1- 9-20	"
Aronson, Bernard M.	File clerk.	960	1- 3-20	"
McDonald, Hugh Gillis.	Veterinary inspector	1,800	10- 7-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Cowan, Alex.	"	1,800	12- 6-20	"
Richardson, Anna M.	Junior clerk-stenographer.	600	1-10-20	Montreal, P.Q.
La Pierre, Jos. A.	Messenger-clerk.	600	20- 9-20	"
Ross, Evelyn Irwin.	Junior clerk-stenographer.	600	2-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Stevenson, Grace M.	Clerk-stenographer.	960	1-10-20	"
Clare, Arthur. (O.A.S.)	Account clerk.	960	28- 9-20	"
Gleason, John L. (O.A.S.)	Veterinary inspector	1,800	18- 9-20	Winnipeg, Man.
Eagleson, Melvina M. E.	Junior clerk.	600	8-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
McGovern, Frank. (O.A.S.)	Senior clerk.	1,320	17- 7-20	Toronto, Ont.
Whyte, Bryson. (O.A.S.)	Fruit inspector.	1,380	1-11-20	British Columbia.
Wright, Wilfred W. (O.A.S.)	Supervising analyst	2,520	1-11-20	Calgary, Alta.
Dixon, Mrs. Margaret M.	Junior zoologist.	1,260	1-11-20	Hull, P.Q.
Flewellyn, Edna M.	Junior clerk-stenographer.	600	1-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Foster, Geo. Wallis. (O.A.S.)	Statistical clerk.	960	1- 9-20	"
Barnes, Louise M.	Junior clerk-stenographer.	600	1-10-20	"
Bissell, Lloyd A. (O.A.S.)	File clerk.	960	29- 9-20	"
Johnston, Chas. F. W. (O.A.S.)	Senior clerk.	1,320	27-10-20	"
Curtis, Nicholas. (O.A.S.)	Junior stockyard agent.	1,620	11-10-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Ebbs, Mary R.	Junior clerk-stenographer.	600	19-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
MacCurry, John Bruce.	Plant pathologist.	2,040	1-11-20	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Mathews, Fred.	Veterinary inspector	1,800	12- 6-20	Toronto, Ont.
Bowerman, Ralph J. (O.A.S.)	Veterinary inspector	1,800	9- 7-20	Toronto, Ont.
Bridel, Fred. James.	Junior stockyard agent.	1,620	10-11-20	Toronto, Ont.
Armstrong, Jas. H. O.	Veterinary inspector	1,800	14-10-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Lett, Bessie.	Junior clerk-stenographer.	600	1-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Mason, Robt. M.	Veterinary inspector	1,800	19- 6-20	Toronto, Ont.
LaFlamme, Walter K. (O.A.S.)	Statistical clerk.	960	21-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Nesbitt, James Ernest. (O.A.S.)	Veterinary inspector	1,800	1- 7-20	Toronto, Ont.
Herwig, John Conrad. (O.A.S.)	Clerk.	960	8-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Bailey, Frank H. (O.A.S.)	Poultryman.	1,080	1-11-20	Morden, Man.
Painter, Christine F.	Junior clerk-stenographer.	600	23-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Whalley, Muriel F.	Female junior zoologist.	1,260	1-11-20	"
Mahaffy, Samuel.	Gardener.	960	29-11-20	Lennoxville, P.Q.
Stinson, Sarah Ann.	Junior clerk-stenographer.	600	14- 9-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Stuart, John M. (O.A.S.)	Veterinary inspector	1,800	22- 9-20	Toronto, Ont.
Gilding, Harold. (O.A.S.)	Stock car inspector.	1,080	21-12-20	Regina, Sask.

AIR BOARD

Higgins, F. C. (O.A.S.)	Aeronautical intelligence officer.	$2,400	19-4-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Kipp, Helen Ocelia.	Clerk-stenographer	960	1-3-20	"

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission *—Continued*

AIR BOARD—*Concluded.*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Owen, E. R. (O.A.S.)	Air photographic inspector	2,340	24-4-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Craig, Henry C. (O.A.S.)	Air equipment officer	2,400	25-5-20	"
Ford, Roland G. (O.A.S.)	Air foreman mechanic	1,500	1-6-20	Camp Borden, Ont
McLeod, Earl (O.A.S.)	Air pilot-navigator	2,460	1-7-20	Vancouver, B. C.
MacKinnon, Clarence H. (O.A.S.)	Storekeeper	1,800	12-8-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Rabnett, A. (O.A.S.)	Air rigger	1,080	24-6-20	Morley, Alta.
Davies, Jas. E. (O.A.S.)	Air engine fitter	1,080	1-6-20	"
Hervey, Gerald E. (O.A.S.)	Air sub-station superintendent	2,940	14-6-20	"
Tackaberry, S. G. (O.A.S.)	Air equipment officer	2,400	1-9-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Roodhouse, Albert H. (O.A.S.)	Storekeeper	1,800	10-8-20	Morley, Alta.
Kincaid, Alex. (O.A.S.)	Air rigger	1,080	7-6-20	Camp Borden, Ont.
Browning, Hermon (O.A.S.)	"	1,080	4-8-20	" "
Ceifets, David	"	1,080	7-6-20	" " "
Rennie, John	"	1,080	4-6-20	Morley, Alta.
Burgess, Thos. J.	Junior clerk	600	1-7-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Wylie, Alex. H. (O.A.S.)	Supplies clerk	960	16-8-20	"
Douglas, Helen A. K.	Clerk-stenographer	960	20-9-20	"
LeClerc, Marie J. L.	Junior clerk-typist	600	1-9-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Quigley, Harry S. (O.A.S.)	Air pilot-navigator	2,460	1-6-20	Camp Borden, Ont.
Clucas, Clarence M. (O.A.S.)	Storekeeper	1,800	1-8-20	" " "
Palmer, J. H. (O.A.S.)	Air rigger	1,080	13-5-20	" " "
LeRoyer, Jas. A. (O.A.S.)	Air certificate examiner	2,940	17-9-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Hector, Jos. H. (O.A.S.)	Supplies clerk	960	23-9-20	"
Hobbs, B.D. (O.A.S.)	Air certificate examiner	2,520	31-1-20	"
Ryan, Frank (O.A.S.)	Air rigger	1,080	20-7-20	Camp Borden, Ont.
Breadner, Lloyd S. (O.A.S.)	Air certificate examiner	2,940	17-9-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Corp, FrankR.	Air rigger	1,080	21-7-20	Vancouver, B.C.
Cable, Bertram R.	"	1,080	20-7-20	Morley, Alta.
Johnson, Geo. O. (O.A.S.)	Air sub-station superintendent	2,940	1-6-20	Camp Borden, Ont.
Beck, Rufus Wm. (O.A.S.)	Air engine fitter	1,080	13-9-20	Vancouver, B.C.
Hill, Thos. E.	Air rigger	1,080	10-7-20	" " "
Templeton, Wm. (O.A.S.)	Air pilot-navigator	2,460	11-6-20	Camp Borden, Ont.
Holland, Hubert L. (O.A.S.)	" " "	2,460	7-9-20	" " "
Croil, Geo. M. (O.A.S.)	Air station superintendent	3,360	9-6-20	Morley, Alta.
Coupland, Robt. Wm.	Air rigger	1,080	1-7-20	Vancouver, B.C.
Finnigan, Joseph, (O.A.S.)	Air engine fitter	1,080	1-7-20	Camp Borden, Ont.
McGrandle, Wm. J. (O.A.S.)	" " "	1,080	3-8-20	Vancouver, B.C.

ARCHIVES.

Lower, Arthur R.M. (O.A.S.)	Associate archivist	1,800	24-7-20	Ottawa, Ont.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

Hamilton, Allan Grant	Audit clerk	960	1-6-20	Ottawa, Ont
Patterson, George Wm. (O.A.S.)	"	960	1-6-20	"
Lovey, Adelaide	Junior clerk-typist	600	1-4-20	"
Crowder, Stanley E.	Senior clerk	1,320	1-7-20	"
Seddon, Francis Leslie	Audit clerk	960	1-7-20	"

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission *—Continued*

AUDITOR GENERAL—*Concluded.*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Dickinson, Jessie Evelyn	Junior audit clerk	600	1-4-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Mulvihill, Kathleen B	" ..	600	1-7-20	"
Scott, Helen C	Junior clerk	600	1-4-20	"
Nash, John James (O.A.S.)	Audit clerk	960	1-6-20	"
Ensor, Horace Clarence ... (O.A.S.)	Senior audit clerk	1,320	1-7-20	"
LaFleur, Louis Adolphe... (O.A.S.)	Clerk	960	21-10-20	"
Webbs, Cecil R. M (O.A.S.)	Audit clerk	960	1-10-20	"

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Muddiman, Arthur B (O.A.S.)	Junior examiner	1,600	3-1-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Garrett, Chas. E. C (O.A.S.)	" "	1,600	1-1-20	"
Hines, Howard G. F (O.A.S.)	Assignment clerk	1,800	1-1-20	"
Bird, Fred. Geo (O.A.S.)	Investigator	1,980	26-3-20	"
Putman, Clarence Victor	Assistant chief, Organization Branch	3,060	1-4-20	"
Muddiman, Arthur B (O.A.S.)	Head English examiner	2,700	17-5-20	"
Morgan, Roderick (O.A.S.)	Junior examiner	1,500	1- 4-20	"
Otter, Jennie	Clerk-stenographer	960	1- 1-20	"
Ballard, Harry (O.A.S.)	Junior examiner	1,500	1- 4-20	"
Peaker, Roy (O.A.S.)	" "	1,500	4- 6-20	"
Gillis, Miss K. C	File clerk	960	1- 7-20	"
Patterson, Anna M	Junior file clerk	600	14- 6-20	"
Carey, Marie Anna	Clerk	960	1- 4-20	"
Gamble, Eileen	Junior clerk-stenographer	600	1- 4-20	"
Flynn, Hilda Rebekah	"	600	1- 4-20	"
Bennett, Annie Robena	Junior clerk-stenographer	600	1- 4-20	"
West, Maude E	Junior clerk-typist	600	1- 4-20	"
Boyd, Florence E	Junior clerk	600	1- 4-20	"
Bennie, Miss E. L	Clerk-stenographer	960	1- 4-20	"
Eades, Pearl Maud Eva	" " ..	960	1- 4-20	"
Simmins, Richard G (O.A.S.)	Investigator	1,980	1- 9-20	"
Loyer, Jas. H. L	Office boy	300	23- 8-20	"
Cowan, Ruby Dorothy	Junior clerk	600	24- 9-20	"
Savage, Iva Emeline	Junior clerk-typist	600	1- 7-20	"
Paradis, Alice E	" ..	600	1- 7-20	"
Godfrey, Isabel Ray	Junior clerk-stenographer	600	28- 9-20	"
Brady, Loretta	Junior clerk-typist	600	13- 9-20	"
Ogilvy, Alexander (O.A.S.)	Junior investigator	1,800	19-10-20	"
Bélanger, Laurette	Clerk-stenographer	960	29- 9-20	"
Gray, Annie Grant	Junior clerk-stenographer	600	23-10-20	"
Patterson, Rita Mary	" ..	600	1-10-20	"
Taylor, Carol Louise	" ..	600	5-11-20	"

COMMISSION OF CONSERVATION.

Ambridge, Wm. G	Clerk	960	24- 2-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Mills, Charles Ransome	Forester	1,600	3- 8-19	"

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission *—Continued*

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE.

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
McPhee, Margaret	Junior clerk-stenographer	800	3-11-19	Ottawa, Ont.
Forbes, William G	Sub-collector	300	7- 2-20	Port Hastings, N.S.
Buckland, Ernest H (O.A.S.)	Collector	960	9- 1-20	Chatham, Ont.
Cooke, Chas. A	Patrol officer	150	1- 2-20	Middle County Harbour, N.S.
Ellis, Daniel Fairman (O.A.S.)	Collector	1,680	1- 1-20	Brockville, Ont.
Codire, Arthur A (O.A.S.)	Clerk	1,000	1- 8-19	St. John, N.B.
Clarke, Jos. Valentine (O.A.S.)	Sub-collector	500	10- 3-20	Pugwash, N.S.
MacDonald, Wm. Gabriel	Preventive officer	200	20-10-19	Vernon River Bridge, P.E.I.
Wiswell, Walter May	"	1,450	1- 8-19	Bridgeburg, Ont.
Chisholm, Gregory Bernard (O.A.S.)	Collector	1,200	1- 4-20	Port Hood, N.S.
Sawyer, Harry Edward	Sub-collector	600	1- 4-20	Port Medway, N.S.
Fielding, Philip Sidney (O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 3-20	Alberton, P.E.I.
Scott, Walter	Clerk-stenographer	960	26- 2-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Gendreau, Jos. Jean (O.A.S.)	Preventive officer	1,050	1-11-19	Lake Megantic, P.Q.
Mellish, Jas. E (O.A.S.)	Customs express and postal clerk	960	1- 3-20	Moncton, N.B.
Kipper, J.M. (O.A.S.)	Customs examiner	960	7- 4-20	Tilsonburg, Ont.
McGillivray, John D (O.A.S.	Collector	1,000	20- 4-20	Antigonish, N.S.
McQuarrie, Ernest Neil (O.A.S.)	Customs clerk-examiner	1,020	1- 5-20	Summerside, P.E.I.
Gould, Pauline D	Clerk-stenographer	960	26- 4-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Conover, R. Van-Every (O.A.S.)	Sub-collector	1,200	1-11-19	Brampton, Ont.
Cluff, Ernest L. (O.A.S.)	Customs patrol officer	600	10- 3-20	Bloomfield, N.B.
Stubbs, Wm. Henry	Exciseman	960	1- 4-19	Winnipeg, Man.
Hood, Sam. Clifford (O.A.S.)	Customs clerk-examiner	1,020	1- 5-20	Yarmouth, N.S.
Millar, Gordon (O.A.S.)	Collector	1,320	11- 5-20	Orillia, Ont.
Hennessy, Fred Wm (O.A.S.)	"	900	4- 5-20	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
Benton, Ben (O.A.S.)	Customs examiner	960	24- 4-20	Windsor, Ont.
Prince, Paul (O.A.S.)	Sub-collector	1,020	26- 4-20	"
Orr, William (O.A.S.)	"	500	19- 5-20	Joggins Mines, N.S.
Cooper, Albert H (O.A.S.)	Customs examiner	960	17- 5-20	Sudbury, Ont.
Moore, J. A (O.A.S.)	"	960	20- 4-20	Oshawa, Ont.
Sibley, Miss G. M	Clerk-stenographer	960	1- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Tremblay, A. A (O.A.S.)	Junior clerk	600	13- 5-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Conner, James (O.A.S.)	Customs patrol officer	400	2- 6-20	Alma, N.B.
Wilson, C. E O.A.S.)	Excise clerk	960	17- 5-20	Toronto, Ont.
Ansell, Ernest (O.A.S.)	Customs examiner	960	21- 6-20	Chatham, Ont.
Whitworth, Gladstone (O.A.S.)	"	960	1- 7-20	St. Thomas, Ont.
Wilson, Wm. E. (O.A.S.)	"	960	20- 5-20	Parry Sound, Ont.
Fortington, A. R (O.A.S.)	Senior clerk	1,320	8- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Bradwell, R (O.A.S.)	Customs clerk-examiner	960	1- 6-20	Prince Rupert, B.C.
Lalonde, H (O.A.S.)	Customs examiner	960	2- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Chambers, W. A	Junior clerk	600	24- 6-20	"
Kirkpatrick, Wm. J	Warehouse locker	960	26- 5-20	Prince Rupert, B.C.
Martin, James	Customs patrol officer	300	10- 5-20	Massett, B.C.
Strutt, Alfred F (O.A.S.)	Account clerk	960	11- 5-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Goyette, Jos. C	Packer and helper	780	5- 7-20	Sherbrooke, P.Q.
Rawlings, Donald S (O.A.S.)	Customs examiner	960	14- 6-20	Chatham, Ont.
Jackson, John (O.A.S.)	Account clerk	960	21- 6-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Snelson, Robt (O.A.S.)	Customs statistical clerk	1,020	23- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Kelly, Daniel J (O.A.S.)	Customs statistical clerk	1,020	23- 6-20	"
McFarlane, Jas (O.A.S.)	Customs express and postal clerk	960	22- 6-20	Halifax, N.S.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission —*Continued*

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—*Continued*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Lacasse, Jos.	Messenger-clerk	600	15- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Nixon, F. W. (O.A.S.)	Exciseman, grade 1	960	7- 6-20	Winnipeg, Man.
Tuck, Wm. E.	Clerk	960	20- 7-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Montpetit, Lucien H.	Messenger-clerk	600	15- 6-20	"
Jones, Willie (O.A.S.)	Clerk-stenographer	960	9- 7-20	"
White, Lawrence A.	Junior clerk	600	6- 7-20	"
Francis, James (O.A.S.)	Senior clerk	1,320	28- 6-20	"
LaVallee, Rene (O.A.S.)	Customs statistical clerk	1,020	10- 7-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Velscher, Jack	Warehouse locker	960	10- 6-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Klock, Alonzo J.	Associate chemist	1,800	28- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Moffat, Massey R. (O.A.S.)	Clerk	960	6- 7-20	"
Lecovin, Harry	"	960	6- 7-20	"
McAdam, Kenneth R.	Junior supplies clerk	600	16- 7-20	"
Ruffet, Telesphore (O.A.S.)	Warehouse locker	960	2- 7-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Michon, Jos. A. (O.A.S.)	Clerk	960	9- 7-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Greenhalgh, Walter (O.A.S.)	Exciseman	960	12- 4-20	Hamilton, Ont.
Girard, Chas. (O.A.S.)	Clerk	960	6- 7-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Ord, Edmund T. (O.A.S.)	Sub-collector	1,020	10- 8-20	Cochrane, Ont.
Beeho, H. A. (O.A.S.)	Customs record clerk	960	8- 7-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Calvert, Edgar R.	Junior file clerk	600	18- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Rae, Douglas J.	"	600	15- 7-20	"
Bralton, Ella	Clerk-stenographer	960	21- 6-20	"
Martin, Jas. A. (O.A.S.)	Junior clerk	600	30- 7-20	"
Gallop, R. H.	Clerk	960	3- 8-20	"
Roodman, Jack	Junior clerk	600	19- 7-20	"
Bradley, J.C. (O.A.S.)	Statistical clerk	1,020	8- 7-20	"
Brooks, B. L.	Account clerk	960	1- 7-20	"
Finner, Francis (O.A.S.)	Clerk	960	27- 8-20	"
Mossop, S. V.	"	960	19- 7-20	"
MacMillan, W. S. (O.A.S.)	Sub-collector	450	15- 6-20	Isaac's Harbour, N.S.
Tate, Robt. A. (O.A.S.)	Customs express and postal clerk	960	12- 7-20	Regina, Sask.
Wain, Sydney A. (O.A.S.)	Customs examiner	960	24- 6-20	Chatham, Ont.
Mills, S. (O.A.S.)	Messenger-clerk	600	12- 8-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Vert, Francis C.	Customs clerk - examiner	960	5- 7-20	New Westminster, B.C.
Montgomery, Fred E. B. (O.A.S.)	Account clerk	960	25- 5-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Bouchard, Omer	Customs patrol officer	200	10- 8-20	Matane, P.Q.
Mills, C. E.	Packer and helper	780	19- 4-20	Vancouver, B.C.
Carrier, Roland	Messenger-clerk	600	19- 8-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Buckingham, Chas. O. (O.A.S.)	Clerk	960	23- 8-20	"
Cuthbert, Thos. H. (O.A.S.)	"	960	30- 8-20	"
Goodwin, Leonard W. (O.A.S.)	Customs warehouse clerk	960	31- 5-20	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Cockrill, Wm. H.	Exciseman, grade 1	960	1- 7-20	Kingston, Ont.
Whiteaker, Frank (O.A.S.)	Sub-collector	1,020	16- 5-20	Richmond, P.Q.
Taylor, Leonard H. (O.A.S.)	Senior clerk	1,320	26- 8-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Reid, Gordon A. (O.A.S.)	Clerk	960	24- 8-20	"
Taylor, Herman L.	Customs examiner	960	1- 6-20	Oshawa, Ont.
Calver, James P. (O.A.S.)	Truckman	780	19- 4-20	Toronto, Ont.
Ivison, Jas. (O.A.S.)	Customs examiner	960	16- 7-20	Chatham, Ont.
Naftel, Amy T.	Clerk-stenographer	960	1- 9-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Hughes, Fred W. (O.A.S.)	Clerk	960	12- 8-20	"
Dawes, Walter P. (O.A.S.)	Excise enforcement officer	900	1- 6-20	St. John, N.B.
McKenzie, Jos. (O.A.S.)	Customs express and postal clerk	960	30- 8-20	Truro, N.S.
Proulx, J. A. H.	Junior clerk	600	20- 9-20	Montreal, P.Q
Lancaster, Robt.	Customs clerk - examiner	960	18- 8-20	Napanee, Ont
Burnett, Guy K. (O.A.S.)	Customs examiner	960	1- 9-20	Brandon, Man

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission *—Continued*

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—*Continued*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Gorman, Frederick.....(O.A.S.)	Customs clerk - examiner.....	1,020	24- 7-20	Sarnia, Ont.
Perrin, Ernest H. M.....	Clerk.....	960	17- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Rendall, Jos. W.....(O.A.S.)	Customs examiner..	960	1- 9-20	Galt, Ont.
Dodge, C. B.....(O.A.S.)	" ..	960	26- 4-20	Walkerville, Ont.
Williams, John H.....(O.A.S.)	Messenger-clerk.....	600	1- 9-20	Toronto, Ont.
Costella, Elsie M.....	Clerk-stenographer..	960	1- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
O'Connor, John L.....	Clerk.....	960	27- 8-20	"
Earley, Ralph B.....(O.A.S.)	Sub-collector.....	450	20- 7-20	Margaretville, N.S.
Kee, Chas. S.....(O.A.S.)	Customs examiner..	960	7- 6-20	St. John, N.B.
LaZerte, Curtis J.....(O.A.S.)	Sub-collector.....	900	24- 4-20	Iroquois, Ont.
Philippe, C. J.....	Customs express and postal clerk.....	960	29- 6-20	Vancouver, B.C.
Brisebois, Conrad.....	Junior clerk.....	600	20- 9-20	Montreal, P.Q.
MacDougall, Donald R....(O.A.S.)	Sub-collector.....	1,020	24- 9-20	Alexandria, Ont.
Everard, R. D.....(O.A.S.)	Messenger-clerk.....	600	27- 9-20	Toronto, Ont.
Bradley, Rita.....	Junior clerk - stenographer.....	600	4-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Kenny, Miss M.....	Clerk-stenographer..	960	1-10-20	"
Carter, Edward G.....(O.A.S.)	Customs examiner..	960	13- 9-20	Windsor, Ont.
Desforges, Arthur.....(O.A.S.)	Customs express and postal clerk.....	960	2- 8-20	St. Johns, P.Q.
Penrose, Richard M.....	Warehouse locker...	960	1-10-20	Toronto, Ont.
Edwards, Thos. F. H.....(O.A.S.)	Customs examiner..	960	12- 8-20	Windsor, Ont.
Merriman, F. J.....(O.A.S.)	Clerk-stenographer..	960	26- 4-20	Vancouver, B.C.
Finner, Francis.....(O.A.S.)	Clerk.....	960	27- 8-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Belanger, Regina.....	Junior clerk.....	600	16- 8-20	Montreal, P.Q.
LaPum, James V.....	Excise clerk.....	960	19- 6-20	Belleville, Ont.
Erickson, H. F. C.....(O.A.S.)	Clerk.....	960	24- 8-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Peacock, Wilfrid E.....	Exciseman.....	960	27- 9-29	"
Loose, Robt. Chas.....(O.A.S.)	Customs patrol officer.....	600	26-10-20	Andover, N.B.
White, Leander A.....(O.A.S.)	Sub-collecter.....	600	1- 8-20	Centreville, N.B.
Marshall, Malcolm Thomas (O.A.S.)	Clerk.....	960	1-10-20	Hamilton, Ont.
Aust, Geo. E.....(O.A.S.)	Account clerk.....	960	4-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Marsh, Ed. A.....(O.A.S.)	Customs express and postal clerk.....	960	5- 7-20	"
Graveline, Wilfrid.....	Junior clerk.....	600	14-10-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Benoit, Pierre G.....(O.A.S.)	Exciseman, Grade 1	960	1- 9-20	"
McMillan, Alex. F.....	"	960	14-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Lachance, Louis C.....(O.A.S.)	Supplies Clerk.....	960	1- 4-20	"
Ruttle, Geo. Nelson.....(O.A.S.)	Manifest clerk.....	960	1-10-20	London, Ont.
Smith, Oscar I.....(O.A.S.)	Customs clerk - examiner.....	960	1- 7-20	Prince Rupert, B.C.
Burmester, H. L.....(O.A.S.)	Record clerk.....	960	13-10-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Thornton, Wilfrid H.....(O.A.S.)	Exciseman, Grade 1	960	20-10-20	Saskatoon, Sask.
Ward, Joseph .....(O.A.S.)	Customs examiner..	960	9- 9-20	Walkerville, Ont.
Allard, Henri.....	Truckman.....	780	11-10-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Nash, Miss M. M.....	Clerk-stenographer..	960	11-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Cockington, John .....(O.A.S.)	Exciseman, Grade 1	960	1- 9-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Deans, Adam Wm .....(O.A.S.)	Packer and helper..	780	1-11-20	Hamilton, Ont.
Cross, H. O.. .....(O.A.S.)	Truckman.....	780	1-10-20	Toronto Ont.
Gaudette, Adrien.....(O.A.S.)	Exciseman-bookkeeper.....	1,320	1-10-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Baxter, Alex.....(O.A.S.)	Customs clerk-examiner.....	960	15- 6-20	Milltown, N.B.
Myers, Frank Chas.....(O.A.S.)	Truckman.....	780	16- 9-20	Toronto, Ont.
Fitch, Thos. F.....(O.A.S.)	Warehouse locker...	960	16- 9-20	Prince Rupert, B.C.
Kelley, David A.....(O.A.S.)	Exciseman.....	960	31- 5-20	Walkerville, Ont.
Reffret, L. A.....	Messenger-clerk.....	600	7-10-20	Quebec, P.Q.
O'Bomswin, Geo. R.....	Clerk.....	960	30-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Lachance, Louis Clifford..(O.A.S.)	Supplies clerk.....	960	1- 4-20	"
Jones, Miss I. A.....	Clerk-stenographer..	960	8-11-20	"
Smith, Sydney A. G.....	Junior file clerk.....	600	1-12-20	"

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission —*Continued*

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—*Concluded*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Farrell, James Philip.....(O.A.S.)	Excise clerk.....	960	16–11–20	Ottawa, Ont.
Ottley, Ed. J. .....(O.A.S.)	Truckman.....	780	10– 5–20	Toronto, Ont.
Heslop, Arthur .....(O.A.S.)	Customs clerk - examiner.....	960	5–10–20	Penticton, B.C.
O'Neil, J. C.....(O.A.S.)	Account clerk.....	960	18–11–20	Ottawa, Ont.
Bradwell, Ralph.....(O.A.S.)	Excise man.....	960	19–11–20	Prince Rupert, B.C.
Tardiff, Alex. T.....(O.A.S.)	Messenger-clerk.....	600	18–11–20	Ottawa, Ont.
Bélanger, Louis.....(O.A.S.)	Watchman.....	720	19–11–20	Toronto, Ont.
Somerville, Jos. M.....	Account clerk.....	960	2– 2–20	Ottawa, Ont.
Leslie, Harry.....(O.A.S.)	Junior clerk.....	600	30– 9–20	Toronto, Ont.
Ballantyne, John F. F.....(O.A.S.)	Customs patrol officer.....	200	14–10–20	Cape George, N.S.
Hodder, Philip M.....(O.A.S.)	Excise man, Grade 1	960	1–12–20	Victoria, B.C.
Shore, Miss E. M.....	Clerk-stenographer..	960	19–10–20	Ottawa, Ont.
Wilson, Joseph G.....(O.A.S.)	Clerk-bookkeeper...	1,020	1–12–20	"
Woolard, Wm. J.....(O.A.S.)	Customs examiner..	960	1– 9–20	Toronto, Ont.
Medland, Beverley J. A...(O.A.S.)	Messenger-clerk.....	600	1–10–20	London, Ont.
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.				
Ferguson, Minnie H. T.....	Clerk-stenographer..	960	1– 3–20	Ottawa, Ont.
Walker, Alice.....	Clerk-stenographer..	960	1– 5–20	"
Ross, Miss C. J.....	Clerk.....	960	1– 7–20	"
Joss, Elizabeth L.....	Junior clerk - stenographer.....	600	1– 7–20	"
FINANCE.				
Browne, Hugh Edwin.....(O.A.S.)	Clerk.....	960	1– 6–20	Ottawa, Ont.
Wilson, Herbert T.....(O.A.S.)	"	960	10–11–20	"
Peaker, Wm. O.M.....(O.A.S.)	"	960	3–11–20	"
Acres, Thos. G.....	"	960	22–11–20	"
Peart, Edgar H.....(O.A.S.)	"	960	2–11–20	"
Summers, Chas. A.....(O.A.S.)	"	960	1–11–20	"
MacGougan, Gordon.....	Account clerk.....	960	5–11–20	"
Gresley, W. H.....(O.A.S.)	Clerk.....	960	2–12–20	"
Smellie, W.....(O.A.S.)	Senior clerk.....	1,320	18–11–20	"
Cousins, Wm. John.....(O.A.S.)	Account clerk.....	960	17–11–20	"
HEALTH.				
Rochon, Jos.....	Food inspector.....	2,700	11–12–19	Eastern Townships, P.Q.
Brown, Frank H.....(O.A.S.)	Secretary.....	2,700	20– 1–20	Ottawa, Ont.
Parker, Herbert Jas.....(O.A.S.)	Food Inspector.....	1,200	27– 1–20	Kingston, Ont.
Hughes, Elias Lewis.....(O.A.S.)	"	1,200	16– 2–20	Brandon, Man.
Lee, Arthur A.....(O.A.S.)	Night watchman...	900	3– 2–20	William Head, B.C.
MacMurchy, Dr. Helen.....	Chief, Division of Child Welfare.....	4,000	17– 5–20	Ottawa, Ont..
McGregor, R. R.....(O.A.S.)	Assistant chemist...	1,320	17– 5–20	"
Linton, Norman R.....(O.A.S.)	Hospital attendant..	360 and maintenance.	27– 4–20	Quebec, P.Q.
Fleming, Dr. Albert Grant(O.A.S.)	Chief, Division of Venereal Disease Control.....	4,000	1– 6–20	Ottawa, Ont.
McEachern, J. G.....(O.A.S.)	Inspector of Foods, Drugs and Fertilizers.....	1,200	1– 6–20	Edmonton, Alta

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission *—Continued*

HEALTH—*Concluded*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Zwicher, Alex	Second marine engineer	Prevailing rates	1- 6-20	Halifax, N.S.
Quevillon, Henri Cyrville	Junior clerk-typist	600	1- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
MacDonald, Gregor (O.A.S.)	Clerk	960	1- 7-20	"
St. Onge, Joseph (O.A.S.)	Inspector of Foods, Drugs and Fertilizers	1,200	1- 8-20	Montreal District, P.Q.
Cloutier, Philippe	Clerk	960	1- 7-20	Grosse Isle, P.Q.
Miller, Geo. S. (O.A.S.)	Caretaker	300	8- 4-20	Lunenburg, N.S.
Rainboth, Miss E. M	Junior clerk	600	1- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Morse, Gordon Lindsay (O.A.S.)	Clerk	960	1- 9-20	"
HOUSE OF COMMONS.				
Hubbard, Thomas Stephen	Assistant parliamentary reporter	1,900	12- 3-19	Ottawa, Ont.
IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.				
Casey, John Jos (O.A.S.)	Immigration guard	660	24- 2-20	Halifax, N.S.
Connors, E. L. (O.A.S.)	"	660	1- 3-20	"
Fenton, H. J. (O.A.S.)	"	660	1- 3-20	"
Drouin, Marie B. Yvonne	Junior file clerk	800	12-11-19	Ottawa, Ont.
Young, Harold Gordon (O.A.S.)	Immigration inspector	1,100	30- 4-19	Bridgeburg, Ont.
Davis, Lena May	Clerk-stenographer	1,050	13-10-19	Ottawa, Ont.
Leach, Ethel Elizabeth	Junior clerk-stenographer	600	18- 2-20	"
Coulter, James (O.A.S.)	Night guard	720	15-11-19	Montreal, P.Q.
Wall, Leonard Smyth	Immigration inspector	1,000	29-10-19	Windsor, Ont.
Paré, François	Immigration guard	720	26- 3-19	Montreal, P.Q.
Fisher, John M. (O.A.S.)	Immigration inspector	1,100	19- 1-20	Sarnia, Ont.
Lawley, Francis J.	Caretaker	300	26-12-19	Athabaska Landing, B.C.
White, J. J.	Immigration inspector	* 100	1- 1-20	Sydney, N.S.
Day, C. R.	"	* 100	1- 7-18	East Poplar River, Sask.
Hong, Frank Lee	Interpreter	* 200	13- 4-20	Winnipeg, Man.
Bain, Mrs. M. Y.	Matron	540	15-12-19	Montreal, P.Q.
Smith, Geo. J. (O.A.S.)	Caretaker	396	2- 4-20	Prince Albert, Sask.
Williamson, J. H. (O.A.S.)	Immigration inspector	1,200	1- 4-20	Bridgeburg, Ont.
Snelson, Robt (O.A.S.)	Inspector, British immigrant children	1,320	9- 8-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Parkinson, Hilda Gertrude	Clerk-stenographer	960	14- 9-20	Victoria, B.C.
Scott, M. D. (O.A.S.)	Immigration inspector	1,200	4-10-20	Sydney, N.S.
Kirk, H. W. (O.A.S.)	File clerk	960	24- 9-20	Winnipeg, Man.
O'Connor, Leona M.	Clerk-stenographer	960	13-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Rooney, Mary Kathleen	Junior clerk-stenographer	600	23-10-20	"
Conn, Kathleen D. D.	Junior clerk-stenographer	600	1- 6-20	"
Allan, John S. (O.A.S.)	File clerk	960	4- 9-20	"
Youngs, A. F.	Immigration inspector	1,200	6-10-20	"
Purcell, S. V.	Night watchman	720	4-12-20	Halifax, N. S.

* See note page 3.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission *—Continued*

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Head, Dr. Phillip W. C	Medical attendant	400	20- 9-19	Birtle, Man
Desrosiers, Victorien D ..(O.A.S.)	Agent and medical attendant	1,700	8-12-19	Bersimis Agency, P.Q.
Moore, Stewart Sydney...(O.A.S.)	Indian farming instructor	900	14- 1-20	Blood Agency, Alta.
Bradbrook, Chas. Alfred..(O.A.S.)	"	1,200	15- 5-19	Pelly Agency, Kamsack, Sask.
Walters, Rev. W. H. J	Dispenser	* 120	6- 4-20	Split Lake Reserve, The Pas, Man.
Fraser, Dr. Roderick L	Medical attendant	500	15-11-18	Victoria, B. C.
MacLennan, Rev. John N	Indian agent	* 150	5- 1-20	Inverness County, Cape Breton, N.S.
Lucas, Jean	Junior clerk-typist	600	1- 2-20	Sarnia, Ont.
Garvin, Alfred	Clerk-bookkeeper	1,020	1- 4-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Meitz, Elizabeth	Clerk-stenographer	960	17- 5-20	"
Joyce, John W.....(O.A.S.)	Indian farming instructor	600	29- 6-20	Duck Lake Agency, Sask.
Collison, Wm. E	Indian agent	1,980	12- 6-20	Nass River Agency, B.C.
Greenwood, Alan Bernard (O.A.S.)	Medical superintendent	3,000	11- 8-20	Osweken, Ont.
Meaken, Elsie	Graduate nurse	900	24- 8-20	Lac la Ronge, Sask
Christianson, Mindy	Inspector of Indian Agencies	3,000	14- 7-20	Regina, Sask.
Sutherland, H	Constable	720	17- 4-20	Bella Coola, B.C.
McBride, Earl	File clerk	960	1- 7-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Gooderham, Geo. H.....(O.A.S.)	Indian agent	1,500	3- 5-20	Gleichen, Alta.
Powers, Alfred W	Indian agent (Grade 3) and physician	1,720	16-10-20	Bersimis, P.Q.
Robinson, Richard.....(O.A.S.)	Head stockman	780	12- 7-20	Gleichen, Alta.
Race, H. F	Dispenser	* 100	1- 8-20	Rolling Portage, Ont.
Turner, Ethel	Nurse	180	9- 8-20	Punnichy, Sask.
White, John T.....(O.A.S.)	Indian farming instructor	900	1- 4-20	File Hills Agency, Sask.
Cochran, Wilfred N.....(O.A.S.)	Indian agent (Grade 2)	300	1-11-20	Bridgewater, N.S.

INSURANCE.

Cleland, Gertrude	Junior clerk-stenographer	700	1- 7-19	Ottawa, Ont.
Boyd, Mary Jane	"	700	30-10-19	"

INTERIOR.

Brown, William Jas	Honorary game officer		15-12-19	Quebec.
Buckle, John Wm	"		15-12-19	"
MacSween, Alexander	"		15-12-19	"
Oswald, Wm. A	"		15-12-19	"
Campbell, Robert Jos.....(O.A.S.)	Sub-agent	600	2- 8-19	Shaunavon, Sask.
Day, Claude Bruce.....(O.A.S.)	Deputy migratory bird warden	1,080	10-10-19	Maritime Provinces.
Hatton, Merville R.....(O.A.S.)	Technical assistant	1,020	1-10-19	Ottawa, Ont.
Stuart, Wm. Grey.....(O.A.S.)	Hydrometric recorder	1,500	18-11-19	Calgary, Alta.
Ronald, Geo. F	Technical assistant	2,280	1-10-19	Ottawa, Ont.
Gillespie, Kathleen M	Clerk-stenographer	960	23-12-19	"
Helm, Louis	Forest ranger	1,200	1- 6-19	Athabaska, Alta.
Roberts, Estyn	Technical assistant	2,400	1-10-19	Ottawa, Ont.

* See note page 3.

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission *—Continued*

INTERIOR—*Continued.*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Sullivan, Francis C. (O.A.S.)	Clerk-bookkeeper	1,020	1-12-19	Ottawa, Ont.
Edwards, John H.	Messenger-clerk	600	21- 1-20	"
Gill, Clifford B. (O.A.S.)	Forest assistant	1,440	2- 1-20	Riding Mountain, Man.
Alexander, Erma V.	Junior clerk-stenographer	700	2- 8-19	Ottawa, Ont.
Branback, Zelda H.	"	700	6-10-19	"
O'Connor, Elizabeth M.	"	700	8-10-19	"
Plunkett, Rose M.	"	800	30- 9-19	"
McKenzie, Lillian	"	600	31- 1-20	"
Selfridge, Erica A.	Clerk-stenographer	960	30- 1-20	"
Roy, Marie L.	Junior clerk-stenographer	800	15-10-19	"
Sawyer, Marie J. D. G.	"	750	27-10-19	"
Richer, Gertrude	Junior clerk-typist	600	2- 2-20	"
Stenhouse, Ronald H. (O.A.S.)	Custodian of surveying equipment	1,320	2- 3-20	"
MacLeod, Geo. A. (O.A.S.)	Clerk	1,050	15- 9-19	"
de Guise, Paul	Assistant in wood preservation	1,320	25- 2-20	"
Rosborough, Violet M.	Junior clerk-stenographer	600	12-11-19	"
Fraser, Arthur (O.A.S.)	Engineering clerk	1,260	19- 2-20	Calgary, Alta.
Mahon, Harry Wendell (O.A.S.)	Assistant engineer	1,800	1- 7-19	Maritime Provinces.
Craik, Claud V. (O.A.S.)	Engineering clerk	1,260	25- 2-20	Ottawa, Ont.
McGahey, Honora P.	Junior clerk-stenographer	600	6- 2-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Cantrill, Frederick Chas. (O.A.S.)	Forest ranger	1,300	8- 9-19	Pines Reserve, Sask.
Agar, Norval	Sub-agent	540	4- 4-19	Provost, Alta.
Adams, David (O.A.S.)	Forest ranger	1,200	1- 6-19	Athabaska Reserve, Alta.
Stuart, Wm. Grey (O.A.S.)	Junior hydrometic engineer	1,680	6-12-19	Calgary, Alta.
Hill, Hiram Ed. (O.A.S.)	Storekeeper	1,200	14- 5-19	Banff, Alta.
Taylor, Sydney (O.A.S.)	Homestead inspector	1,200	15-10-19	Prince Albert, Sask.
Smart, James (O.A.S.)	Forest assistant	1,440	11-11-19	Kamloops, B.C.
Markell, Ivan W. (O.A.S.)	Junior clerk	600	8- 2-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Cox, Arthur Cecil (O.A.S.)	Map draughtsman	1,260	4- 2-20	"
Black, John (O.A.S.)	Chauffeur	1,200	1- 1-20	Waterton Lakes Park, Alta.
Anderson, Mabel G.	Clerk-stenographer	960	6- 4-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Curry, John H. (O.A.S.)	Assistant forest ranger	1,000	22- 9-19	Pasquia Reserve, Sask
Stickler, Miss M. W.	Clerk-stenographer	960	6- 3-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Gregoire, Anna	Clerk-stenographer	960	19- 3-20	"
St. Laurent, Margaret	Junior clerk	600	12- 4-20	"
Hopkins, G. R.	Clerk	960	12- 4-20	"
LeFebvre, Lionel	Clerk-stenographer	960	19- 3-20	"
Scott, Esther	"	960	15- 4-20	"
McFadden, Mary	Junior clerk	600	12- 4-20	"
Truesdale, Andrew (O.A.S.)	Park caretaker	* 150	26- 5-20	St. Lawrence Islands Park, Ont.
Burwash, Alice H.	Assistant chemist	1,320	1- 5-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Garton, Frederick T. (O.A.S.)	Account clerk	960	3- 5-20	"
Smith, R. (O.A.S.)	Teamster	900	15- 3-20	Beaver Hills, Sask.
Cook, A. W. (O.A.S.)	Assistant forest ranger	1,020	17- 6-20	Nisbet Reserve, Sask.
Giddie, John M. (O.A.S.)	Supervising park warden	1,560	1- 6-20	Yoho and Glacier Parks, B.C.
Glosson, Emile	File clerk	960	24- 4-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Hughson, F. A. S. (O.A.S.)	Account clerk	960	29- 5-20	"
DeVany, J. L. (O.A.S.)	Deputy migratory bird warden	1,080	1-11-19	Maritime Provinces.
Highfield, F. C. (O.A.S.)	Asst. forest ranger	1,020	30- 4-20	Riding Mountain, Man
Besserer, C. W.	Photographer	1,200	18- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.

* See note page 3.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission *—Continued*

INTERIOR—*Continued.*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Stewart, Irma C.	Clerk-stenographer..	960	1- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Maloney, Mary C.	" ..	960	1- 6-20	"
Reed, G. P. (O.A.S.)	Asst. forest ranger..	1,020	17- 6-20	Porcupine Reserve, Man.
Forsyth, Wm. (O.A.S.)	" ..	1,020	17- 6-20	"
Finlayson, D. (O.A.S.)	" ..	1,020	23- 6-20	Pasquia Reserve, Sask.
Kelley, F. E. (O.A.S.)	" ..	1,020	23- 6-20	Cooking Lake Reserve Alta.
Seymour, H. P.	" ..	1,020	24- 6-20	Sturgeon Reserve, Sask.
Bainbridge, A. (O.A.S.)	" ..	1,020	17- 6-20	Pasquia Reserve, Sask.
Moore, Wm. S. (O.A.S.)	Forest ranger.	1,200	28- 6-20	Tranquille Reserve, B.C.
Smith, H. A. P.	Deputy migratory bird warden.	1,080	27-10-19	Maritime Provinces.
Mauley, Wm. L. (O.A.S.)	Asst. forest ranger..	1,020	18- 6-20	Fort la Conne, Sask.
West, G. O. (O.A.S.)	Engineering clerk...	1,260	19- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Tufts, R. W.	Migratory bird warden.	1,500	21-10-19	Maritime Provinces.
Miller, Andrew H. (O.A.S.)	Gravity specialist...	2,400	12- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Locke, J. M. K. (O.A.S.)	Senior clerk.	1,320	22- 6-20	"
Errington, Chas.	Hydrometric recorder.	1,440	28- 6-20	Calgary, Alta.
Abbott, A. I. (O.A.S.)	Forest ranger.	1,200	8- 5-20	Crow's Nest Reserve, Alta.
Tierney, Elizabeth	Clerk-stenographer..	960	1- 7-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Eley, Wm. (O.A.S.)	Caretaker.	960	19- 7-20	Jasper Park, Alta.
Hodgson, E. A.	Seismologist.	2,400	5- 7-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Dixon, Evelyn A.	Junior clerk.	600	1- 6-20	"
Moreland, Mabel	Clerk-stenographer..	960	1- 7-20	"
McKenzie, Geo.	Assistant forest ranger.	1,020	22- 7-20	Big River, Sask.
Wilkes, J. W. H. (O.A.S.)	Hydrometric recorder.	1,440	3- 6-20	Calgary, Alta.
Melling, Walter R. (O.A.S.)	Lithographic artist and engraver.	33 per week	3- 8-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Murray, Wm. R. (O.A.S.)	Assistant forest ranger.	1,020	12- 8-20	Porcupine Reserve, Sask.
McKay, George (O.A.S.)	Assistant forest ranger.	1,020	12- 8-20	Porcupine Reserve, Sask.
Beatty, Edward A. (O.A.S.)	Assistant forest ranger.	1,020	12- 8-20	Porcupine Reserve, Sask.
Dewberry, John	Park warden.	960	1- 8-20	Yoho Park, B.C.
Evans, L. B.	Honorary game officer.	.....	1- 8-20	King's Co., N.B.
Weyman, James W. (O.A.S.)	Forest ranger.	1,200	18- 6-20	Monte Hills Reserve, B.C.
Smith, Frank A. (O.A.S.)	Assistant forest ranger.	1,020	19- 1-20	Beaver Hills Reserve, Sask.
Newton, T. M. (O.A.S.)	Homestead inspecpector.	1,200	19- 1-20	Grande Prairie, Alta.
Noble, Wm. H. (O.A.S.)	Assistant caretaker.	1,000	19- 1-20	Banff, Alta.
Finlayson, Garfield	Park warden.	960	19- 1-20	Point Pelee Park, Ont.
Seeley, Harold Emery	Forestry assistant...	1,320	15- 6-20	British Columbia Reserve, B.C.
Campbell, Thomas (O.A.S.)	Park warden.	960	1- 8-20	Rocky Mountain Park, Alta.
McEwen, Roy S. (O.A.S.)	Clerk-bookkeeper...	960	19- 7-20	Prince Albert, Sask.
Lewis, J.	Senior supplies clerk.	1,320	21- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Coppock, Bryan	Park warden.	960	20- 6-20	Yoho Park, B.C.

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission *—Continued*

INTERIOR—*Continued.*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Marsolais, Dorcina	Clerk-stenographer	960	1- 7-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Whitehouse, A. C. (O.A.S.)	Hydrometric recorder	1,440	2- 9-20	Vancouver, B.C.
Vicars, John H. (O.A.S.)	Forest ranger	1,000	27-10-20	Riding Mountain, Man.
Webb, Bowen E. H. E. (O.A.S.)	Homestead appraiser	1,200	1- 6-20	Prince Albert, Sask.
Coulthurst, R. L. (O.A.S.)	Stores clerk	960	2- 6-20	Banff, Alta.
Davis, H. E.	Senior bath caretaker	780	1- 8-20	Banff, Alta.
Potter, Jane Crawford	Clerk-stenographer	960	1-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Day, Claude Bruce (O.A.S.)	Migratory bird warden	1,080	1-10-20	Maritime Provinces.
Turton, Edwin E.	Clerk	960	1- 7-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Moore, Wm. S. (O.A.S.)	Forest ranger	1,200	28- 6-20	Tranquille Reserve, B.C.
Lee, James Taylor (O.A.S.)	Timber tester	1,260	26- 5-20	Vancouver, B.C.
Drew, Dorothy Agnes	Clerk-bookkeeper	960	1-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Gauthier, Jas. D. H.	Accounts clerk	960	1- 9-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Dixsee, Wm. W.	Assistant seismologist	1,620	15- 6-20	"
McRorie, Wilema W.	Clerk-stenographer	960	27- 9-20	"
Hooper, Benjamin R. (O.A.S.)	Assistant magnetician	1,620	14- 6-20	"
Clark, Thos. (O.A.S.)	Forest ranger	1,200	14- 6-20	Nisconlith Reserve, B.C.
Barber, James C.	Land sub-agent	300	2-10-20	Fort St. John, B.C.
Waterbury, Barry (O.A.S.)	Stable boss	1,140	28- 4-20	Rocky Mountain Park, Alta.
McQuat, David D. (O.A.S.)	Timber tester	1,260	9- 9-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Howell, Alfred B. (O.A.S.)	Assistant forest ranger	1,020	4 -9-20	Duck Mountain Reserve, Man.
Hanson, Reginald C. (O.A.S.)	Clerk	960	11- 8-20	Winnipeg, Man.
Good, Miss M. M.	Junior clerk-stenographer	600	4-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Bigras, Gabrielle	Junior file clerk	600	17- 9-20	"
St. Denis, R. O. (O.A.S.)	Assistant forest ranger	1,020	1-10-20	Pines Reserve, Sask.
Morency, Geo. E.	Senior engineering clerk	1,680	29- 9-20	Ottawa, Ont.
McDonald, Ed. (O.A.S.)	Fire and game warden	1,080	1- 4-20	Jasper Park, Alta.
Sweeney, Helen Florence	Junior clerk-stenographer	960	28- 9-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Wilkins, Fred J. (O.A.S.)	Junior draughtsman	900	26- 7-20	"
Coleman, Geo. R. (O.A.S.)	Caretaker	960	1- 7-20	Indian Head, Sask.
Wright, Wm. Gilchrist (O.A.S.)	Forester	1,680	27- 5-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Sinclair, W. (O.A.S.)	Assistant forest ranger	1,020	14- 6-20	Pines Reserve, Sask.
Chadwick, Wm.	Irrigation assistant	1,200	1- 6-20	Calgary, Alta.
Brophy, Maurice J. (O.A.S.)	Timber tester	1,260	1-10-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Bradley, Geo. M. (O.A.S.)	Forest ranger	1,200	1- 4-20	Clearwater Reserve, Alta.
Scharfe, Violet J.	Clerk-stenographer	960	12-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Whelan, Walter E. (O.A.S.)	Homestead appraiser	1,200	5- 6-20	Prince Albert District, Sask.
Lewis, Harrison F.	Migratory bird warden	1,500	1-11-20	Ontario and Quebec.
Parker, Henry Albert (O.A.S.)	Forester	1,680	28- 5-20	Cypress Hills Reserve, Alta.
Pilon, Louis (O.A.S.)	Chauffeur	1,200	1- 9-20	
Philip, Jean M.	Junior clerk-stenographer	600	16-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
O'Regan, James	Junior file clerk	600	1- 4-20	"

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission *—Continued*

INTERIOR—*Concluded*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Mabb, Herbert W.....(O.A.S.)	Homestead appraiser.....	1,500	11-10-20	Winnipeg, Man.
Wood, Wm. John.....(O.A.S.)	Land sub-agent.....	480	18- 9-20	Westlock, Alta.
Walsh, Miss M. H.....	Junior clerk - stenographer.....	600	21-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Schiemann, Wm.....	Chauffeur.....	1,200	1- 9-20	"
Burt, Thos. Henry.....(O.A.S.)	Junior hydrometic recorder.....	900	19- 5-20	Alberta.
Miller, Walter.....(O.A.S.)	Senior engineering clerk.....	1,680	9-10-20	Calgary, Alta.
Evoy, Anna Laura Jane.....	Junior clerk - stenographer.....	600	26-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Mackie, Annie I.....	Junior file clerk.....	600	30-10-20	"
Munro, James A.....	Migratory bird warden.....	1,500	8-11-20	Western Provinces.
Reeves, Geo. Andrew.....	Indian farming instructor.....	600	10- 6-20	Carlyle, Sask.
Stenhouse, Ronald H.....(O.A.S.)	Senior draftsman...	1,680	16-11-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Brooks, Oliver W.....(O.A.S.)	Instrument man.....	1,260	2- 6-20	"
Cochrane, Hugh W.....(O.A.S.)	Forest Ranger.....	1,200	1- 4-20	Brazeau Reserve, Alta.
Cummings, Zilpa G.....	Junior clerk - stenographer.....	600	9-11-20	Ottawa, Ont.
MacMillan, Francis R.....(O.A.S.)	Clerk.....	960	16-11-20	"
Maimann, Clarence E.....(O.A.S.)	Forest supervisor....	1,800	1- 4-20	Sturgeon Forest Reserve, Sask.
Burns, Maude May T.....	Clerk-stenographer..	960	23- 8-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Brasnett, Ernest H.....(O.A.S.)	Park warden.....	960	21-12-20	Jasper Park, Alta.
Richards, James P.....(O.A.S.)	Clerk.....	960	21-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Jaffary, James H. E.....(O.A.S.)	Junior irrigation engineer.....	1,680	4- 6-20	Calgary, Alta.
Evans, Mary P.....	Clerk-stenographer..	960	3-12-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Boroughs, Robert Warren.....	Construction foreman.....	1,260	3- 3-20	Bow River, Alta.
Smith, Margaret W.....	Clerk-stenographer..	960	8-11-20	Calgary, Alta.
Murray, Herbert A.....	Chief, photo-mechanical plant.....	2,220	13-12-20	Ottawa, Ont.

JUSTICE

Haviland, Ernest H.....(O.A.S.)	Assistant engineer...	1,000	18- 9-19	Dorchester, N.B.
Longpre, Exupere.....(O.A.S.)	Prison guard.....	800	24-10-19	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
Barquest, Wm. O.....(O.A.S.)	Night watchman....	800	1- 2-20	Edmonton, Alta.
Tabbutt, John.....(O.A.S.)	Prison steward.....	1,200	1- 7-19	Prince Albert, Sask.
Leroux, Octavien.....	Prison guard.....	900	1- 9-19	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
Atkins, Jas. (O.A.S.).....	"	800	29- 1-20	Kingston, Ont.
Anglin, Wm. S.....(O.A.S.)	Physician.....	2,400	1- 5-20	"
Pickles, W. S.....	Prison guard.....	800	31- 3-20	Dorchester, N.B.
Whalen, R. J.....(O.A.S.)	"	800	31- 3-20	Dorchester, N.B.
Kaye, Percy A.....	"	800	15- 4-19	"
Kerrison, S. H.....(O.A.S.)	Prison steward.....	1,200	1- 3-20	Kingston, Ont.
Jamieson, Elizabeth.....	Clerk-stenographer..	960	1- 1-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Parkinson, R.....(O.A.S.)	Prison guard.....	800	19- 3-20	Stony Mountain, Man.
Jenkins, M. John.....(O.A.S.)	"	900	18- 5-20	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
Bond, James.....(O.A.S.)	"	900	23- 4-20	Stony Mountain, Man.
Green, Chas. H.....	"	800	2- 1-19	Prince Albert, Sask.
McKay, Alex. D.....	"	900	1- 5-20	Kingston, Ont.
Hamel, Noe.....	"	900	27- 4-20	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
Coleman, Samuel.....(O.A.S.)	"	800	11- 3-20	Dorchester, N.B.

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission —*Continued*

JUSTICE—*Continued*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Nadeau, Joseph	Prison guard	800	18–10–19	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
Pratt, Harry (O.A.S.)	"	900	10– 6–20	Kingston, Ont.
Halligan, John (O.A.S.)	"	900	10– 6–20	"
Bohemier, Gustave (O.A.S.)	"	800	12– 2–20	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
Hangerud, M. B. (O.A.S.)	"	800	1–10–19	Prince Albert, Sask.
Johnson, Chas. H.	"	800	18–10–19	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
Nagle, Harry	Watchman	900	7–12–19	Kingston, Ont.
Price, H. W. (O.A.S.)	Prison guard	800	8–12–19	New Westminster, B.C.
Patterson, John Knox (O.A.S.)	Prison guard	800	9– 4–20	Kingston, Ont.
Vincent, Stuart (O.A.S.)	"	800	26–11–19	Stony Mountain, Man.
Walsh, Thos. J.	"	900	16– 6–20	Kingston, Ont.
Charbonneau, Leon	"	900	15– 6–20	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
Raven, A. (O.A.S.)	"	900	15– 6–20	Kingson, Ont.
Girard, R. (O.A.S.)	"	900	15– 6–20	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
Nolan, John (O.A.S.)	"	900	15– 6–20	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
Horsborough, Jas. A. (O.A.S.)	"	900	15– 6–20	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
Byrne, John	"	800	13– 4–20	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
Stanhope, Ray (O.A.S.)	"	900	15– 4–20	Stony Mountain, Man.
Dent, Chas. L. (O.A.S.)	"	900	3– 5–20	Prince Albert, Sask.
Gray, Chas. H. (O.A.S.)	"	800	4– 1–19	Kingston, Ont.
Forsythe, Allan (O.A.S.)	"	900	27– 7–20	"
Moore, Samuel (O.A.S.)	"	900	28– 6–20	Prince Albert, Sask.
Roy, David (O.A.S.)	"	900	30– 6–20	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
McLeod, D. (O.A.S.)	"	900	28– 6–20	Stony Mountain, Man.
MacCullie, Jas. (O.A.S.)	"	900	28– 6–20	Prince Albert, Sask.
Hood, John Clayton	"	900	1– 5–20	Kingston, Ont.
MacLeod, Geo. L. (O.A.S.)	"	900	8– 7–20	Dorchester, N.B.
Crandall, A. H. (O.A.S.)	"	900	8– 7–20	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
Trollope, G. W. (O.A.S.)	"	900	21– 5–20	New Westminster, B.C.
McLean, Donald (O.A.S.)	"	900	15– 5–20	Stony Mountain, Man.
Sills, Alfred F. (O.A.S.)	"	900	14– 7–20	Kingston, Ont.
Sullivan, Leo (O.A.S.)	"	900	14– 7–20	"
Balcomb, Wm. E. (O.A.S.)	"	900	14– 7–20	"
Mitchell, Geo. E. (O.A.S.)	"	900	5– 7–20	Stony Mountain, Man.
Bull, Geo. W. (O.A.S.)	"	900	16– 7–20	Stony Mountain, Man.
Berube, Jos. (O.A.S.)	"	900	15– 6–20	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
O'Brien, Harold (O.A.S.)	"	900	6– 7–20	New Westminster, B.C.
Pelling, Alfred M. (O.A.S.)	"	900	24– 6–20	New Westminster, B.C.
Corbett, Thomas (O.A.S.)	"	900	22 –6–20	New Westminster, B.C.
Anderson, Harold G. (O.A.S.)	"	900	2– 7–20	Stony Mountain, Man.
James, Wm. H.	"	900	9– 8–20	Kingston, Ont.
Saunders, John (O.A.S.)	"	900	9– 8–20	"
Scammel, Edwin (O.A.S.)	"	900	12– 8–20	"
Baggott, Arthur (O.A.S.)	"	900	1– 8–20	"
Good, Geo. Thos. (O.A.S.)	"	900	24– 8–20	Dorchester, N.B.
Nixon, Ethel C.	Matron	960	7– 6–20	Dorchester, N.B.
Trollope, Geo. W. (O.A.S.)	Prison guard	900	21– 5–20	New Westminster, B.C.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission —*Continued*

JUSTICE—*Continued*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Delorme, A.....(O.A.S.)	Prison guard.....	900	31- 5-20	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
Tarr, John.....(O.A.S.)	"	900	1- 6-20	Prince Albert, Sask.
Harper, John.....(O.A.S.)	"	960	13- 9-20	New Westminster, B.C.
Rogers, Hugh C.....(O.A.S.)	Industrial guard-farmer.....	1,080	1- 6-20	Prince Albert, Sask.
McCauley, Neil .....(O.A.S.)	Prison guard.....	960	13- 9-20	Stony Mountain, Man.
Lortie, George.....	Industrial guard.....	1,080	22- 9-20	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
Knock, A. E.....	Prison guard.....	960	11- 9-20	Stony Mountain, Man.
McConnell, Arnold D.....(O.A.S.)	Penitentiary nurse..	1,080	11- 9-20	Kingston, Ont.
Cox, Wm. B.....(O.A.S.)	Prison guard.....	900	21- 5-20	Prince Albert, Sask.
Kerr, Thos. S.....(O.A.S.)	"	800	12- 4-20	Kingston, Ont.
Brown, Alva D.....	"	900	10- 6-20	"
Muir, Louis M.....(O.A.S.)	"	960	28- 9-20	Stony Mountain, Man
Silver, Milton J.....(O.A.S.)	"	960	2-10-20	Kingston, Ont.
Cheesman, Arthur.....(O.A.S.)	"	960	2-10-20	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
Cowie, John.....(O.A.S.)	"	960	7-10-20	Stony Mountain, Man.
Kellett, Geo. H. A.....(O.A.S.)	"	960	7-10-20	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
Edwards, Silas.....(O.A.S.)	"	960	1- 5-20	Kingston, Ont.
Robinson, Wm. Chas.....(O.A.S.)	"	960	8-10-20	Dorchester, N.B.
Launigan, Walter J.....	"	960	20- 9-20	Kingston, Ont.
McKay, Wm.....	Assistant steam power plant engineer.....	1,260	1- 4-20	"
Dobson, Frank L.....(O.A.S.)	Prison guard.....	960	1- 4-20	Dorchester, N.B.
Giroux, Fernard.....(O.A.S.)	"	960	21-10-20	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
Miller, James.....(O.A.S.)	"	960	21-10-20	Prince Albert, Sask.
McDonald, Hugh.....(O.A.S.)	"	960	21-10-20	Stony Mountain, Man.
Hammill, Edward.....(O.A.S.)	"	960	21-10-20	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
Parker, Mrs. Margaret.....	Industrial guard-housekeeper.....	960	13- 5-20	Dorchester, N.B.
Paul, Geo. A.....(O.A.S.)	Prison guard.....	960	1- 4-20	New Westminster, B.C.
Erskine, James.....(O.A.S.)	"	960	8-11-20	Stony Mountain, Man.
Cooper, Herbert W.....(O.A.S.)	Office assistant to warden.....	1,260	8-11-20	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
McPherson, Herbert.....(O.A.S.)	Prison guard.....	900	12- 5-20	Stony Mountain, Man.
Bishop, Walter E.....	Industrial guard-blacksmith.....	1,080	24- 6-20	Dorchester, N.B.
Lowes, Percy S.....(O.A.S.)	Prison guard.....	960	2-10-20	Kingston, Ont.
Kynock, Alex. E.....	"	960	11- 9-20	Stony Mountain, Man.
House, Nathaniel.....(O.A.S.)	"	960	13- 9-20	New Westminster, B.C.
Nantel, Louis.....	"	800	1- 4-20	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
Snook, Harold S.....(O.A.S.)	"	960	15-11-20	Kingston, Ont.
Porter, Wm. John.....	"	960	15-11-20	"
Holland, Harry.....(O.A.S.)	"	960	29-11-20	"
Gauthier, Leopold.....(O.A.S.)	"	960	29-11-20	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
Dorion, Jos. E.....	"	960	29-11-20	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission *—Continued*

JUSTICE—*Concluded*

Name	Class		Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
			$		
Everitt, Albert Jas.....(O.A.S.)	Prison guard.....		960	29–11–20	St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q.
Wickham, Walter.....(O.A.S.)	"		960	29–11–20	Kingston, Ont.
Davies, Frederick.....	"		960	26–11–20	"
Campbell, Donald.....(O.A.S.)	"		900	11– 6–20	Stony Mountain, Man.
McDonald, Hugh.....(O.A.S.)	"		960	23– 9–20	Kingston, Ont.

LABOUR.

Gill, Lester Willis .....(O.A.S.)	Director of technical education.....		4,000	1–12–19	Ottawa, Ont.
Rigg, R. A.....(O.A.S.)	Superintendent of employment office		2,760	22–12–19	Winnipeg, Man.
Wyatt, J. M.....	Juvenile employment specialist...		2,400	7– 1–20	Ottawa, Ont.
Eastman, Anna Alma.....	Clerk-stenographer..		1,050	1– 8–19	"
Howard, Lawrence F.....(O.A.S.)	Superintendent of employment office.....		2,760	24– 1–20	Moncton, N.B.
Tierney, Anna.....	Junior file clerk, ..		600	23– 2–20	Ottawa, Ont.
Tracey, Wm. R..... (O.A.S.)	Principal statistical clerk.....		1,800	5– 6–20	"
Phelan, V. C.....	Statistical clerk.....		960	1– 4–20	"
House, Thos. H.....	Principal statistical clerk.....		1,800	16–10–20	Ottawa, Ont.
Crawford, Arthur W.....	Assistant to Director of Technical Education.....		3,480	1–10–20	"
Lasher, Edna.....	Junior clerk-stenographer.....		600	26–10–20	"
Gouin, Eva.....	Junior clerk		600	29–9 –20	"

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Mader, Thos. Fawson.....	Harbour-master.....	*	200	8–11–19	Mahone Bay, N.S.
Melanson, Chas. F.....	Lightkeeper.....		140	1–12–19	Meteghan River, N.S.
Shreve, R. S.....(O.A.S.)	Principal clerk.....		1,800	5– 1–20	Halifax, N.S.
Watson, Alex.....(O.A.S.)	Accountant.....		1,640	6–12–19	Prince Rupert, B.C.
Terrio, Mrs. B.....	Lightkeeper.....	*	120	26–10–19	West Arichat, N.S.
Thieme, Ben. Jas.....(O.A.S.)	Rainfall observer..	*	48	1–12–19	Mountain Park Alta.
Howatt, Thos.....	Harbour-master.....	*	100	1 –3–20	Port Borden, P.E.I.
Tremblay, Jos. L.....	Lightkeeper.....		80	10–10–19	Chicoutimi, P.Q.
Langthorne, Osborne J.....(O.A.S.)	"		660	4– 3–20	Bon Portage Island, N.S.
Johnson, B. L.....(O.A.S.)	Superintendent of pilotage.....		3,060	1– 1–20	Victoria, B.C.
Tremblay, Wm.....	Captain, fisheries patrol boat.....		1,500	5– 5–19	Quebec, P.Q.
McKay, Roy Gilliespie... (O.A.S.)	Senior clerk.....		1,320	5– 1–20	Halifax, N. S.
Hollis, Chas. Creed.....(O.A.S.)	Fishery overseer..		1,320	3– 2–20	District No. 1, Maritime Provinces.
Fraser, Edwin D.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,320	1– 2–20	District No. 3, Maritime Provinces.
Day, Alfred Caspian.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,320	20– 1–20	District No. 8, Maritime Provinces.
Westover, Stanley.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,320	31– 1–20	District No. 9, Maritime Provinces.
Pettis, David Merriam....(O.A.S.)	"		1,320	2– 2–20	District No. 11, Maritime Provinces.
Locke, Harold G.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,320	3– 2–20	District No. 12, Maritime Provinces.

* See note page 3.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission —*Continued*

MARINE AND FISHERIES—*Continued.*

Name	Class		Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
			$		
Fournier, Jos. E.....(O.A.S.)	Fishery overseer....		1,320	6- 2-20	District No. 18, Maritime Provinces.
Cassidy, Henry J.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,320	6- 2-20	District No. 19, Maritime Provinces.
Landry, Leonard J.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,320	6- 2-20	District No. 20, Maritime Provinces.
Arsenault, Arthur J.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,320	6- 2-20	District No. 21, Maritime Provinces.
Albert, Bruno T.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,320	13- 2-20	District No. 22, Maritime Provinces.
Wilson, Earle J.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,320	10- 2-20	District No. 25, Maritime Provinces.
Daigle, Damas.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,320	7- 2-20	District No. 26, Maritime Provinces.
Leblanc, Jos. Ulric.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,320	8- 2-20	District No. 28, Maritime Provinces.
Prescott, C. Geo.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,320	10- 2-20	District No. 29, Maritime Provinces.
Fraser, Milton McLean....(O.A.S.)	"		1,320	9- 2-20	District No. 30, Maritime Provinces.
Mersereau, Wm. L.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,320	18- 3-20	District No. 31, Maritime Provinces.
Charest, Joseph Amedee..(O.A.S.)	"		1,320	1- 2-20	District No. 33, Maritime Provinces.
McLellan, Peter Angus.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,320	6- 2-20	District No. 34, Maritime Provinces.
Keating, Robert Thos.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,320	5- 2-20	District No. 4, Maritime Provinces.
Harris, Walter G.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,320	31- 1-20	District No. 5, Maritime Provinces.
Quinn, Edward L.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,320	2- 2-20	District No. 7, Maritime Provinces.
Martin, Andrew.....	Camp cook.....		1,080	30- 1-20	Prince Rupert, B.C.
MacNeill, Jas. Arthur.....	Harbour-master.....	*	200	10- 3-20	Murray Harbour, P.E.I.
McCarville, E. Patrick....(O.A.S.)	Fishery overseer....		1,320	6- 2-20	District No. 36, Maritime Provinces.
Palmer, Cecil Russell.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,320	6- 2-20	District No. 37, Maritime Provinces.
Coady, James H.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,320	31- 1-20	District No. 38, Maritime Provinces.
Smith, Perley Watts.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,320	1- 2-20	District No. 39, Maritime Provinces.
Sampson, Raymond F.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,320	1- 2-20	District No. 41, Maritime Provinces.
Phillips, Gilbert L.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,320	1- 2-20	District No. 42, Maritime Provinces.
Kitchen, Thomas Handley(O.A.S.)	"		1,320	1- 3-20	District No. 43, Maritime Provinces.
Wilkie, Alexander K.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,320	1- 2-20	District No. 45, Maritime Provinces.
Batson, F. A.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,020	9- 2-20	District No. 13, Maritime Provinces.
Rigby, O. A.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,020	10- 2-20	District No. 14, Maritime Provinces.
Barnes, Bruce.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,020	18- 2-20	District No. 17, Maritime Provinces.
Pothier, A. A.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,020	5- 2-20	District No. 6, N.S.
O'Toole, John M.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,020	22- 4-20	District No. 44, N.S
Conley, Chas. Tupper.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,020	9- 2-20	Beaver Harbour, N.B
Bell, Theodore.....(O.A.S.)	"		1,020	19- 4-20	District No. 23, N.B
Reid, Weldon R.....	Superintendent of hatchery.....		1,100	5- 2-20	Rivers Inlet, B.C.
Hunt, Robert W.....(O.A.S.)	Junior engineer.....		1,680	1- 2-20	Vancouver, B.C.
Marier, Marie A.....	Clerk-typist.....		960	1- 4-20	Ottawa, Ont.

* See note page 3.

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission —*Continued*

MARINE AND FISHERIES—*Continued.*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Fraser, Geo. Mitchell	Blacksmith	1,140	5- 7-19	Prince Rupert, B.C.
Egan, Michael F.....(O.A.S.)	Lightkeeper and fog-horn operator.	345	23- 1-20	Jerome Point, N.S.
Tucker, Ernest Henry	Rainfall observer...	* 48	15-11-19	Edson, Alta.
Dixon, Jos. Gibson	Lightkeeper, Grade 2, Class 3	1,360	27- 3-20	Western Islands, Ont.
Scoville, Robert Loran	Lightkeeper, Grade 4, Class 12	360	15- 3-20	Bunker Island, N.S.
Bunt, Wm. Charles.....(O.A.S.)	Pilotage clerk	1,320	9- 2-20	Victoria, B.C.
Gaudet, Jos. Leon	Meteorological observer	* 100	1- 5-19	Moose Factory, P.Q.
Hudson, Geo. F	Climatological observer	* 100	12- 4-20	Pelee Island, Ont.
Wren, Joseph R.....(O.A.S.)	Port warden and harbour-master...	Fees of office	15- 2-20	St. Andrews, N.B.
Ross, Stewart B.....(O.A.S.)	Lightkeeper	320	9-12-19	George's Island, N.S.
Miller, Robt. H	Rainfall observer...	* 48	19- 4-20	Shipman. N.B.
Samson, J. A	Steamship inspector	2,700	1- 4-20	Quebec, P.Q.
Campbell, Susan Beatrice	Rainfall observer...	* 48	1- 1-20	St. George, N.B.
Robinson, Geo. Alfred	" ..	* 48	2- 1-20	Mt. Uniacke, N.S.
Johnson, Michael	Volunteer boatman..	* 2 per drill and allowance for wreck service	1- 4-20	Duncan Cove, N.S.
LeBlanc, John	Lightkeeper	240	6- 4-20	Church Point, N.S.
Dubeau, Norman	"	180	31- 3-20	St. Jean, P.Q.
Nicholson, Geo. Francis	Meteorological observer	* 120	24- 4-20	Assiniboia, Sask.
Cotter, Henry M. S	Climatological observer	* 100	23- 3-20	Cumberland House, Sask.
Henderson, Dr. Geo. Blair	Chief telegraph observer	* 120	16-12-19	Creston, B.C.
Gregson, Chas. James	Signal agent	* 120	29- 3-20	Quebec, P.Q.
Strate, Delance Adolph	Rainfall observer...	* 48	1- 1-20	Caldwell, Alta.
York, A	Blacksmith	Prevailing rates	7- 4-20	St. John, N.B.
Sabeau, I. T	Harbour-master	* 200	30- 4-20	Port Lorne, N.S.
Smith, Isaac Parker	"	* 200	5- 1-20	Port Hood, N.S.
McDonell, A. J	Lightkeeper	420	27- 4-20	"
Airey, Robt. G	Clerk-stenographer..	960	8- 5-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Poirier, Firmin	Lightkeeper	* 80	4- 8-20	Bonaventure, P.Q.
Munro, Mrs. E	"	* 100	5- 1-20	Cole Harbour, N.S.
McCormack, N. G. McD	Rainfall observer ..	* 48	27- 2-20	Heron Bay, Ont.
Valleau, Wm. Roy	"	* 48	17- 4-20	Prince, Sask.
Sheaves, Thos	Lightkeeper	* 120	17- 4-20	Annacis Island, B.C.
Milne, Wm. Fred	Storm signal agent .	* 75	17- 4-20	Port Burwell, Ont.
Moore, Wilson.....(O.A.S.)	Rainfall observer...	* 48	1- 4-20	Bancroft, Ont.
McCurrach, Peter Hay	Meteorological observer	* 48	1-10-19	Greenwood, B.C.
Jardine, James	Rainfall observer...	* 48	14- 5-20	Hardwood Ridge Crossing, N.B.
Johnson, Chas. F	Climatological observer	* 100	3- 5-20	Carcross, Yukon.
Gilbert, Albert E	Climatological observer	* 100	3- 5-20	Carcross, Yukon.
Eardley-Wilmot, Col. Irton	Rainfall observer...	* 48	8- 3-20	Shawinigan Lake, B.C.
Enborg, Anders L	Rainfall observer...	* 48	8- 3-20	Hornepayne, Ont.
Fitzgerald, Geo	Harbour-master	* 100	1- 4-20	White Point, B.C.
Lyon, Peter Wm	Inspector of boilers and machinery	1,800	23- 4-18	Collingwood, Ont.
Faulkner, Wm. Burton	Lightkeeper	320	5- 2-20	Burntcoat, N.S.
McIntosh, Mrs. A.E	Rainfall observer...	* 48	18- 5-20	Jenner, Alta.
Lowe, D. Wm.....(O.A.S.)	Storm signal agent..	* 84	17- 5-20	Pt. Dover, Ont.

* See note page 3.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission —*Continued*

MARINE AND FISHERIES—*Continued.*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Leblanc, Jude J.	Harbour-master	* 100	30- 4-20	Buctouche, N.B.
Rehel, N. L.	Wharfinger-clerk	25% wharfage collections	1- 5-20	Chandler, P. Q.
Taylor, James H.	Climatological observer	* 50	4- 8-19	Athabaska Landing, Alta.
Thomas, A. I. (O.A.S.)	Climatological observer	* 120	4- 8-19	Entrance Island, B.C.
Vale, Alfred J.	Observer	* 200	29- 3-20	Hay River, N.W.T.
Blackburn, Arnold E. E.	Weather observer	* 200	20- 5-20	Port Nelson, Man.
Marmen, Augustine	Junior clerk-stenographer	600	1- 4-20	Quebec, P.Q.
Levesque, Cyprien	Wharfinger-clerk	50	2- 6-20	Rivière Ouelle, P.Q.
Spear, Thomas A. (O.A.S.)	Weather observer	* 120	1- 4-20	Emerson, Man.
Boucher, Nazaire	Lightkeeper and fog horn operator	105	31- 3-19	Escoumains, P.Q.
Barr, J. A.	Weather observer	120	4- 8-19	Lloydminster, Sask.
Beaulieu, Michel Thos. M.	Rainfall observer	* 48	11- 1-20	Five Fingers, N.B.
Morrison, A. E.	Measuring surveyor of shipping	Fees of office	7- 6-20	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
Virge, Edwin C. (O.A.S.)	Assistant storekeeper	800	11- 3-19	Parry Sound, Ont.
Porter, C. H. (O.A.S.)	Labourer	900	8- 4-19	Victoria, B.C.
Roy, Albert	Lightkeeper	880	11- 2-19	Little Hope, N.S.
McDonald, P. Bruce	"	445	30-12-19	Carter Island, N.S.
McLeod, Malcolm	Lightkeeper	1,335	2-12-19	Cape d'Or, N.S.
Truesdall, A. (O.A.S.)	"	320	1- 4-19	Lindee Island, Ont.
Landry, L.	"	345	27- 3-20	Poulamon Hawk Islet, N.S.
Lockwood, Chas. D.	"	980	27- 9-19	Slate Island, Ont.
Wallace, Wm. R.	"	1,180	12-11-19	Midland, Ont.
Lund, John	Labourer	720	4- 3-20	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Mitchell, W. R.	Climatological observer	200	15- 6-20	Fort Churchill, Man.
Daigle, John S.	Lightkeeper	1,750	15- 6-20	Richibucto, N.B.
Love, Robt. Allan	Wharfinger	25% wharfage collections	21-10-19	St. Martins, N.B.
Love, Robt. Allan	Harbour-master	100 of fees	21-10-19	"
Dakin, Fred. Morgan	Wharfinger	25% wharfage collections	18- 1-20	Centreville, N.S.
Leclerc, Joseph	Telephone operator	600	12- 6-20	Quebec, P.Q.
Ronoghan, Thos. James	Lightkeeper	380	1- 4-19	Sea Cow Head, P.E.I
McKinnon, Jas. A.	Wharfinger	25% wharfage collections	12- 6-20	Arisaig, N.S.
Oakes, Jos.	Superintendent of Fish Hatchery	1,500	10- 5-20	Thurlow, B.C.
Cox, Drummond (O.A.S.)	Hatchery helper	Prevailing rates	5- 3-20	Rivers Inlet, B.C.
Dixon, Horatio Edward	Caretaker	60	18- 3-20	Buctouche, N.B.
Doughty, L.M. (O.A.S.)	Fishery overseer	1,020	12- 5-20	District No. 16, N.B.
Brean, Henry (O.A.S.)	"	1,020	29- 4-20	District No. 27, N.B.
Tait, John F. (O.A.S.)	"	1,200	16- 6-20	Albert Bay, B.C.
McAlevan, Francis J. (O.A.S.)	"	1,020	26- 5-20	St. Andrews, N.B.
Newton, Annie M.	Junior clerk-typist	600	21- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Shaw, James Clayton (O.A.S.)	Fishery overseer	1,020	10- 5-20	District No. 35, P.E.I
Marchand, Mrs. J. Clovis	Lightkeeper	150	17- 4-20	Champlain, P.Q.
McIntosh, Michael F. (O.A.S.)	"	440	27- 8-18	Souris, P.E.I.
Petitpas, Jos. (O.A.S.)	Lightkeeper	420	26- 5-20	Shediac, N.B.
Thomas, Albert I.	"	1,500	8- 3-20	Entrance Island, B.C.
Benjamin, M. N. (O.A.S.)	"	150	7- 7-20	Porter Point, N.S.
Blain, John G.	Measuring surveyor of shipping	Fees of office	23- 4-20	St. Catharines, Ont.
Parrott, Cecil L. (O.A.S.)	Sub-agent	650	9- 4-20	Kenora, Ont.
Stephen, Thos. M.	Steamship inspector	2,700	11- 6-20	Vancouver, B.C.
Seagel, S. G.	Harbour-master	300	21- 5-20	Fort William, Ont.

* See note page 3.

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission *—Continued*

MARINE AND FISHERIES—*Continued.*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Potts, Cecil	Climatological observer	200	15- 7-20	Fort McMurray, Alta.
McMaster, Robt. Russell	Lightkeeper	360	1- 4-19	Kootenay Landing, B.C.
Wing, Wm. J	Wharfinger-clerk	25% wharfage collections	30- 3-20	Gananoque, Ont.
LeBrun, Geo	Wharfinger	25% wharfage collections	21-10-19	Cheticamp, N.S.
Thomas, M. J	Climatological observer	* 200	14- 8-19	Belle Isle, Nfld.
Godin, A. P. F	Caretaker	* 60	16- 7-20	Bathurst Mines, N.B.
MacMillan, Stewart C	Measuring surveyor of shipping	Fees of office	16- 6-20	Isaac Harbour, N.S.
Hanly, J. B	Wharfinger	Fees of office	1- 7-20	Midland, Ont.
Murchison, Angus A. (O.A.S.)	Lightkeeper	570	1- 7-20	Point Prim, P.E.I.
Widmeyer, Mrs. M. G	Weather observer	* 120	1- 4-20	Dauphin, Man.
Blow, James C	Climatological observer	* 200	14- 8-19	Fort Simpson, Alta.
Morrisey, Henry F	District engineer	2,700	19- 7-20	St. John, N.B.
Barteaux, Vance F. (O.A.S.)	Lightkeeper, Grade 4, Class 11	420	24- 4-20	Advocate Harbour, N.S.
McKenzie, Chas. W	Storm signal agent	* 75	12- 6-20	Lower L'Ardoise, N.S
Bond, Mrs. Janet	"	* 60	27- 7-20	Point St. Peter, P.Q.
McIntosh, Geo. C. (O.A.S.)	Labourer	Prevailing rates	2- 6-20	Victoria, B.C.
Wren, Joseph R. (O.A.S.)	Measuring surveyor of shipping	Fees of office	13- 8-20	St. Andrews, N.B.
Young, James H	Weather observer	* 120	1- 4-20	Swan River, Man.
McMinn, Joseph	Lightkeeper	60	1- 4-20	St. Joseph Island, Ont.
McMinn, Joseph	Wharfinger	50% wharfage collections	1- 4-20	"
Hudgin, G. E	Lightkeeper	800	1- 4-20	False Duck Island, Ont.
King, E. H	Harbour-master	200	1- 4-20	Ocean Falls, B.C.
Douglas, E. N. (O.A.S.)	Telegraph and telephone operator	1,080	1- 4-20	Dartmouth, N.S.
Peele, P. R	Measuring surveyor of shipping	Fees of office	1- 4-20	New Westminster, B.C.
Spencer, Russel C	Lightkeeper	980	9- 8-20	Parrsboro, N.S.
Oulton, Wm. E	Harbour-master	200	12- 7-20	Cape Tormentine, N.B.
Jenson, Stanislas	Lightkeeper	* 150	14- 8-20	St. Ours, P.Q.
Sauvin, G. E	Clerk	960	5- 7-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Sampson, Alex. (O.A.S.)	Lightkeeper	345	20- 3-20	Jerome Point, N.S.
Ings, C. F	Wharfinger-clerk	50% wharfage collections	26- 4-20	China Point, P.E.I.
Moren, Geo. J	Clerk	960	1- 4-20	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Lynch, H. A. (O.A.S.)	Junior engineer	1,680	5- 8-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Collette, Zephir	Lightkeeper	* 90	8- 9-20	St. Onge, P.Q.
McKenna, E. C	Junior clerk- stenographer	600	1- 4-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Mitchel, David	Lightkeeper	210	28- 7-20	Green Shoal, P.Q.
Ladouceur, Paula	Junior clerk-typist	600	1- 7-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Trider, Walter Scott (O.A.S.)	Wharf patrolman	720	27- 7-20	Dartmouth, N.S.
LaPointe, Alfred	Wharfinger-clerk	200	4- 9-20	Murray Bay, P.Q.
Kennedy, Edith M	Junior clerk - stenographer	600	20- 8-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Brunsdon, Wm. A. (O.A.S.)	Weather observer	* 120	20- 9-20	Yorktown, Sask.
Meehan, Michael J	Lightkeeper, Grade 4, Class 15	* 150	20- 9-20	Deep River Islet, Ont.
Crozier, Ida Maude	Clerk	1,020	1- 7-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Joyce, Thomas	Lightkeeper	210	20- 9-20	Dog Island, N.S.
Burgess, Stella J. G	Clerk-stenographer	960	1- 4-20	Ottawa, Ont.

* See note page 3.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission *—Continued*

MARINE AND FISHERIES—*Continued.*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Archambault, Henri	Lightkeeper, Grade, 4, Class 17	90	10- 7-20	Windmill Point, P.Q.
Dooks, Neil Hudson (O.A.S.)	Assistant engineman	1,200	21- 5-20	Dartmouth, N.S.
MacDonald, Alex (O.A.S.)	Labourer	Prevailing rates	13-10-20	St. John, N.B.
McMullin, Peter (O.A.S.)	Storm signal agent	* 75	13-10-20	Sydney Mines, N.S.
Bergeron, R. J.	Lightkeeper	1,560	20- 9-20	Anticosti Island, P.Q.
MacLean, Duncan F.	Receiver of wreck	Fees of office	5-10-20	Port Hood, N.S.
Boulianne, Emile	Lightkeeper, Grade 4, Class 16	* 120	11-10-20	Peribonca, P.Q.
Tremblay, Joseph	Lightkeeper, Grade 4, Class 19	* 75	11-10-20	Chicoutimi, P.Q.
Pettit, Patrick S. (O.A.S.)	Fishery overseer	1,020	20- 8-20	Qu'Appelle, Sask.
Keitges, Raymond F.	Rainfall observer	* 48	29-10-20	Elk Point, Alta.
Brown, Henry A. (O.A.S.)	Lightkeeper and fog horn operator	817·50	12- 2-20	Prince Rupert, B.C.
Eastwood, Fred. Mercer	Mechanic	1,020	9- 8-20	Victoria, B.C.
Nicholson, Allan	Lightkeeper	210	15-10-20	Balache Point, N.S
Stuart, Jos. G.	Wharfinger	25% wharfage collections	1- 4-20	Wellington, Ont.
Ransom, Mrs. Edith	Weather observer	300	1- 4-20	Harrington, P.Q.
Whitlock, W. L. (O.A.S.)	Night watchman	250	28- 5-20	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Palmer, Mrs. Eliza	Lightkeeper	* 150	4-11-20	Lower Meguac, N.B.
Murray, Dougall N. (O.A.S.)	Lightkeeper	210	2- 6-20	Gregory Island, N.S.
Hamilton, John R.	Storm signal agent	* 60	1- 7-20	Amherstburg, Ont.
Covey, Clarence M.	Lightkeeper	1,560	11- 8-20	Beaver Island, N.S.
Hatfield, Norman B.	Wharfinger-clerk	25% wharfage collections	11-10-20	Tusket, N.S.
Cote, J. N.	Signal agent	* 100	8-11-20	Cap des Rosiers, P.Q.
Dean, Ernest W.	Rainfall observer	* 48	8-11-20	Trafalgar, N.S.
Wyatt, Geoffrey	Lightkeeper, Grade 2, Class 2	2,100	16- 2-20	Forteau Bay, P.Q.
Simard, Louis	Wharfinger-clerk	25% wharfage collections	6- 8-20	Ste. Anne de Beaupre, P.Q.
Park, James	"	50% wharfage collections	1- 8-20	Hudson, P.Q.
Curotte, Michel	"	*25%wharfage collections	8-11-20	Caughnawaga, P.Q.
Cormier, S. P.	Storm signal agent	* 60	9-11-20	Grand Etang, N.S.
Chiasson, G.	Lightkeeper, Grade 4, Class 19	* 60	10-11-20	Lamek, N.B.
Watson, James	Lightkeeper, Grade 4, Class 14	* 180	9-11-20	Hall's Harbour, N.S
Heath, Frank (O.A.S.)	Climatological observer	* 100	10-11-20	Fort Chimo, P.Q.
Fortier, Thomas	Lightkeeper, Grade 4, Class 15	80	8-11-20	Saguenay River, P.Q
Stevens, Florence E.	Wharfinger-clerk	25% wharfage collections	10- 6-20	Freeport, N.S.
Fraser, C. W.	Hatchery engineer	Prevailing rates	2-11-20	Kenora, Ont.
Gropp, E. J.	"	Prevailing rates	25-10-20	Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.
Thomas, J. H.	Measuring surveyor of shipping	Fees of office	19- 6-20	Toronto, Ont.
Kelly, Patrick	Wharfinger-clerk	50% wharfage collections	10-11-20	East River, P.E.I.
Dods, Wm. Joseph	Rainfall observer	* 48	23-11-20	Alton, Ont.
Baker, Ernest A.	Weather observer	* 120	16- 7-20	Vidora, Sask.
Carbonell, Helen	Clerk-stenographer	960	1-10-20	St. John, N.B.
Brittain, Brunswick B.	Fishery overseer	1,020	25-10-20	"
McKiney, Samuel	Wharfinger-clerk	50% wharfage collections	29-10-20	Burke Falls, Ont.
Grenier, Jacques	Lightkeeper, Grade 4, Class 14	180	14-10-20	Newport Point, P.Q.

* See note page 3.

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission —*Continued*

MARINE AND FISHERIES—*Concluded.*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
O'Leary, Francis C.....(O.A.S.)	Storm signal agent..	60	29-10-20	Richibucto, N.B.
Dugas, Chas.....	Wharfinger-clerk....	25% wharfage collections	28-10-20	East Cacouna, P.Q.
Arnold, Edgar M.....(O.A.S.)	Fishery overseer....	1,320	11- 2-20	District No. 10, N.S.
McDermid, Reginald S.....	Weather observer...	* 200	26-11-20	Port Nelson, Man.
Oliver, Wm. E. B.....(O.A.S.)	Receiver of wreck...	Fees of office	25-11-20	Lunenburg, N.S.
Greenwood, Harry C.....	Lightkeeper, Grade 3, Class 9.....	660	8-11-20	Bon Portage Island, N.S.
Hechter, Frank.....(O.A.S.)	Fishery overseer....	1,020	5-11-20	Winnipegosis, Man.
McIntyre, Angus.....(O.A.S.)	Hatchery helper....	900	20- 9-20	Southampton, Ont.
Thompson, Alfred.....	Wharfinger-clerk....	25% wharfage collections	2-10-20	Rothesay, N.B.
Irvine, Ernest Ross.....	Rainfall observer...	* 48	22-12-20	Plaster Rock, N.B.
Foulem, Ed. J. L.....	Wharfinger-clerk....	25% wharfage collections	11-12-20	Caraquet, N.B.
Foulem, Ed. J. L.....	Lightkeeper.....	60	11-12-20	Caraquet, N.B.
Murphy, Milton Vernon....(O.A.S.)	"	1,560	1- 6-20	Lockport, N.S.
Duchesneau, Albert.....(O.A.S.)	Lightkeeper, Grade 2, Class 3.....	1,560	2- 7-20	Anticosti Island, P.Q.
Webber, Samuel O.....	Lightkeeper, Grade 2, Class 7, and Fog horn operator.....	1,140	4-11-20	Egg Island, N.S.
Himmelman, Ernest H.....	Measuring surveyor of shipping.....	Fees of office	6-10-20	LaHave, N.S.
Morris, Curtis D.....	Meteorological observer.....	* 100	9- 7-20	Glacier, B.C.
Jamieson, Wm.....	Rainfall observer...	* 48	1-10-20	Chapleau, Ont.
McDonald, Norman.....(O.A.S.)	Lightkeeper.....	570	6-10-20	Stokes Bay, Ont.
Goulett, James A.....(O.A.S.)	Fishery overseer....	1,020	22-11-20	Kings and Queens Cos., N.B.
Barry, Francis Wm.....(O.A.S.)	"	1,020	22-11-20	York Co., N.B.

MILITIA AND DEFENCE

Bishop, Horace Wm.....	Clerk.....	960	1- 7-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Marion, Straphim.....	Instructor in French	1,920	11-10-20	Kingston, Ont.

MINES

Gauthier, Henri.....	Investigator, Division of Road Materials.....	1,600	25-11-19	Ottawa, Ont.
Murphy, Theresa B.....	Clerk-stenographer..	960	28- 1-20	"
Cosgrove, K. B.....	" ..	960	1- 4-20	"
Montpetit, Fleurette.....	Junior clerk-typist..	600	11- 8-20	"
Cockfield, Wm. B.....	Associate geologist..	2,580	1-10-20	"
Alcock, Frederick Jas.....	" ..	2,580	1-10-20	"
McLearn, Frank H.....	Associate invertebrate paleontologist.....	2,580	1- 7-20	"
McCann, Wm Sidney.....(O.A.S.)	Associate geologist..	2,580	1-10-20	"
MacKenzie, John D.....(O.A.S.)	" ..	2,580	1-10-20	"
Bell, Walter A.....(O.A.S.)	Associate palaeobotanist.....	2,580	4-12-20	"
Dolmage, Victor.....	Associate geologist..	2,580	1-10-20	"
Richardson, Garnett.....(O.A.S.)	Supplies clerk.....	960	16-11-20	"

* See note page 3.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission —*Continued*

NAVAL SERVICE

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Hopkins, Frank Elliot.....(O.A.S.)	Engineer, life-saving station.....	1,200	5- 9-19	Clayoquot, B.C.
Sparrow, Archie Samuel...(O.A.S.)	Boatman.....	276 and allowance	22- 2-20	Tofino, B.C.
Erwin, Stella Maud.....	Junior clerk.....	700	1-10-19	Ottawa, Ont.
Turner, H. N.....(O.A.S.)	Boatman.....	780	26- 1-20	Bamfield, B.C.
Thesserault, J.A.....	Junior hydrographic recorder.....	* 180	15- 3-20	Lachine, P.Q.
Callaghan, Timothy.....	Caretaker.....	420	16-11-19	St. John, N.B.
Mazerall, Nicholas E.....	Caretaker.....	* 75	26- 3-20	Richibucto, N.B.
Ingalls, Turner.....	Engineer.....	960	18- 5-20	Grand Manan Isles, N.B.
Oakes, Chas. B.....	River observer.....	* 180	16- 4-20	Bobcaygeon, Ont.
Evans, Thomas.....(O.A.S.)	Boatman.....	840	1- 3-20	Tofino, B.C.
Williams, Patrick.....	Volunteer boatman.	* 2 per drill	18- 5-20	Devil's Island, N.S.
Wadden, Michael.....	"	* 2 per drill	11- 5-20	Scatarie Island, N.S.
AuCoin, L. J.....	Caretaker.....	* 75	26- 3-20	Eastern Harbour, N.S.
Michael, Johnson.....	Volunteer boatman.	* 2 per drill	1- 4-20	Duncan Cove, N.S.
Dixon, Horatio E.....	Caretaker.....	* 60	18- 3-20	Buctouche, N.B.
Lee, Arthur Rolland.....	Instrument man.....	1,260	26- 5-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Gurd, E. Margaret.....	Matron in charge....	960	16-12-19	Esquimalt, B.C.
Robillard, David.....	Junior hydrographic recorder.....	* 180	11-12-19	Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.
Taylor, Fred.....(O.A.S.)	Carpenter.....	1,320	8- 3-20	Victoria, B.C.
Salton, Lynn Vincent.....	Radiotelegraph inspector.....	240	15- 6-20	Winnipeg, Man.
Barber, Claude.....(O.A.S.)	Senior radiotelegraph operator....	840	30-12-19	Victoria, B.C.
Gloster, H. H.....(O.A.S.)	Junior radiotelegraph operator....	660	11-10-19	West Coast, B.C.
Acton, Chas. J.....(O.A.S.)	Junior radiotelegraph operator....	660	11-10-19	West Coast, B.C.
McDonald, Wallace.....	Volunteer boatman.	* 2 per drill	1- 4-20	Charlottetown, P.E.I
Crow, Leonard Boreham..(O.A.S.)	Junior radiotelegraph operator....	660	28-11-19	Victoria, B.C.
Norris, Thos. M.....	Kitchen helper.....	300	6- 7-20	Barrington Passage, N.S.
Norris, Mrs. Mollie.....	Housekeeper.....	540	6-7-20	Barrington Passage, N.S.
Stocker, Arthur.....(O.A.S.)	Junior radiotelegraph operator....	660	15- 7-20	
Grant, Wm. Walter.....(O.A.S.)	Senior radiotelegraph electrician..	1,620	1- 7-20	
Bourbeau, Marie F. S.....	Clerk.....	960	1- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Gomm, Geo. Jas.....(O.A.S.)	Junior radiotelegraph operator....	1.50 per day and allowances	8- 3-20	
Craven, James.....(O.A.S.)	Wireless telegraph operator.....	1.50 per day	30- 9-19	East Coast.
Wood, Reginald H.....	Chief engineer.....	3,240	24- 8-20	Halifax, N.S.
Kirk, Ernest L.....(O.A.S.)	Duplicating machine operator.....	960	16- 7-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Crozier, Ida Maude.....	Clerk.....	1,020	1- 7-20	"
McOrmond, V. B.....	Junior radiotelegraph operator....	660	10- 6-20	East Coast.
Hebert, Alfred.....(O.A.S.)	Clerk.....	960	7- 9-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Blackwell, R. A.....(O.A.S.)	File clerk.....	960	18- 8-20	"
Fraser, Samuel.....	Volunteer boatswain	75	1- 9-20	Cascumpeque, P.E.I
Conroy, Jas. M.....	Junior electrical engineer.....	1,680	7- 9-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Ingarfield, Wm. Herbert..(O.A.S.)	Junior radiotelegraph operator....	660	23- 6-20	Toronto, Ont.
Burford, Wm. T.....(O.A.S.)	Junior radiotelegraph operator....	660	15- 5-20	West Coast, B.C.

* See note page 3.

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission *—Continued*

NAVAL SERVICE—*Concluded*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Miller, John Harvey.....(O.A.S.)	Junior radiotelegraph operator....	660	3- 6-20	Ontario.
Parisien, Aline.....	Junior clerk-typist..	600	1- 8-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Anderson, Robt. B.....(O.A.S.)	File clerk.....	960	4-10-20	"
McTavish, Geo. N.....	Radio operator.....	360 and allowances	1- 4-20	British Columbia.
Bowie, Isabel.....	Clerk-stenographer..	960	26-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Lawton, Alphonsus Thos..(O.A.S.)	Senior radiotelegraph operator....	840	2- 8-20	"
Anderson, J. P.....(O.A.S.)	Senior clerk-bookkeeper.....	1,480	28- 9-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Niblock, Hannah V.....(O.A.S.)	Graduate nurse.....	900	1- 9-20	Esquimalt, B.C.
Smith, John N.....(O.A.S.)	Senior account clerk	1,320	12-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Harris, Henry R.....(O.A.S.)	Boatman.....	840	3- 4-20	Tofino, B.C.
Allen, Wilfrid Geo. D.....	Junior radiotelegraph operator....	660	25- 9-20	
Learmonth, Elma Shearer.....	Junior clerk-stenographer.....	600	23-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Moran, John James Wm.....	Construction foreman.....	1,260	12- 7-20	Victoria, B.C.
Blair, Fred. L.....(O.A.S.)	Junior radiotelegraph operator....	660	14- 5-20	East Coast.
Drohan, James.....	Senior radiotelegraph operator....	840	7-11-20	"
Beattie, Wilfred E.....	Junior radiotelegraph operator....	600	10- 6-20	"
Gard, Gerald B.....(O.A.S.)	Junior radiotelegraph operator....	660	1 -5-20	"
Thompson, Samuel.....(O.A.S.)	Senior clerk.....	1,320	16-11-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Buchanan, Neil G.....	Account clerk.....	960	22-11-20	"
Bond, James John.....	Housekeeper.....	540	11-12-20	Canso, N.S.
McKay, Mrs. Annie.....	"	540	31-12-30	Chebucto, N.S.
Earl, Wm. Geo. .....(O.A.S.)	Junior radiotelegraph operator....	660	9-11-20	East and West Coasts.
Moffatt, Geo. K.....(O.A.S.)	Senior radiotelegraph electrician..	1,620	22- 7-20	
Wakeling, G. P.....(O.A.S.)	Junior radiotelegraph operator....	660	24-12-19	Vancouver, B.C.
Derby, Ada M.....	Junior clerk-stenographer.....	600	17-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.

PENSION COMMISSIONERS, BOARD OF

Ahern, Eustace G.....(O.A.S.)	Secretary.....	4,000	19- 1-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Diguer, Joseph W.....	Junior clerk.....	600	1- 4-20	"
LaRoche, Miss M. Y.....	Junior clerk-typist..	600	1- 4-20	"
Dunn, Esther M.....	Junior clerk.....	600	1- 4-20	"
Marshall, Elizabeth.....	"	600	1- 6-20	"
Falls, Iva A.....	Junior file clerk.....	600	1- 6-20	"
O'Connor, Beatrice.....	Junior clerk.....	600	1- 6-20	"
Purcell, Mary Marjorie.....	"	600	1- 4-20	"
McCreary, Mabel M.....	Office appliance operator.....	600	1- 6-20	"
Comrie, Letta M.....	Junior clerk.....	600	1- 7-20	"
Belanger, M. C. Jeanne.....	Junior clerk-typist..	600	1- 7-20	"
Racette, Eliza R.....	" ..	600	1- 7-20	"
Bergeron, Irma.....	" ..	600	1- 4-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Rheaume, Marie A. G.....	Junior clerk.....	600	1- 4-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Lynn, Eva Rose.....	"	600	1- 6-20	"
Campbell, Daisy C.....	Junior clerk-typist...	600	1- 7-20	"
Wells, Edith Joan.....	Junior clerk.....	600	1- 7-20	Toronto, Ont.
Allan, Margaret Thelma.....	"	600	1- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
McCloskey, Kathleen.....	Clerk.....	960	1- 6-20	"

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission —*Continued*

PENSION COMMISSIONERS, BOARD OF—*Concluded.*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Bush, Hilda F. G.	Junior clerk	600	1- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Argue, Hazel M.	"	660	1- 6-20	"
Deschambault, Mrs. C.	Junior clerk-typist	600	1- 9-20	"
Empey, Frances E.	Junior clerk	600	1- 8-20	"
Moore, Helen M.	"	600	1- 8-20	"
Mann, Mabel F. L.	"	600	1- 4-20	"
Tate, Edna Elizabeth	"	600	1- 7-20	"
Bailey, Mary K. C.	"	660	1- 4-20	"
Dawson, Annie Edna	Junior clerk- stenographer	600	1- 6-20	Toronto, Ont.
Beaulieu, Corinne	Junior clerk	600	1- 7-20	Ottawa, Ont.
MacLean, John (O.A.S.)	Senior clerk	1,320	10- 6-20	Toronto, Ont.
Dunk, Bertha	Junior file clerk	600	1- 4-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Bloom, Lillie	Junior clerk-typist	600	1- 9-20	"
Wilson, Beatrice Clara	Office appliance operator	600	1- 6-20	"
Currie, Martha Agnes	Junior clerk - stenographer	600	22- 9-20	"
Valiquette, Olive	Junior clerk - stenographer	600	1- 6-20	"

POST OFFICE.

(*For Postmasters appointed—See Table No. 2.*)

Whenham, James C. (O.A.S.)	Junior clerk	600	.....	Portage la Prairie, Man.
Delaney, Margaret	"	600	18-11-19	Ottawa, Ont.
Roberts, John J. (O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 9-19	Saskatoon, Sask.
Campbell, Donald (O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 9-19	"
Jarry, C. E. (O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk	600	1- 4-19	Montreal, P.Q.
Bryce, W. W.	Letter carrier	2.00 per day.	1-10-19	Niagara Falls, Ont.
Church, Joseph Rene	Clerk	800	25- 1-18	Montreal, P.Q.
Saunders, G. W. (O.A.S.)	Junior clerk	660	1-10-18	Toronto, Ont.
Brigham, T. L.	"	600	1- 4-19	Ottawa, Ont.
Cardwell, Gordon (O.A.S.)	Porter	2.00 per day.	1-10-19	Hamilton, Ont.
Coates, Herbert John (O.A.S.)	"	2.00 per day.	1- 9-19	Saskatoon, Sask
McKee, Benjamin H.	Railway mail clerk	600	1- 7-19	Winnipeg, Man.
Riley, Thomas Stanley	"	600	1- 7-19	"
Felton, David Arthur (O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 7-19	"
Armstrong, Fred. E. (O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 7-19	"
Suffron, Arthur Wm. (O.A.S.)	"	660	1- 7-19	"
Little, Wm. Scott (O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 7-19	"
Scott, Arthur (O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 7-19	"
Hunter, James R. (O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 7-20	"
Latimer, E. H.	Junior clerk	600	1-10-19	Brockville, Ont.
Dairon, Andrew	"	600	1-10-19	Edmonton, Alta.
Higgins, John (O.A.S.)	"	600	1-10-19	"
Langford, Lewis (O.A.S.)	"	600	1-10-19	"
Punt, H. W. (O.A.S.)	Porter	2.00 per day.	1- 6-19	"
Jempson, Percy (O.A.S.)	Junior clerk	600	1- 7-19	Hamilton, Ont.
Fielding, Chas. Henry (O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 7-19	"
Russell, T. W. C.	Letter carrier	2.00 per day.	1- 6-18	Lethbridge, Alta
Marr, J. C. (O.A.S.)	Junior clerk	600	1- 7-19	London, Ont.
Gougeon, Armand	Letter carrier	2.00 per day.	1-12-18	Montreal, P.Q.
Monette, Henri (O.A.S.)	Porter	2.00 per day.	1-12-18	"
Kite, Harry (O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk	600	1-10-19	"
Côte, J. N. (O.A.S.)	"	600	1-10-19	"
Worthen, H. R. (O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 1-19	"
Clarke, L. E.	"	600	1- 4-19	"
Mallett, E. J. (O.A.S.)	Letter carrier	2.00 per day.	1-10-19	Niagara Falls, Ont
Hackett, F. A. (O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk	600	1-10-19	North Bay, Ont.
Carriere, David	Junior clerk	600	1- 4-19	Ottawa, Ont.
Green, L. J.	"	600	1- 4-19	"
Dumouchell, E.	"	600	1- 4-19	"

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission —*Continued*

POST OFFICE—*Continued.*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Mann, Miss L. A.	Junior clerk	600	1- 4-19	Ottawa, Ont.
Hebert, Hector	"	600	1- 4-19	"
McLarty, Douglas	"	600	1- 4-19	"
Pennock, O. C.	"	600	1- 4-19	"
Scanlon, Eileen	Sorter	600	1-10-19	"
Hall, T. W.	Railway mail clerk.	600	1- 4-19	"
Dumont, Joseph	Letter carrier	2.00 per day.	1-11-19	Quebec, P.Q.
Bilodeau, W. O.	Railway mail clerk.	600	1-11-19	"
Wade, W. (O.A.S.)	Letter carrier	2.00 per day.	1- 4-19	Sarnia, Ont.
Stremble, John	"	2.00 per day.	1- 1-19	Toronto, Ont.
Whittaker, J. W. (O.A.S.)	Letter carrier	2.00 per day.	1- 1-19	Toronto, Ont.
Nelson, F. C. (O.A.S.)	"	2.00 per day.	1-10-19	"
Pugh, W. J. (O.A.S.)	"	2.00 per day.	1-10-19	"
Wiltshire, G. H. (O.A.S.)	"	2.00 per day.	1-10-19	"
Davis, F. J. (O.A.S.)	"	2.00 per day.	1-10-19	"
Ridout, F. H. (O.A.S.)	"	2.00 per day.	1-10-19	"
Montgomery, R. (O.A.S.)	"	2.00 per day.	1-10-19	"
Lambie, G. (O.A.S.)	"	2.00 per day.	1-10-19	"
Morris, G. (O.A.S.)	"	2.00 per day.	1-10-19	"
Baird, H. R. (O.A.S.)	"	2.00 per day.	1- 3-19	Edmonton, Alta.
Knight, Wilfred A. (O.A.S.)	"	2.00 per day.	1-10-19	Fredericton, N.B.
Eldridge, Roy C. (O.A.S.)	"	2.00 per day.	1-10-19	"
Burton, Miss F. V.	Junior clerk	600	1- 7-19	Hamilton, Ont.
Monkhouse, M. (O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 7-19	"
Greenfield, Edith	"	600	1- 1-20	Vancouver, B.C.
Vivian, C. W. (O.A.S.)	Letter carrier	2.00 per day.	1- 7-20	Hamilton, Ont.
Richmond, John Wm. (O.A.S.)	Clerk	939	1-10-19	Victoria, B.C.
Black, A. H.	"	939	1-10-19	Calgary, Alta.
Sale, I. M.	Railway mail clerk.	600	1-11-18	Winnipeg, Man.
Marcotte, Francois X. E.	Letter carrier	2.00 per day.	1- 1-20	Sherbrooke, P.Q.
Punnett, J. B. (O.A.S.)	"	2.00 per day.	1-10-19	Toronto, Ont.
Cann, George (O.A.S.)	Porter	2.00 per day.	1- 4-19	"
Brown, Isaiah A. (O.A.S.)	"	2.00 per day.	1-10-19	"
Steeves, T. A.	Railway mail clerk.	600	1- 4-20	St. John, N.B.
Reade, G. C.	"	600	1- 4-19	"
Gillespie, J. H.	"	600	1- 4-19	"
Janisse, W. J.	Letter carrier	2.00 per day.	1- 9-19	Windsor, Ont.
Douglas, C. A.	"	2.00 per day.	1- 4-18	Winnipeg, Man.
Fitton, Roland (O.A.S.)	Junior clerk	600	1-10-19	Victoria, B.C.
Johnson, W. (O.A.S.)	Letter carrier	2.00 per day.	1- 2-19	"
Gelinas, Mrs. L. R.	Junior clerk	600	1-10-18	Montreal, P.Q.
Wiley, Oliver (O.A.S.)	Letter carrier	600	1- 4-19	St. Catharines, Ont.
Hupp, F. A.	Clerk	939	1- 1-19	Ottawa, Ont.
Wortman, Sarah Elsie	Junior clerk	600	1- 4-19	Edmonton, Alta.
Wilson, Jack F.	"	600	1- 4-19	Ottawa, Ont.
MacDonald, J. H.	Railway mail clerk.	600	1- 4-19	"
Smyth, A.	"	600	1- 9-19	"
Beechler, F. J.	"	600	1- 9-19	"
Brazeau, Wm. (O.A.S.)	Junior clerk	600	1- 4-19	"
Rolston, Wm. G. (O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk.	600	1- 4-19	Montreal, P.Q.
Delahunt, Wm. Patrick	Mail transfer agent	2.00 per day	1- 9-19	St. John, N.B.
Wright, Fred. (O.A.S.)	Junior clerk	600	1- 4-19	Ottawa, Ont.
Kelly, Charles W. H.	Clerk	600	1- 4-19	"
Vincent, Chas. Guy	Junior clerk	600	1- 4-19	"
Corkish, J. S. (O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk.	600	1- 4-19	Moose Jaw, Sask.
Hunter, Jas. W. (O.A.S.)	Porter	2.00 per day	1-10-19	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Moore, H. A. (O.A.S.)	Junior clerk	600	1- 7-19	Hamilton, Ont.
Clarkson, F. (O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 7-19	"
Sage, Russell (O.A.S.)	Letter carrier	2.00 per day	.....	London, Ont.
Kee, N. A. (O.A.S.)	Junior clerk	600	1-10-19	St. John, N.B.
Tagsay, Harry	Postal sorter	600	1- 9-19	Saskatoon, Sask.
Sexton, Joseph (O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 9-19	Calgary, Alta.
Brown, George (O.A.S.)	Letter carrier	2.00 per day	1- 9-19	"
Craig, C. W. (O.A.S.)	Postal sorter	600	1- 9-19	"
Bourns, E. S. (O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 9-19	"
Botright, W. J. (O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 9-19	"

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission —*Continued*

POST OFFICE—*Continued.*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Cayley, Herbert.....(O.A.S.)	Postal sorter.....	600	1- 9-19	Calgary, Alta.
McMahon, J. B.....(O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 9-19	"
McDougall, R.....(O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 9-19	"
McRae, Wm.....(O.A.S.)	Postal porter.....	2.00 per day	1- 9-19	"
Bicknell, J. S.....(O.A.S.)	"	2.00 per day.	1- 9-19	"
Beckett, A. V.....(O.A.S.)	"	2.00 per day	1- 9-19	"
Trudeau, Irenée.....	Letter carrier.....	2.00 per day	1-12-18	Montreal, P.Q.
Simpson, David B.....	Porter.....	2.00 per day	1-10-20	Toronto, Ont.
McGillivray, Wm.....	Letter carrier.....	2.00 per day	1-12-18	Montreal, P.Q.
Hamilton, Alice L.....	Clerk.....	960	20- 3-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Blunt, Ethel.....	Junior account clerk.	600	1- 4-19	"
Thornton, William.....	Letter carrier.....	2.00 per day	1- 1-20	Vancouver, B.C.
Hamill, Samuel.....(O.A.S.)	"	2.00 per day	1- 1-20	"
Cater, George.....(O.A.S.)	"	2.00 per day	1- 1-20	"
Philpott, C. A.....	Letter carrier.....	2.00 per day	1- 4-19	Ottawa, Ont.
Hemming, Leonard.....(O.A.S.)	"	2.00 per day	1- 1-20	Vancouver, B.C.
McMaster, Wm.....(O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk.	600	1-10-19	Toronto, Ont.
Pitt, James H.....(O.A.S.)	Letter carrier.....	2.00 per day	1-10-19	St. John, N.B.
Villeneuve, R. A.....	"	2.00 per day	1-12-18	Montreal, P.Q.
Lamothe, Leo.....	Junior clerk.....	600	1- 4-19	Ottawa, Ont.
Bishop, Miss S. G.....	Junior clerk.....	600	1- 4-19	Ottawa, Ont.
Breton, Jas. W.....	Junior account clerk.	600	21- 4-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Lennox, H. S.....(O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk.	600	1-10-19	Toronto, Ont.
Parrett, Alfred H.....(O.A.S.)	" ..	600	1-10-19	"
Harris, A. E.....(O.A.S.)	" ..	600	1-10-19	"
Houston, Jessie L. L.....	Junior clerk.....	600	12- 4-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Anderson, D.....(O.A.S.)	Postal sorter.....	600	1- 1-20	Vancouver, B.C.
Wheeling, D. W.....	"	600	1- 1-20	"
Whitlock, Geo.....(O.A.S.)	Letter carrier.....	2.00 per day	1- 1-20	"
Haggerstone, H. M.....(O.A.S.)	Postal sorter.....	600	1- 1-20	"
Purser, A. T.....(O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 1-20	"
Allen, H. G.....(O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 1-20	"
Rogers, James.....(O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 1-20	"
Payne, John.....	"	600	1- 1-20	"
Catterall, A. E.....	"	600	1- 1-20	"
Warman, E. G.....(O.A.S.)	Letter carrier.....	2.00 per day	1- 1-20	"
Sims, Daniel E.....(O.A.S.)	"	2.00 per day	1- 1-20	"
Roots, John.....(O.A.S.)	"	2.00 per day	1- 1-20	"
Coursolles, Charles H.....	Junior account clerk	600	9- 4-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Butt, Ernest Wm.....(O.A.S.)	Postal sorter.....	600	1- 1-20	Toronto, Ont.
Purvis, Herbert W.....(O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 1-20	"
Miller, Gordon G.....(O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 1-20	"
Melvanin, Daniel B.....(O.A.S.)	Junior account clerk.	600	1- 1-20	"
Witheridge, Walter H.....(O.A.S.)	Postal sorter.....	600	1- 1-20	"
Robins, E. J.....	"	600	1- 1-20	Vancouver, B.C.
West, Hiram S.....(O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 1-20	Toronto, Ont.
Talbot, Frederick C.....(O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 1-20	"
McGregor, John P.....(O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 1-20	"
Baumbaek, C. E.....(O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 1-20	"
Dalby, William S.....(O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 1-20	"
Cockburn, Leonard F.....	"	600	1- 1-20	"
O'Connor, Frank M.....(O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 1-20	"
Wilson, Norman I.....(O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 1-20	"
Doricott, Walter S.....(O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 1-20	"
McIntosh, James A.....(O.A.S.)	Postal clerk.....	600	1- 4-20	Cornwall, Ont.
Hodgson, Arthur.....(O.A.S.)	Postal sorter.....	2.00 per day	1-10-19	Toronto, Ont.
Dunmore, R. W.....	Postal porter.....	600	1- 1-20	Vancouver, B.C.
Burgess, A. C.....	Mail transfer agent .	2.00 per day	1- 7-19	Toronto, Ont.
Crawford, Andrew W.....(O.A.S.)	Postal clerk.....	600	1- 1-20	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Cuming, Gordon H.....(O.A.S.)	Postal clerk.....	600	1-10-19	Fredericton, N.B.
Johnston, Albert L.....	"	600	1- 1-20	North Bay, Ont.
Gibbons, George E.....	Letter carrier.....	600	1- 1-20	Toronto, Ont.
Dobson, Jabez R.....(O.A.S.)	Postal sorter.....	600	1- 1-20	"
Finch, Edwin.....	"	600	1- 1-20	"
Groves, Chas. W.....(O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 1-20	"
Hearst, Wm. Ash.....(O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 1-20	"

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission *—Continued*

POST OFFICE—*Continued.*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Anderson, P.M	Postal sorter	600	1- 1-20	Toronto, Ont.
Moore, James A. (O.A.S.)	"	600	1- 1-20	"
Corless, Harry (O.A.S.)	Letter carrier	2.50 per day	25- 3-20	Fort William, Ont.
McGuirl, Allan C	Clerk	960	1- 5-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Rowlan, J	Junior clerk	600	6-10-19	Vancouver, B.C.
Giroday, E. (O.A.S.)	Letter carrier	2.00 per day	1- 1-20	"
Burns, T. M	"	2.00 "	1- 1-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Rorke, G. H. (O.A.S.)	"	2.00 "	1- 5-20	Moose Jaw, Sask.
Caldwell, Guy	Junior clerk	600	1- 5-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Fraser, Geo. E. M	Junior audit clerk	600	27- 5-20	"
Stunel, Chas	Postal sorter	600	1- 9-19	Calgary, Alta.
Bentley, Wiley M	"	600	1- 9-19	"
Carroll, Alex. Fred	"	600	1- 9-19	"
Edmunds, Geo. M	"	600	1- 9-19	"
White, Wilford E	Mail transfer agent	2.50 per day	4- 5-20	Toronto, Ont.
James, Joseph (O.A.S.)	Postal porter	2.00 "	1- 1-20	Halifax, N.S.
Sugden, William (O.A.S.)	"	2.50 "	1- 1-20	Lethbridge, Alta.
Scott, James	Letter carrier	2 50 per day	31- 5-20	Saskatoon, Sask.
Murray, James A. (O.A.S.)	Postal clerk	2.50 per day	26- 4-20	Kingston, Ont.
Harper, H. R. (O.A.S.)	Postal sorter	2 50 per day	15- 6-20	Vancouver, B. C.
Brown, Ruby	Junior clerk	600	17- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Capston, Greta	"	600	14- 6-20	"
Murray, Thos. D'Arcy	Junior file clerk	600	12- 4-20	"
Shaw, Alice M	Junior clerk-stenographer	600	1- 1-20	Toronto, Ont.
Fulton, Lillian S	Junior clerk-stenographer	600	1- 4-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Dunn, Marion	Junior clerk-typist	600	5- 5-20	Sherbrooke, P.Q.
Deslauriers, J. H	Junior file clerk	600	19- 4-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Adamson, Agnes	Junior account clerk	600	12- 4-20	"
Tinnan, T. J	Porter	2 00 per day	1- 1-20	"
Combs, E. S. (O.A.S.)	Postal clerk	2 50 per day	1- 4-20	Lindsay, Ont.
Hanway, A. J (O.A.S.)	"	840	10- 3-20	Truro, N.S.
Cochrane, Loretta	Junior clerk-stenographer	600	1- 1-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Briton, Jas. N	Junior account clerk	840	21- 4-20	"
Ross, Wm	Postal porter	2.00 per day	1-10-19	Toronto, Ont.
Moody, John (O.A.S.)	Letter carrier	2.00 per day	1- 1-20	Chatham, N. B.
Marquis, Maria	Junior clerk-stenographer	600	1- 1-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Fenton, Fred B	Postal sorter	600	1- 1-20	Toronto, Ont.
Barton, Chas. J	"	600	1- 1-20	"
Ryan, Norman	"	600	1- 1-20	"
Jones, Edward	Letter carrier	2.00 per day	1- 3-20	Calgary, Alta.
Fox, Geo. (O.A.S.)	"	2.00 per day	1- 1-20	Sydney, N.S.
Dugas, J. F	Junior file clerk	600	11- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Johnston, Maude	Junior account clerk	600	1- 5-20	"
Fairs, Fred. H. (O.A.S.)	Postal clerk	2.50 per day	17- 5-20	"
Millar, L. M	"	600	1- 1-20	Vancouver, B.C.
Risteen, F. R	"	2.50 per day	18- 6-20	Fredericton, N.B.
Main, James M. (O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk	840	1- 7-19	Vancouver, B.C.
Morgan, W. C. (O.A.S.)	Clerk	600	1-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Brown, Ruby A	Junior clerk	600	17- 6-20	"
Pinard, J. A. (O.A.S.)	Mail transfer agent	780	1-12-19	Montreal, P.Q.
Shuttleworth, Wilbur I	Junior clerk	600	23- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Coggan, C. L. (O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk	840	31- 7-19	Moose Jaw, Sask.
Taylor, Wm. M. (O.A.S.)	Letter carrier	780	27- 1-20	Chatham, Ont.
Grigsby, T. G. (O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk	840	1- 1-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Keron, R. J. D	"	840	1- 7-19	Vancouver, B.C.
Lamont, Jas. (O.A.S.)	Letter carrier	780	1- 1-20	Vancouver, B.C.
Ball, F. J	Postal clerk	840	1- 4-20	Toronto, Ont.
Cooper, Robt. E. (O.A.S.)	Postal sorter	600	1- 1-20	"

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission —*Continued*

POST OFFICE—*Continued.*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Eplett, Wilhemine	Junior clerk	600	11- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Chalmers, W. B	Postal clerk	840	1- 1-20	Chatham, Ont.
Scarisbrick, W. (O.A.S.)	Junior clerk	600	19- 4-20	Calgary, Alta.
McCarthy, F. A. (O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk.	840	1-10-19	Prince Edward Island.
Gulston, H. F. (O.A.S.)	Postal sorter	600	1- 1-20	Toronto, Ont.
Bellamy, Fred. (O.A.S.)	Postal clerk	840	1- 1-20	Collingwood, Ont.
Devey, Harold J. (O.A.S.)	"	840	1-10-19	Peterborough, Ont.
Foster, A. W. (O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 1-20	Amherst, N.S.
Maloughney, Patrick J.	Junior clerk	600	25- 5-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Cook, J. C. (O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk.	840	1-10-19	Prince Edward Island.
Stewart, Bernard	Postal porter	840	1- 9-19	Calgary, Alta.
Sullivan, Teresa M.	Junior account clerk.	600	3- 5-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Charbonneau, Napoleon	Letter carrier	780	1-12-19	"
Flaherty, Jos. A.	Junior clerk	600	3- 5-20	London, Ont.
Fiset, Adjutor	Letter carrier	780	1- 1-20	Quebec, P.Q.
Lewendon, H. C. (O.A.S.)	Mail transfer agent.	780	29- 3-20	Saskatoon, Sask.
St. Jean, R. M.	Postal clerk	840	1- 4-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Meikle, A. C. (O.A.S.)	Letter carrier	780	1- 1-20	Toronto, Ont.
Roy, Amedee J.	Postal clerk	840	29- 3-20	Windsor, Ont.
Hemming, Nellie	Junior clerk-stenographer	600	1- 7-20	Winnipeg, Man.
Kiddly, Robt. H.	Letter carrier	780	1- 1-20	Halifax, N.S.
Pim, Laura May	Postal Clerk	840	1- 1-20	Prince Rupert, B.C
Dye, Arthur Jas. (O.A.S.)	Letter carrier	780	27- 1-20	Chatham, Ont.
Boothroyd, Wm.	Junior clerk	600	1- 1-20	Saskatoon, Sask.
Wilson, John I.	"	600	1- 1-20	"
Coughlan, Cecilia	"	600	23- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Proulx, Miss M. A.	Junior audit clerk	600	21- 6-20	"
Conroy, Margaret W.	Junior clerk	600	28- 6-20	"
Bryson, Lucretia	"	600	11- 6-20	"
Paradis, Chas. A.	Letter carrier	780	10- 6-20	Sherbrooke, P.Q.
Whitaker, J. W. (O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 1-19	Toronto, Ont.
Howard, Kathleen	Junior clerk	600	17- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Hadden, Robt. A. (O.A.S.)	Postal clerk	840	17- 4-20	Guelph, Ont.
Barclay, Mary A.	Junior clerk-stenographer	600	23- 2-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Spence, Thos. Gill W. (O.A.S.)	Postal clerk	840	1- 1-20	Toronto, Ont.
Robertson, Robt. B. (O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 1-20	"
Stead, Thomas Mundell. (O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 1-20	"
Hurley, John H. (O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 1-20	"
Willoughby, Wm. John. (O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 1-20	"
Wales, Geo. Bertram (O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 1-20	"
Middleton, Leo Frances. (O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 1-20	"
Peers, Harry L. (O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 1-20	"
Garraway, Garnet Wills. (O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 1-20	"
Nicholson, Leslie J. (O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 1-20	"
Elson, Walter James (O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 1-20	"
Shaw, Charles Victor (O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 1-20	"
King, Joseph (O.A.S.)	Postal clerk	840	1- 1-20	Toronto, Ont.
Nighswander, Fred. David (O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 1-20	"
Knowles, A. G.	Letter carrier	780	1- 4-20	Winnipeg, Man.
Ellis, Ralph N. (O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Grose, Wm. H. (O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Rogers, T. S. (O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Lymburn, Jas. F. (O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Drummond, H. T.	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Biggin, Samuel	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Matthews, Fred. W. (O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Whalley, W. A. (O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Lambert, Jos. H.	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Gidlow, Ernest (O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Melbourne, J. (O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Chapple, Wm. D. (O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Frankton, Maurice (O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Cree, A. J. (O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission *—Continued*

POST OFFICE—*Continued.*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Adams, D. B.....(O.A.S.)	etter Carrier.....	780	1- 4-20	Winnipeg, Man.
Bennett, Thos.....(O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Reynolds, F. J.....(O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Broomhead, Robt. J.....(O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Bocking, Alfred L.....(O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Duncan, Robt.....(O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Thompson, A. G.....(O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Theverge, F. J.....(O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Allen, Wm.....(O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Grimstone, M.....(O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Blythe, John S.....(O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Lethbridge, Arch.....(O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Goodwin, J.....(O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Vanpoulle, Chas.....(O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Sherebrin, I. R.....(O.A.S.)	Postal porter.....	780	1- 4-20	"
Hill, Alfred J.....(O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Haigh, Harold.....(O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Lightfoot, Jas.....(O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Tappin, Wm.....(O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Armitage, Wm.....(O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Turner, Geo.....(O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Johnstone, Duncan M.....(O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Bytheway, Samuel.....(O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Turcot, Frank.....	Postal clerk.....	840	1- 4-20	"
Pfrimmer, L. S.....	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Welch, W. H .....(O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Wright, Wm.. H.....(O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Kelley, Alex D.....(O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Gray, Robt. T.....(O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Tuck, Chas. F.....	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Greatrex, H. J.....(O.A.S.)	Postal clerk.....	840	1- 4-20	"
Jones, E. W. T.....	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Cameron, Chas. V.....(O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Little, David G.....(O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Hemming, Wm. H.....(O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 4-20	"
McDonald, W. C.....(O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Chausse, Romuald.....	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Cheshire, Eric.....(O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Smith, Chas. W.....	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Wood, Robt.....(O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Curtis, Edwin.....(O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Wolfe, Wesley L.....(O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Rogers, G. A.....(O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Onofreyo, Michael.....	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Fibiger, August.....(O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Ramsay, Robert C.....	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Beanland, G. U.....(O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Ritchie, Hugh.....(O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Caird, John D.....(O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Gordon, Wm. N.....(O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Stretch, O. O.....	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Cribbs, Wm. M.....	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Furnival, Thos.....(O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Wilson, F. W.....	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Kentner, Robt. G.....	"	840	1- 4-20	"
McDonald, John.....	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Thom, John S.....(O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Long, Frank W.....	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Brazier, Wm. M.....	"	840	1- 4-20	"
McNally, J. J.....	Clerk.....	960	1- 7-20	"
Canham, Ralph S.....(O.A.S.)	Postal porter.....	840	13- 4-20	Regina, Sask.
Roy, Leopold J. A.....	Railway mail clerk.	840	23- 8-20	Quebec, P.Q.
Proudman, S. E.....(O.A.S.)	Packer and helper...	780	1- 9-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Horton, W. M.....(O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk.	840	18- 8-20	Halifax, N.S.
Doucet, Mary A.....	Junior clerk.....	600	2- 9-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Williams, J. Fred.....(O.A.S.)	Postal clerk.....	840	1- 1-20	Toronto, Ont.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission —*Continued*

POST OFFICE—*Continued*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Whitnall, P. A. (O.A.S.)	Postal clerk	840	1- 1-20	Toronto, Ont.
Smith, S. H. (O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 1-20	"
Ross, G. H. (O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 1-20	"
Caddott, Jean	"	840	15- 6-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Nadon, H.	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Piché, Omer	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Murray, Jas. A. (O.A.S.)	"	840	26- 4-20	Kingston, Ont.
Heffron, Wm. J.	"	840	27- 1-20	Sarnia, Ont.
Hodges, Thos. H.	"	840	1- 4-20	Calgary, Alta.
Scott, Wm.	Letter carrier	780	1- 1-20	Toronto, Ont.
Ferris, D. J.	"	780	1- 1-20	"
O'Sullivan, J. P. (O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 2-20	Calgary, Alta.
Sparling, Herbert E.	"	780	27- 1-20	Sydney, N.S.
Beare, Daniel (O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 7-20	Owen Sound, Ont.
Ryan, Percy (O.A.S.)	Postal porter	840	1- 1-20	Toronto, Ont.
Philipps, R. T.	"	840	1- 4-20	Regina, Sask.
Parent, Joseph	Mail transfer agent	780	29- 4-20	Quebec District, P.Q.
Crocker, Clifford (O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk	840	3- 5-20	Halifax, N.S.
Miller, Verena M.	Junior clerk-stenographer	600	1- 7-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Jameson, W. S. (O.A.S.)	Postal clerk	840	1- 3-20	Saskatoon, Sask.
Risteen, R. F.	"	840	18- 6-20	Fredericton, N.B.
Tubbe, John R.	Office boy	300	1- 4-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Hodgson, R. (O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk	840	1- 4-20	Winnipeg, Man.
McLeod, L. G.	"	840	1- 7-20	Prince Edward Island.
Barbeau, David (O.A.S.)	Postal clerk	840	1- 4-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Gray, Robt. F.	Clerk	960	1- 4-20	London, Ont.
Worrell, W. J.	Mail transfer agent	780	1- 4-20	"
Moore, John R. (O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk	840	1- 4-19	Toronto, Ont.
Fugard, Robt. D. (O.A.S.)	Mail transfer agent	780	1- 4-20	"
Rombaek, Harry	" "	780	1- 4-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Halpin, Edwin	Junior clerk	600	15- 5-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Reid, John	Railway mail clerk	840	1- 4-20	Winnipeg, Man.
Motton, John	Letter carrier	780	1- 7-20	Toronto, Ont.
Aspinall, Thomas (O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 7-20	"
Bannister, James	"	780	1- 9-20	"
Truscott, Garnet (O.A.S.)	Postal clerk	840	10- 5-20	Hamilton, Ont.
Lynch, K. S.	Mail transfer agent	780	1- 4-20	St. John ,N.B.
McLeod, Geo. A. L.	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Daignault, Lucille	Postal clerk	840	1- 4-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Roy, L. J. A.	Railway mail clerk	840	23- 8-20	Quebec, P.Q.
Kerr, John	"	840	1- 4-20	Winnipeg, Man.
Powell, Michael J.	Letter carrier	780	1- 4-20	"
Phillips, Fred (O.A.S.)	Postal clerk	840	1- 4-20	"
Patterson, Archie (O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Scholes, Frank E. (O.A.S.)	Mail transfer agent	780	1- 7-20	Toronto, Ont.
Fox, Thos. G.	"	780	1- 7-20	London, Ont.
Waldon, A. E.	Letter carrier	780	1- 7-20	Toronto, Ont.
White, Wm. J. (O.A.S.)	"	780	3- 8-20	Moncton, N.B.
Moore, Joseph P.	"	780	1- 4-20	Halifax, N.S.
Hedger, Ralph (O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk	840	1- 4-20	London, Ont.
Daigneault, Ed.	Postal clerk	840	1- 4-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Duncan, Walter (O.A.S.)	Mail transfer agent	780	27- 7-20	Vancouver, B.C.
Blake, Ida Mary	Junior clerk-stenographer	600	11-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Moore, John R. (O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk	840	1-10-20	Toronto, Ont.
Arrowsmith, G. G.	Letter carrier	780	1- 4-20	Moosejaw, Sask.
Horton, H. (O.A.S.)	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Brough, R. B.	Railway mail clerk	840	1- 4-20	Calgary, Alta.
Tomlinson, Geo.	"	840	1- 4-20	Moosejaw, Sask.
Renaud, J. H.	Postal clerk	840	1- 4-20	Montreal, P.Q.
MacMillan, Grace	Account clerk	960	15- 9-20	Edmonton, Alta.
Howard, C. F.	Railway mail clerk	840	1- 4-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Dalton, J. F.	Letter carrier	780	1- 4-20	Halifax, N.S.

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission *—Continued*

POST OFFICE—*Continued*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
McIntyre, D. M.....(O.A.S.)	Postal clerk.....	840	1- 4-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Finch, Robt. B.....(O.A.S.)	Account clerk.....	960	1- 1-20	Toronto, Ont.
Williams, E. T.....	Railway mail clerk.	840	15- 8-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Galipeau, Louis I.....	Junior audit clerk...	600	10- 9-20	"
Millette, C. E.....	Letter carrier.....	780	1-10-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Clowes, Henry.....	Railway mail clerk.	840	1- 4-20	Calgary, Alta.
Tourigny, Oliver.....	Postal clerk.....	840	1- 4-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Benoit, A. J. H.....(O.A.S.)	"	840	1- 4-20	"
McCormack, Ernest F.....	"	840	1- 8-20	Fredericton, N.B.
Lister, Phyllis.....	"	840	1- 8-20	"
Seguin, Paul O.....	Mail transfer agent..	780	21- 9-20	Montreal, P.Q.
McDonald, Finlay.....	Postal clerk.....	840	1- 4-20	Sydney, N.S.
Lawson, G. S.....(O.A.S.)	Postal porter.....	840	15- 4-20	St. John, N.B.
Robitville, Hortense.....	Clerk-stenographer..	960	1- 4-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Cartwright, H. M.....	Railway mail clerk.	840	1- 4-20	Winnipeg, Man.
Wright, Fred.....	" ..	840	1- 4-20	"
Smith, Wm. H.....	Clerk.....	960	1- 4-20	London, Ont.
Connelly, T. J.....	Railway mail clerk.	840	1- 4-20	North Bay, Ont.
Fields, Albert.....	Mail transfer clerk..	780	1- 4-20	Hamilton, Ont.
Stewart, D. L.....	Railway mail clerk.	840	20- 7-20	St. John, N.B.
Knowles, A. G.....(O.A.S.)	Postal clerk.....	840	1- 4-20	Winnipeg, Man.
Good, Florence Agnes.....	Clerk-stenographer..	960	1- 7-20	Toronto, Ont.
L'Heureux, Chas.....	Postal clerk.....	840	1- 4-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Hill, James C.....	Letter carrier.....	780	19- 4-20	Stratford, Ont.
Berg, Archibald.....(O.A.S.)	Mail transfer agent..	780	1- 4-20	Hamilton, Ont.
Horton, Wentworth M.....(O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk.	840	18- 8-20	Halifax, N.S.
Kilpatrick, Hattie J.....	Junior clerk-stenographer.....	600	6-11-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Goldier, James J.....(O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk.	840	1- 4-20	St. John, N.B.
Duncan, Walter.....(O.A.S.)	Mail transfer agent..	780	27- 7-20	Vancouver, B.C.
Payne, Harry H.....(O.A.S.)	Letter carrier.....	780	1-11-20	Halifax, N.S.
Laidlaw, Geo. P.....(O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk.	840	1- 1-20	"
McGuire, William T.....	Postal clerk.....	840	1- 7-19	"
Craigie, J. H.....(O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk.	840	1- 4-20	Winnipeg, Man.
Houlihan, William Patrick(O.A.S.)	Letter carrier.....	780	1-11-20	Halifax, N.S.
Geddes, John.....	Mail transfer agent..	780	27- 9-20	Hamilton, Ont.
Ree, George.....	Letter carrier.....	780	1-10-20	Victoria, B.C.
Downing, Frederick H.....	"	780	1- 7-20	Toronto, Ont.
Hanson, Fred.....(O.A.S.)	Postal clerk..	840	1- 8-20	Fredericton, N.B.
Ashe, John P.....(O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk.	840	1- 4-20	St. John, N.B.
Wismer, Arthur.....	Letter carrier.....	780	1- 4-20	Regina, Sask.
Newman, W. J. B.....(O.A.S.)	Postal porter.....	840	1-10-20	Victoria, B.C.
Bailey, Chas. D. H.....(O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk.	840	1- 4-20	Winnipeg, Man.
Phinney, Gordon E.....(O.A.S.)	" ..	840	1- 4-20	St. John, N.B.
D'Eon, L. E.....(O.A.S.)	" ..	840	1- 4-20	Halifax, N.S.
Matthews, R. E.....	" ..	840	1- 7-20	St. John, N.B.
Hughes, J. W.....	Postal clerk.....	840	1- 4-20	Halifax, N.S.
O'Toole, T. M.....	"	840	1- 4-20	"
Porter, Chas. R.....	"	840	1- 4-20	Moncton, N. B.
Robertson, G. R.....	"	840	1- 4-20	Halifax, N.S.
Cannon, Thomas.....(O.A.S.)	Letter carrier.....	780	1-10-20	Victoria, B.C.
McLaughlin, James Thos..(O.A.S.)	Mail transfer agent..	780	1- 7-20	Halifax, N.S.
Koehler, H. S.....(O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk.	840	5- 4-20	London, Ont.
McIntyre, Jas. B.....	Letter carrier.....	780	1- 4-20	Regina, Sask.
Lavers, Edward George.....	"	780	1- 4-20	"
Ruet, Leon J.....(O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk.	840	1- 4-20	St. John, N.B.
Austin, Edward P.....	Letter carrier.....	780	1- 4-20	Regina, Sask.
Pittam, George W.....(O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk.	840	1- 4-20	Saskatoon, Sask.
Mulligan, Inez.....	Clerk-stenographer..	960	1- 7-20	North Bay, Ont.
Morin, Joseph A.....	Postal clerk.....	840	1- 4-20	Quebec, P.Q.
Labelle, Bernadette.....	Junior account clerk.	600	3-11-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Smith, Edward H.....(O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk.	840	15-11-20	St. John, N.B.
Rowe, Clinton A.....(O.A.S.)	Account clerk.....	960	1-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission —*Continued*

POST OFFICE—*Concluded*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Molyneux, William.....(O.A.S.)	Postal porter.....	840	28-10-20	Edmonton, Alta.
Dobson, Henry.....(O.A.S.)	Letter carrier.....	780	1-10-20	Calgary, Alta.
Jephson, Helen.....	Junior clerk-stenographer.....	600	1-10-20	"
Heaver, J. W.....(O.A.S.)	Mail transfer agent..	780	1- 7-20	Halifax, N.S.
Ford, Henry George.....	Letter carrier.....	780	1- 1-20	Regina, Sask.
Leblanc, Charles W.....(O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk.	840	1- 4-20	Halifax, N.S.
Lavoie, Fernande.....	Junior clerk-typist..	600	6-12-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Somerville, Muriel.....	Clerk-stenographer..	960	1-12-20	St. John, N.B.
Couture, Henri.....	Packer and helper...	780	2-12-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Rafut, W. F.....	Postal clerk.....	840	1- 4-20	Halifax, N.S.
Colburn, William.....(O.A.S.)	Letter carrier.....	780	1-12-20	Amherst, N.S.
Cheney, Ernest.....(O.A.S.)	Postal clerk.....	840	1-10-19	Calgary, Alta.
Verner, H. W.....(O.A.S.)	Railway mail clerk.	840	1- 4-20	London, Ont.
Robinson, Edna.....	Junior clerk-stenographer.....	600	1- 4-20	Toronto, Ont.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Moule, Geo. H.....	Clerk-stenographer..	960	16- 2-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Johnston, Fred W.....	General foreman of bindery.....	2,400	5-11-20	"
Legault, Ida.....	Junior clerk-typist ..	600	30-11-20	"

PRIVY COUNCIL.

Dawson, Gertrude Irene.....	Junior clerk-typist...	600	1- 4-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Young, Wm. Chas.....	Office boy.....	300	1- 4-20	"
Boucher, Israel.....	Messenger-clerk.....	600	10-5-20	"

PUBLIC WORKS.

Embree, Winnifred J.....	Junior departmental librarian.....	1,020	12- 1-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Cross, Isaac.....(O.A.S.)	Steam power plant engineman.....	1,680	29-12-19	"
Peck, Eva H.....	Junior clerk - stenographer.....	600	29-12-19	Vancouver, B.C.
Keenahan, Ed. M.....	Messenger-clerk.....	600	1- 7-19	Ottawa, Ont.
Richard, Amat.....	Messenger.....	800	1- 7-19	"
Dryborough, Elizabeth A.....	Junior clerk - stenographer.....	700	12- 8-19	Victoria, B.C.
Martel, Henri.....(O.A.S.)	Caretaker.....	960	17- 2-20	Joliette, P.Q.
Clements, Herbert.....(O.A.S.)	"	650 and allowances	1- 4-20	London, Ont.
Grimes, E. J.....(O.A.S.)	Fireman.....	900	1- 4-20	Winnipeg, Man.
Holland, Thomas.....(O.A.S.)	Cleaner and helper..	720	17-12-19	Calgary, Alta.
Henshall, R. H.....(O.A.S.)	Fireman.....	900	17-12-19	"
Trigg, Ernest F.....(O.A.S.)	Caretaker.....	960	17-12-19	"
Fraser, John.....(O.A.S.)	Cleaner and helper..	720	17-12-19	"
Entwistle, Edgar.....(O.A.S.)	Caretaker.....	900	26- 1-20	Vancouver, B.C.
Overall, William.....(O.A.S.)	Fireman.....	900	15- 3-20	Hamilton, Ont.
Chassels, J. R.....	Charman.....	1.25 per day	4- 3-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Gooden, Mrs. Sadie.....	Charwoman.....	1.25 per day	1- 2-20	"
Lecasse, Mrs. Hermas.....	"	1.25 per day	11- 5-20	"
Levis, Mrs. Lucile.....	"	1.25 per day	10- 1-20	"
Gardner, Mrs. Evelyn A.....	"	1.25 per day	14- 1-20	"
Paquette, Mrs. Marie.....	"	1.25 per day	2- 1-20	"

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission *—Continued*

PUBLIC WORKS—*Continued.*

Name		Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
			$		
Lemieux, Mrs. V. A.		Charwoman	1.25 per day	14- 2-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Tessier, Mrs. D.		"	1.25 per day	5- 3-20	"
Vilmarie, Mrs. E.		"	1.25 per day	20- 3-20	"
Rouillard, Mrs. E.		"	1.25 per day	2-12-19	"
Atkinson, Mrs. Ida		"	1.25 per day	23- 3-20	"
Leonard, Mrs. L.		"	1.25 per day	28- 3-20	"
Lapointe, Mrs. E.		"	1.25 per day	18- 3-20	"
Jenkins, Mrs. Annie		"	1.25 per day	27- 3-20	"
Hobbs, Mrs. Annie		"	1.25 per day	24- 3-20	"
Ladouceur, Mrs. Louise		"	1.25 per day	7- 1-20	"
Latour, Mrs. A.		"	1.25 per day	2- 1-20	"
McNamara, Thos.	(O.A.S.)	Charman	1.25 per day	6- 3-20	"
Whitley, Mrs. M.		Charwoman	1.25 per day	27- 3-20	"
Binette, Mrs. Florida		"	1.25 per day	20- 3-20	"
Chianci, Mrs. C.		"	1.25 per day	2- 1-20	"
Benjamin, C. A.	(O.A.S.)	Charman	1.25 per day	9- 3-20	"
Bender, Mrs. Blanche		Charwoman	1.25 per day	4- 1-20	"
Auger, Mrs. Matilda		"	1.25 per day	8- 1-20	"
Belanger, Mrs. R. A.		"	1.25 per day	16-12-19	"
Blais, Mrs. A.		"	1.25 per day	1- 1-20	"
Viau, Mrs. Louisa		"	1.25 per day	18- 3-20	"
Serire, Mrs. Joseph		"	1.25 per day	8- 3-20	"
Marengere, Mrs. H.		"	1.25 per day	2- 1-20	"
Valiant, Mrs. P.		"	1.25 per day	2- 1-20	"
Bastien, Mrs. O.		"	1.25 per day	29- 1-20	"
Tessier, Mrs. Honorus		"	1.25 per day	2- 1-20	"
Boucher, Mrs. Isidore		"	1.25 per day	17- 1-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Dion, David	(O.A.S.)	Night watchman	720	19- 2-20	Quebec, P.Q.
Lecuyer, Mrs. M.		Charwoman	1.25 per day	1- 5-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Bell, Clifford A.	(O.A.S.)	Chief engineer	1,140	19- 3-20	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Hall, R. E. F.	(O.A.S.)	Fireman	900	8- 5-20	Regina, Sask.
Collins, Denis	(O.A.S.)	Elevator operator	780	21- 1-20	Edmonton, Alta.
McLennan, Peter M.	(O.A.S.)	Caretaker	550	20- 3-20	Baddeck, N.S.
Coxon, Thos.		Clerk	960	5- 4-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Birston, David		Lockman	900	1- 5-20	St. Andrews, Man.
Cox, Edward	(O.A.S.)	Labourer	1,020	6-10-19	Esquimalt, B.C.
Payette, Alphonse	(O.A.S.)	Caretaker	150 and allowances	25- 2-20	Hull, P.Q.
Modre, Mrs. O.		Charwoman	1.25 per day	21- 4-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Robertson, Mrs. Alice		"	1.25 per day	11- 5-20	"
Smalley, Mrs. Caroline		"	1.25 per day	3- 6-20	"
O'Meara, Mrs. Mary		"	1.25 per day	29- 5-20	"
Tasse, Mrs. Beatrice		"	1.25 per day	22- 6-20	"
Elmer, John	(O.A.S.)	Charman	1.25 per day	21- 4-20	"
Poirier, Mrs. E.		Charwoman	1.25 per day	16- 5-20	"
Fraser, Allan H.	(O.A.S.)	Charman	1.25 per day	16- 5-20	"
Hull, Clarence	(O.A.S.)	"	1.25 per day	20- 4-20	"
Le Page, Mrs. Emelia		Charwoman	1.25 per day	30- 3-20	"
Gamache, Mrs. Emma		"	1.25 per day	30- 3-20	"
Young, Mrs. Jean		"	1.25 per day	1- 5-20	"
Pellant, Mrs. A.		"	1.25 per day	21- 5-20	"
LeBlanc, Mrs. Marie A.		"	1.25 per day	11- 5-20	"
Smith, Mrs. Alice		"	1.25 per day	3- 6-20	"
Tiege, Mrs. Lena		"	1.25 per day	12- 5-20	"
Dion, Mrs. A.		"	1.25 per day	11- 6-20	"
Beauchamp, Mrs. Geraldine		"	1.25 per day	25- 4-20	"
Fortin, Mrs. Christine		"	1.25 per day	6- 4-20	"
Quellette, Mrs. Marie		"	1.25 per day	27- 5-20	"
Mathieson, Mrs. Jennie		"	1.25 per day	2- 6-20	"
Mourier, Mrs. Y.		"	1.25 per day	10- 6-20	"
Langevin, Mrs. Francois		"	1.25 per day	15- 6-20	"
Laliberte, Mrs. C.		"	1.25 per day	24- 4-20	"
Mayville, Mrs. Mary		"	1.25 per day	10- 6-20	"
Bisson, Mrs. E.		"	1.25 per day	28- 4-20	"
Giroux, Mrs. Annie		"	1.25 per day	14- 5-20	"
Guertin, Mrs. Gracie		"	1.25 per day	23- 4-20	"

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission —*Continued*

PUBLIC WORKS—*Continued.*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Denneny, Mrs. Jane	Charwoman	1.25 per day	1- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Ambrose, Mrs. Clarenda	"	1.25 per day	10- 6-20	"
Coombs, Mrs. Anna	"	1.25 per day	28- 4-20	"
Bisson, Mrs. Alexandrine	"	1.25 per day	21- 4-20	"
Martel, Mrs. Mary	"	1.25 per day	21- 4-20	"
Marier, Mrs. Albert	"	1.25 per day	10- 6-20	"
Feeland, Mrs. Annie	"	1.25 per day	21- 4-20	"
Gelinas, Mrs. A. L.	"	1.25 per day	10- 6-20	"
Redmond, Mrs. M. I.	"	1.25 per day	10- 6-20	"
Champagne, Mrs. P.	"	1.25 per day	16- 5-20	"
Dinelle, Mrs. Rheena	"	1.25 per day	14- 4-20	"
St. Germain, Mrs. Alphonse	"	1.25 per day	6- 5-20	"
Valliere, Mrs. Malbina	"	1.25 per day	28- 5-20	"
Tasse, Mrs. Madeline A.	"	1.25 per day	15- 4-20	"
Larocque, Mrs. Mary	"	1.25 per day	1- 6-20	"
Latour, Mrs. Marie	"	1.25 per day	1- 6-20	"
Despres, Mrs. Melina	"	1.25 per day	21- 4-20	"
Shoenherr, Mrs. Annie M	"	1.25 per day	1- 4-20	"
Albert, Mrs. Delia	"	1.25 per day	4- 4-20	"
Chartrand, Mrs. Henrietta	"	1.25 per day	21- 4-20	"
LeBlanc, Mrs. J.	"	1.25 per day	20- 6-20	"
Deserneaux, Mrs. Blanche	"	1.25 per day	21- 4-20	"
Picotte, Mrs. Albert	"	1.25 per day	21- 4-20	"
Barrett, Mrs. Janet	"	1.25 per day	14- 4-20	"
Cote, Mrs. Pierre	"	1.25 per day	17- 6-20	"
Dumoulin, Mrs. Josephine	"	1.25 per day	4- 5-20	"
Joinette, Mrs. H.	"	1.25 per day	13- 6-20	"
Desmoreaux, Mrs. Maxime	"	1.25 per day	21- 4-20	"
Turcotte, Mrs. Adele	"	1.25 per day	27- 5-20	"
LeFebvre, Mrs. Alice	"	1.25 per day	24- 4-20	"
Proulx, Mrs. Eleanore	"	1.25 per day	11- 4-20	"
Poirier, Mrs. Laura	"	1.25 per day	11- 6-20	"
Hansen, Mrs. O. J. M.	"	1.25 per day	17- 6-20	"
Marshall, Mrs. B. M.	"	1.25 per day	17- 6-20	"
Giles, Mrs. S. A.	"	1.25 per day	10- 6-20	"
Finissey, Mrs. Mary	"	1.25 per day	10- 6-20	"
Jerome, Mrs. Christie A.	"	1.25 per day	10- 6-20	"
Foubert, Mrs. Louise	"	1.25 per day	15- 6-20	"
Proulx, Mrs. Delina	"	1.25 per day	1- 6-20	"
Weedon, Mrs. Alice	"	1.25 per day	27- 5-20	"
Potvin, Mrs. Bertha	"	1.25 per day	2- 6-20	"
Tierney, Mrs. Mary	"	1.25 per day	27- 5-20	"
Marshall, Mrs. B. B.	"	1.25 per day	10- 6-20	"
Lavallee, Mrs. Rosanna	"	1.25 per day	27- 5-20	"
Thompson, Mrs. E. M.	"	1.25 per day	10- 6-20	"
Labric, Mrs. Olive	"	1.25 per day	5- 6-20	"
Kiggins, Mrs. Margaret	"	1.25 per day	17- 6-20	"
Cote, Mrs. Florida	"	1.25 per day	4- 6-20	"
Kennedy, Mrs. Lillian	"	1.25 per day	13- 6-20	"
Hollington, Mrs. Anna L.	"	1.25 per day	10- 6-20	"
Green, Mrs. Mary E.	"	1.25 per day	27- 5-20	"
Kertcher, Mrs. Margot E.	"	1.25 per day	14- 4-20	"
Philbert, Mrs. J.	"	1.25 per day	26- 6-20	"
Labrecque, Mrs. C.	"	1.25 per day	10- 6-20	"
Gauthier, Mrs. Alexina V.	"	1.25 per day	17- 6-20	"
Bedard, Mrs. P.	"	1.25 per day	20- 6-20	"
Warner, Mrs. Ada	"	1.25 per day	19- 5-20	"
McNulty, Mrs. Mary E.	"	1.25 per day	21- 4-20	"
Latulippe, Mrs. Eugenie	"	1.25 per day	20- 5-20	"
Scerbe, Mrs. T.	"	1.25 per day	29- 5-20	"
Latremouille, Mrs. Maria	"	1.25 per day	4- 4-20	"
St. Amour, Mrs. M. G.	"	1.25 per day	21- 4-20	"
Robillard, Mrs. Elizabeth	"	1.25 per day	19- 5-20	"
Robertson, Mrs. Emelda	"	1.25 per day	14- 4-20	"
Gorman, Mrs. Almanda	"	1.25 per day	16- 4-20	"
Langdon, Mrs. Annie	"	1.25 per day	20- 4-20	"

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission *—Continued*

PUBLIC WORK—*Continued.*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Allain, Mrs. Exilda	Charwoman	1.25 per day	3- 4-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Gosnell, A. W.	Telegraph agent-operator	1,260	22- 4-20	Limerick, Sask.
McKeith, James (O.A.S.)	Plumber and pipe fitter	Prevailing rates	20- 5-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Carrisse, Mrs. Emelia	Charwoman	1.25 per day	10- 6-20	"
Goulet, Mrs. A.	"	1.25 per day	10- 6-20	"
Maroney, John (O.A.S.)	Plumber and pipe fitter	Prevailing rates	20- 5-20	"
Lauzon, Joseph (O.A.S.)	Caretaker	960	18- 6-20	Cornwall, Ont.
Radford, F. W.	Telegraph agent-operator	1,320	23- 8-20	Beaver Lodge, Alta.
Dancey, F. (O.A.S.)	Telegraph agent-operator	1,380	23- 8-20	Peace River, Alta.
Baker, Mrs. Edith	Telephone operator	480	12- 6-20	Kamloops, B.C.
Meriweather, Clarence	Operator-lineman	1,320	15- 6-20	Mirror Landing, Alta.
Latimer, Mrs. Hilda	Charwoman	1.25 per day	22- 5-20	Ottawa, Ont.
St. Louis, Mrs. H.	"	1.25 per day	11- 6-20	"
Dore, Mrs. R. D.	"	1.25 per day	7- 7-20	"
Murray, Eric S.	Telegraph operator	720	12- 6-20	Penticton, B.C.
Wright, Naaman (O.A.S.)	Caretaker	360	15- 5-20	Owen Sound, Ont.
Achenbach, M.R.	Lineman	1,320	22- 6-20	Invermere, B.C.
Gaylor, F. C. (O.A.S.)	Operator-lineman	1,260	15- 6-20	Saddle Lake, Alta.
Dixson, C. S. (O.A.S.)	Lineman	1,320	18- 6-20	Riley's Cove, B.C.
Russe, Mrs. Irene	Charwoman	1.25 per day	19- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Lyon, Reg. Wm (O.A.S.)	Electrician	Prevailing rates	1- 6-20	"
Martin, W. G. (O.A.S.)	Lineman	1,140	22- 6-20	Second Cabin, B.C.
Dowling, F. B (O.A.S.)	Operator-lineman	1,200	23- 6-20	" "
Mead, C. H. (O.A.S.)	Lineman	1,320	23- 6-20	Nimpkish, B.C.
Boivin, Mrs. S.	Charwoman	1.25 per day	14- 7-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Bradfield, Mrs. E.	"	1.25 per day	3- 7-20	"
Renaud, Mrs. Victoria	"	1.25 per day	3- 7-20	"
Michaund, Mrs. S.	"	1.25 per day	20- 7-20	"
Taylor, S. W. (O.A.S.)	Labourer	Prevailing rates	31- 5-20	"
McLean, Archie (O.A.S.)	Agent-operator	1,320	30- 3-20	Pelican, Alta.
Allen, A. M. (O.A.S.)	Telegraph agent-operator	1,260	30- 4-20	Bresaylor, Sask.
Norton, Ed (O.A.S.)	Plumber and pipe fitter	Prevailing rates	21- 5-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Savoy, J. M. (O.A.S.)	Chief marine engineer	1,380	20- 4-20	Chatham, N.B.
Gauvreau, P. R.	Telegraph operator	1,200	8- 7-20	Peace River, Alta.
Potvin, Mrs. Exilda	Charwoman	1.25 per day	10- 7-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Lanctot, Mrs. P.	"	1.25 per day	10- 7-20	"
Hiscox, Wm (O.A.S.)	Charman	500	16- 6-20	"
Prouton, Mrs. Mary J. M.	Charwoman	1.25 per day	30- 6-20	"
Vaughan, Florence	"	1.25 per day	30- 6-20	"
Seguin, Mrs. Noel	"	1.25 per day	30- 6-20	"
Regan, J. F. (O.A.S.)	Elevator operator	780	21- 6-20	Vancouver, B.C.
Villeneuve, Mrs. Emma	Charwoman	1.25 per day	5- 7-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Lavigne, Mrs. Eugene	"	1.25 per day	6- 7-20	"
England, Mrs. Blanche C.	"	1.25 per day	19- 7-20	"
Latreille, Mrs. Josephine	"	1.25 per day	17- 7-20	"
Vezina, Albert (O.A.S.)	Cleaner and helper	720	1- 7-20	"
Babcock, Marian E.	Junior clerk-stenographer	600	15- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Allarie, Mrs. Adeline	Charwoman	1.25 per day	27- 7-20	"
Hare, David (O.A.S.)	Caretaker	960	15- 7-20	London, Ont.
Froom, Roy Bernard (O.A.S.)	"	960	15- 6-20	Emerson, Man.
Hunter, Hamilton (O.A.S.)	Senior clerk	1,320	16- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Rouse, Karl (O.A.S.)	Caretaker	960	22- 6-20	Tillsonburg, Ont.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission *—Continued*

PUBLIC WORKS—*Continued.*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Perkins, Winnifred	Junior clerk-stenographer	600	1- 4-20	Vancouver, B.C.
Taylor, John H	Account clerk	960	21- 7-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Landry, Mrs. Emma	Charwoman	1.25 per day	17- 8-20	"
Toupin, Mrs. A	"	1.25 per day	2- 7-20	"
Lavigne, Mrs. Rose	"	1.25 per day	8- 7-20	"
Aubry, Mrs. N. B	"	1.25 per day	1- 7-20	"
Augrignon, Mrs. C	"	1.25 per day	2- 7-20	"
Wood, Robt	Lineman	1,320	10- 6-20	Merritt, B.C.
Brown, Michael	Stationary engineer	1,200	24- 8-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Carruth, David A (O.A.S.)	"	1,200	24- 8-20	"
Cox, F. R	"	1,200	24- 8-20	"
Earls, Thos. E (O.A.S.)	"	1,200	24- 8-20	"
Cherryholme, Thos (O.A.S.)	Cleaner and helper	720	19- 6-20	"
Ladouceur, Mrs. Jas	Charwoman	1.25 per day	11- 9-20	"
Carriere, Mrs. Eva	"	1.25 per day	11- 9-20	"
Seguin, Mrs. Maud	"	1.25 per day	13- 9-20	"
Charron, Mrs. Philias	"	1.25 per day	13- 9-20	"
Trottier, Mrs. M. A	"	1.25 per day	14- 9-20	"
Batterton, Wm. Patrick (O.A.S.)	Cleaner and helper	500	19- 4-20	"
Syme, Mary	Account clerk	1,020	10- 4-20	Kamloops, B.C.
Potter, Cecil (O.A.S.)	Agent-operator	1,440	10- 6-20	North Battleford, Sask.
Mesler, Daniel T (O.A.S.)	Senior quantity surveyor	1,680	4- 8-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Paquin, Mrs. Albert	Charwoman	1.25 per day	26- 6-20	"
McQuinch, Wm. J	Steam power plant engineman	1,740	7-10-20	"
LaChapelle, Benjamin	Elevator operator	780	1- 9-20	"
Lawson, Mrs. Maud	Charwoman	1.25 per day	27- 9-20	"
Lonie, Robt. A (O.A.S.)	Cleaner and helper	720	28- 9-20	"
Ryan, Stella E	Junior clerk-bookkeeper	660	7- 9-20	"
Potter, Alex (O.A.S.)	Cleaner and helper	500	12-10-20	"
Barrett, Edw	Telegraph operator	1,800	30- 9-20	Big Salmon, Yukon
Fraser, F. Frank (O.A.S.)	Elevator operator	780	1- 7-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Studdy, John C	Operator-lineman	1,500	28- 9-20	Aigansh, B.C.
Berry, Chas (O.A.S.)	Stationary engineer	1,200	16-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Nicolas, Mrs. B	Charwoman	1.25 per day	15-10-20	"
Doran, Helen	"	1.25 per day	14-10-20	"
Riel, Mrs. Emma	"	1.25 per day	15-10-20	"
Letourneau, Robt. A (O.A.S.)	Caretaker	960	16- 6-20	Dalhousie, N.B.
Pelletier, Paul (O.A.S.)	Electrician	Prevailing rates	11- 5-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Lamy, James (O.A.S.)	Caretaker	960	1-10-20	Amherst, N.S.
Hull, Edith Mabel	Telephone operator	720	19- 7-20	Vernon, B.C.
Goodfellow, H. H	Messenger-clerk	720	27- 9-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Bastien, John E (O.A.S.)	Cleaner and helper	720	3- 4-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Boyer, Dora	Charwoman	1.25 per day	21-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Tillman, Mrs. M	"	1.25 per day	21-10-20	"
Potvin, Mrs. Emile	"	1.25 per day	21-10-20	"
St. Cyr, Mrs Bella	"	1.25 per day	21-10-20	"
Gates, Mrs. Emily	Charwoman	1.25 per day	21-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Egan, Albert C	Telephone agent-operator	1.25 per day	19-10-20	Spirit River, Alta.
St. Pierre, Willie	Caretaker	960	1- 8-20	Louisville, P.Q.
Urbasch, John H (O.A.S.)	Fireman	900	20- 9-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Oakley, John (O.A.S.)	Caretaker	660	1-10-20	Springhill, N.S.
Graves, Fred. G (O.A.S.)	"	660	1-10-20	Sydney, N.S.
Larkin, Michael (O.A.S.)	Fireman	900	22- 1-20	Ottawa, Ont.
McWade, Archibald (O.A.S.)	Clerk	960	29-10-20	"
Melbourne, Wm. H (O.A.S.)	Stationary engineer	1,200	1-11-20	"
Martin, David (O.A.S.)	Caretaker	960	27- 6-20	Chatham, Ont.

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission —*Continued*

PUBLIC WORKS—*Concluded*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Freeman, George.....(O.A.S.)	Fireman and labourer.....	900 when employed as Fireman and prevailing rates when employed as Labourer...	10–11–20	Edmonton, Alta.
Connors, Mrs. Catharine.....	Caretaker.....	490	1– 5–20	Grand Prairie, Alta.
Brown, Wm. Geo.....(O.A.S.)	Blacksmith's helper	Prevailing rates.....	22– 9–20	Ottawa, Ont.
Hutt, Mrs. Mary.....	Charwoman.....	1.25 per day	12–11–20	"
Mallette, Mrs. J.....	"	1.25 per day	12–11–20	"
Philippe, Mrs. Delia.....	"	1.25 per day	8–11–20	"
McBurnie, Mrs. Annie.....	"	1.25 per day	6–11–20	"
Albert, Mrs. Melvina.....	Charwoman.....	1.25 per day	6–11–20	Ottawa, Ont.
Laderoute, Mrs. Marie.....	"	1.25 per day	16–11–20	"
St. Louis, Etienne.....	"	1.25 per day	10–11–20	"
McCracken, Mrs. Helen.....	"	1.25 per day	16–11–20	"
Holmes, Geo. W.....(O.A.S.)	Watchman	720	1–10–20	Calgary, Alta.
Hubbard, Walter E.....(O.A.S.)	Stationary engineer..	780	24– 3–20	Winnipeg, Man.
Martin, Harry S.....	Electrician.....	80c. per hour	2– 6–20	Ottawa, Ont.
Cleghorn, David.....(O.A.S.)	Fireman-labourer...	900	1– 8–20	Moose Jaw, Sask.
Pickering, Henry D.....(O.A.S.)	Elevator operator...	780	1–11–20	Winnipeg, Man.
Spencer, Albert .....(O.A.S.)	Lineman.....	1,320	1– 8–20	Princeton, B.C.
Chivers, Jas. A.....(O.A.S.)	Caretaker.....	660	24–11–20	Petrolia, Ont.
Erler, Mrs. Mary.....	Charwoman.....	1.25 per day	24–11–20	Ottawa, Ont.
Elliott, Benjamin.....(O.A.S.)	Cleaner and helper..	500	7–12–20	"
Jeffrey, Daniel F.....(O.A.S.)	File clerk.....	960	25–9–20	"
Thompson, Chas. A. W....(O.A.S.)	Caretaker.....	660	8–12–20	Belleville, Ont.
Walton, Thomas.. .....(O.A.S.)	Fireman-labourer...	900	22–11–20	Lethbridge, Alta.
Baxter, Wm F.....(O.A.S.)	Caretaker.....	660	1–12–20	Neepawa, Alta.
Spittle, Samuel .....(O.A.S.)	Fireman-labourer...	900	22–11–20	Edmonton, Alta.
Linton, Fred. J.....(O.A.S.)	Stationary engineer.	1,200	22–10–20	Ottawa, Ont.
Moreau, Mrs. S.....	Charwoman.....	1.25 per day	27–12–20	"
Hunt, Walter.....(O.A.S.)	Cleaner and helper..	720	11–12–20	Vancouver, B.C.
Graham, Harold A.....(O.A.S.)	Fireman.....	900	1–12–20	Peterboro, Ont.
LeBourdais, Anna.....	Telephone agent-operator.....	600	29–12–20	Magdalen Island, P.Q.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Hubbard, Ernest Ed.....(O.A.S.)	Chief cost data clerk	2,100	7– 7–19	St. Catharines, Ont.
Taber, Grace W.....	Clerk-stenographer..	1,050	20–10–19	Ottawa, Ont.
Lynch, John.....(O.A.S.)	Lockmaster.....	840	19– 3–20	Chambly Canal, P.Q.
Lamoureax, Henri.....(O.A.S.)	"	840	19– 3–20	"
Piche, Pierre.....	Assistant engineer...	2,100	19– 4–20	Montreal, P.Q.
Daigneault, T.....	Watchman.....	720	1– 5–20	Chambly, P.Q.
Smith, Miss L. I.....	Clerk-stenographer..	960	13– 4–20	Ottawa, Ont.
Burgess, Wm. D.....(O.A.S.)	Lockmaster.....	840	1– 4–20	Cambridge, Ont.
Cowie, J. Alex.....(O.A.S.)	"	840	1– 5–20	Trent Canal, Ont.
Sullivan, Amy E.....	Clerk-stenographer..	960	22– 4–20	Ottawa, Ont.
Fountain, O.....	Marine railway operator.....	1,080	4– 3–20	Swift Rapids, Ont.
Hodgkin, J. O.....	Junior account clerk.	600	1– 4–20	Ottawa, Ont.
McIlveen, Wm. H.....(O.A.S.)	Lockman.....	780	1– 5–20	Cardinal, Ont.
Goulet, Jas. R .....(O.A.S.)	Bridgekeeper.....	780	2– 6–20	Chambly Canal, P.Q.
Morin, James.....	Cleaner and helper..	780	9– 7–20	Cornwall, Ont.
Airey, Ed. Geo.....(O.A.S.)	Electrician.....	Prevailing rates.....	9– 7–20	"
Richer, Albert.....(O.A.S.)	Bridgekeeper.....	720	2– 6–20	Quebec Canal, P.Q.
Eamer, Walter E.....	Machinist.....	Prevailing rates.....	4– 6–20	Cornwall, Ont.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission —*Continued*

RAILWAYS AND CANALS—*Concluded*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Young, Wm. J.	Assistant gardener	780	16- 7-20	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Sultan, E. W. (O.A.S.)	Bridgemaster	840	12- 7-20	Campbellford, Ont.
Tardif, Henri	Clerk-typist	1,200	1- 9-19	Montreal, P.Q.
Moreau, Marie L.	Charwoman	1.25 per day	12- 6-20	Chambly, P.Q.
McGuire, Denis (O.A.S.)	Electric power plant operator	Prevailing rates	12- 8-20	Lachine Canal, P.Q.
Bell, Albert	Bridgekeeper	720	16- 8-20	Trent Canal, Ont.
Murphy, Daniel	Lockmaster	840	1- 7-20	Lachine Canal, P.Q.
Fleming, M. J.	Bridgekeeper	840	20- 8-20	"
Culp, James H.	Lockmaster	900	6- 8-20	Welland Canal, Ont.
Lahey, Laura M.	Clerk-stenographer	960	5- 7-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Phillips, Chas. (O.A.S.)	Junior hydrometric engineer	1,680	7- 9-20	"
Matheson, Kenneth M.	Lockmaster	720	11- 8-20	St. Peters Canal, N.S.
Lawson, Wilfrid S.	Bridge and structural engineer	2,820	1-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Wilson, Jos. G. (O.A.S.)	Account clerk	960	29-10-20	"
Henwood, Albert (O.A.S.)	Machinist-foreman	Prevailing rates	25-10-20	Toronto, Ont.
McDiarmid, Thos. A. (O.A.S.)	Lockmaster	840	1- 8-20	Fenelon Falls, Ont.
Myers, John Wm.	Account clerk	960	19-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Moore, Michael (O.A.S.)	Bridgemaster	840	8-11-20	Lachine Canal, P.Q.
Barcelo, Jean Jas. E.	Junior engineer	1,680	14-10-20	Montreal, P.Q.
Renaud, Damien	"	1,680	27- 9-20	"
Barley, Fred W.	Draftsman	1,260	16-11-20	St. Catharines, Ont.
Dutton, Jos. T. (O.A.S.)	Lockmaster	840	22-11-20	Campbellford, Ont.
Hanna, John L.	"	840	23-11-20	Trenton, Ont.
Ryan, Thos. Jos. L. (O.A.S.)	Junior engineer	1,680	27-11-20	Cornwall, Ont.
Campion, Wm.	Assistant structural engineer	2,100	13-12-20	Welland, Ont.
Crowe, Arthur	Labourer	40c. per hour	11-12-20	Montreal, P.Q.

SECRETARY OF STATE

Falkner, Mildred B.	Junior clerk-stenographer	750	1- 7-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Fulton, Geo. D. (O.A.S.)	Junior clerk-typist	800	1- 8-19	"
Eynouf, Emma Pearl	"	750	1- 7-19	"
Thibault, Phileas	File clerk	960	6- 2-20	"
Stapleton, Mary Margaret	Junior clerk-stenographer	750	18-10-19	"
Kennedy, Marjorie Jane	Junior clerk-stenographer	600	1- 4-20	"

SENATE

Stehelin, E. J. (O.A.S.)	Translator	2,400	1- 1-20	Ottawa, Ont.

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD ‡

Jamieson, Alexander (O.A.S.)	Principal file clerk	1,800	20- 1-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Miall, Edward (O.A.S.)	Junior departmental solicitor	2,520	4- 9-19	"
Crawford, Elizabeth	District home supervisor	1,500	31-11-19	Winnipeg, Man.
Campbell, Helen Gertrude	District home supervisor	1,500	4- 4-19	Ottawa, Ont.

‡ Removed from jurisdiction of C. S. Commission by Order-in-Council of the 21st of Feb., 1920, (P.C. 370.)

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission —*Continued*

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
McKenzie, John Vernon...(O.A.S.)	Trade commissioner	3,500	14- 2-20	Glasgow, Scotland.
Chisholm, Hugh Alex.....(O.A.S.)	"	3,500	14- 2-20	Havana, Cuba.
Barre, Col. Hercule.....(O.A.S.)	Chief of Transportation Division.....	3,500	25-11-19	Paris, France.
Wrong, Gordon S.....(O.A.S.)	Railway accountant	3,000	19-12-19	Ottawa, Ont.
MacLean, Margaret L.....	Clerk.....	1,050	1-10-19	"
Dugas, J. F.....	Messenger-clerk.....	600	10- 2-20	"
McColl, Ernest L.....(O.A.S.)	Junior trade commissioner.....	1,500	8- 3-19	"
Stevens, Geo. Roy.....(O.A.S.)	Junior trade commissioner.....	1,800	22- 3-20	"
Hill, Lillian O.....	Junior clerk-stenographer.....	600	19- 4-20	"
Lewis, Grace.....	Library assistant....	960	3- 4-20	"
Lyons, Fred.....	Account clerk.....	960	20- 4-20	"
Shore, Hubert.....(O.A.S.)	Deputy grain inspector.....	1,380	28- 4-20	
Elliston, A. Ed.....(O.A.S.)	Deputy grain inspector.....	1,380	28- 4-20	Winnipeg, Man.
Green, Garnet L.....	Inspector of gas and electricity.....	1,260	11- 5-20	Toronto, Ont.
Gabler, Emily.....	Junior clerk-stenographer.....	£9 per mth.	23-3-20	Liverpool, Eng.
Fortin, R. P.....	Inspector of gas and electricity.....	1,260	9- 6-20	St. John, N.B.
Guy, Richard W.....(O.A.S.)	Examiner of electrical and gas standards.....	1,500	1- 6-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Poussette, H. R.....(O.A.S.)	Commissioner of commerce.....	6,000	6- 7-20	"
St. Denis, Catherine.....	Office appliance operator.....	600	1 -6-20	"
Gouthier, Bertha.....	Office appliance operator.....	600	1- 6-20	"
Nelson, Margaret.....	Statistical clerk.....	960	1- 6-20	"
Feeley, Sadie A.....	File clerk.....	960	21- 6-20	"
Howell, Henry P.....(O.A.S.)	Senior account clerk	1,320	19- 7-20	"
Daly, Katherine.....	Office appliance operator.....	600	28- 6-20	"
Routhier, Cora.....	Junior clerk.....	600	18- 5-20	"
Lafrenière, Eva.....	Office appliance operator.....	600	1- 6-20	"
Bourgeois, J. A.....	Inspector of weights and measures.....	1,200	1- 6-20	Sherbrooke, P.Q.
McLaughlin, Carmel.....	Junior statistical clerk.....	600	4- 8-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Montgomery, Ronald S.....	Clerk-typist.....	960	19- 7-20	"
Meek, Muriel Irene.....	Clerk	960	1- 7-20	"
Payette, Alice M.....	Junior clerk.....	600	1- 7-20	"
Wampler, Chas. F.....	Inspector of weights and measures.....	1,260	31- 5-20	Edmonton, Alta.
O'Neill, Jas. C.....(O.A.S.)	Clerk.....	960	20- 9-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Turiff, Clementine.....	"	960	14- 9-20	"
Liddle, John T.....	Inspector of electricity and gas....	1,260	1-10-20	London, Ont.
MacDougall, Florence G.....	Statistical clerk.....	960	1- 9-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Hart, Fred. T.....	Inspector of weights and measures.....	1,260	1- 9-20	"
Blackburn, Robina B.....	Office appliance operator.....	600	1-10-20	"
Slack, Edith A.....	Office appliance operator.....	600	27 -9-20	"
Brown, Marjorie B.....	Office appliance operator.....	600	4-10-20	"
Potter, Miss H. K.....	Clerk-stenographer..	960	23- 9-20	"

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 1.—Permanent Appointments of All Classes Made by the Commission —*Concluded*

TRADE AND COMMERCE—*Concluded.*

Name	Class	Salary	Date Effective	Place of Appointment
		$		
Racette, Jos. L. P.	Supplies clerk	960	28- 9-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Croucher, Robt. A.	Inspector of Weights and Measures	1,260	1- 4-20	Saskatoon Sask.
Mercier, Leontine	Office appliance operator	600	27 -9-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Day, Doris	Office appliance operator	600	1-10-20	"
Cousineau, Rudolph Jas.	Deputy grain inspector	1,380	30-8-20	Port Arthur, Ont.
Mooney, Vera	Office appliance operator	600	27- 9-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Stanley, Edith K.	Junior clerk - stenographer	600	11-10-20	"
Poitevin, Alexina	Office appliance operator	600	28- 9-20	"
Moffatt, Ida	Office appliance operator	600	19-10-20	"
Guay, Blandine	Office appliance operator	600	5-10-20	"
Sweeney, Elsie M.	Office appliance operator	600	14-10-20	"
Prudhomme, Claire	Office appliance operator	600	9-11-20	"
Gorman, Ernest T.	Junior file clerk	600	12-11-20	"
Balcom, Wm. F. (O.A.S.)	Inspector of weights and measures	1,260	23-10-20	Halifax, N.S.
Seguin, Miss S.	Office appliance operator	600	27-10-20	Ottawa, Ont.
Jones, Mary L. E.	Junior clerk - stenographer	600	1-11-20	"
Stapleton, Thomas H. (O.A.S.)	Clerk	960	8-11-20	"
Charbonneau, Mary	Office appliance operator	600	5-10-20	"
Horne, Nina G.	Office appliance operator	600	29-10-20	"
Casselman, Alfred J.	Statistical clerk	960	1-10-20	"
Bach, Bertram J. (O.A.S.)	Junior motion picture photographer	1,800	5-12-20	"
Gagne, Jos. C.	Inspector of weights and measures	1,260	23-11-20	Montreal, P .Q.

TRADE AND COMMERCE—Patent and Copyright Office.

Beaudoin, Joseph Eugene	Sorter	700	1-10-19	Ottawa, Ont.
Gibson, Martha	Junior clerk - stenographer	700	1-10-19	"
Wright, Grace G.	Junior clerk - stenographer	700	1-10-19	"
Munro, Miss A.	Junior clerk - stenographer	600	19-12-19	"
Bainbridge, Chas. H.	Messenger-clerk	800	1-10-19	"
Stewart, Leah M.	Junior clerk - stenographer	600	7- 1-20	"
Laing, George A.	Junior clerk	600	1- 7-20	"
Duff, Margaret E. W.	Junior clerk - stenographer	600	1- 6-20	"
Larkin, Mary Frances	Junior clerk - stenographer	600	1- 7-20	"
Mitchell, Jas. T.	Patent Examiner	1,980	14-9-20	"
McNally, Marion	Junior clerk-typist	600	21-10-20	"
Van Dusen, Flossie I.	"	600	21-10-20	"

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster

ALBERTA

Post Office	Appointee	
Aerial	Thomas, J. D.	
Aetna	Jensen, Herber P.	
Alix	Tallents, John	
Armena	Gurley, H. H.	
Avalon	Irwin, John Howard	
Baintree	Cropper, Ewart	O.A.S.
Balm	Cherrill, Arthur G.	
Baraca	Whitehead, Herbert	
Bartlettville	Gadbois, Mrs. H.	
Battenburg	West, Cecil E.	
Bearberry	Cressman, Mrs. Ella	
Bear Lake	Younger, David	
Beaver Crossing	Lirette, J. H.	O.A.S.
Beaver Lake	Shaw, Robt	
Beaver Mines	Ballantyne, George	
Bellecamp	Duke, Alex. B.	
Bellis	Melnyk, Joseph	
Benalto	Buchanan, V. B.	
Beynon	Hanson, G. L.	
Bilby	Musselman, Dilman	
Bingville	Christensen, Emmanuel	
Bismark	Hemeyer, Chas	
Black Diamond	Riley, C.	O.A.S.
Blackfolds	Miller, J. V. N.	
Blackstone	Menzies, R.	O.A.S.
Boian	Serbu, P. M.	
Bonlea	Weeks, A. W.	
Bonnyville	Lirette, C. J.	
Bottrel	Chalmers, James	
Bowmanton	Pickering, Wm	
Boyne Lake	Graham, Lorne H.	
Brainard	Brainard, W. L.	
Bremmer	Foster, W. S.	
Brownfield	Elliott, Albert N.	
Brutus	Jones, R. C.	
Buffalo Lake	Henderson, R. P.	
Bulwark	Warren, Mrs. B. M.	
Burfield	Davidson, A. L. R.	
Burtonsville	Barrie, John	O.A.S.
"	Stewart, F. G.	O.A.S.
Cache Lake	Shymkowich, O.	
Cairns	Burton, T.	
Calahoo	McDonald, Alice J.	
Calgary, (Sub-Office No. 5)	Gould, Wm.	
Calgary, (Sub-Office No. 6)	Potter, H. R. L.	
Calgary, (Sub-Office No. 12)	McTavish, Alexander R.	
Calgary, (Sub-Office No. 13)	Malin, H.	
Calgary, West (Sub-Office No. 23)	Purdy, G. S.	O.A.S.
Candor	Clement, W. J.	
Canwood	Peters, Geo. R.	O.A.S.
Carolside	Scrivens, W. G.	
Carlton Hill	Aspden, Robert	
Carmangay	Howel,, E. G.	O.A.S.
Carrot Creek	Carlson, Wm	
Casavant	Bergman, Herbert M.	O.A.S.
Cavendish	Lloyd, Clarence F.	O.A.S.
Cavendish	Taylor, Geo. W.	O.A.S.
Cereal	Hughes, Arthur B. A.	
Chancellor	Malcolm, W. T.	
Clear Hills	St. Louis, Carson Henry	O.A.S.
Clearview	Matthew, Daily W.	
Clive	Coote, C. T.	
Cluny Station	Snideman, Geo. N.	
Clyde	Jack, W. H.	O.A.S.
Clymont	Barnes, Dennis Harry	
Coleridge	Bauer, F. W.	
Compeer	Chesterman, C. T.	
Condor	Clement, W. J.	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued*

ALBERTA—*Continued.*

Post Office	Appointee	
Connorsville	Westover, Geo. E	O.A.S.
Coutts	Roberts, G. Hadley	
Cremona	Tidball, Major W. E	O.A.S.
Dalehurst	Errington, Wm	
Darwell	MacLeod, D	
Delacour	Cleveland, W	
Delph	Sadowy, P	
Dewberry	Hardwick, John B	
Dogpound	Hunter, G. B	
Dongray	Gray, John	
Dowling Lake	Price, Stanley	
Downing	Lozinski, Peter	
Dunvegan	Collier, R. D	
Durlingville	Hollinhan, Jas	
Eagle Hill	McOmber, Lee	
Earlstone	Call, Herbert	
Edmonton (Sub-Office No. 4)	Barge, H. J	
Edmonton (Sub-Office No. 8)	Kirby, Harry S	
Edmonton (Sub Office No. 11)	Horsford, C. W	
Egremont Station	Balke, D	
Elbridge	Goodrum, Christopher	O.A.S.
Elmsworth	Brewer, Frank	
Enchant	Jaycock, Henry Thos	O.A.S.
Endiang	Malm, Ellis A	
Ensign	Young, Norman	
Ewing	Bott, Edmond S	O.A.S.
Fabyan	Adams, W	
Fallis	Walker, J. L	O.A.S.
Falun	Simpson, A	
Faust	Adams, S	
Fawcett	Hundley, Thos	
Fenn	Chatain, Joseph	
Ferguson Flats	Taylor, R. W	
Fertility	Crabb, R. S	
Foothills	Onions, W. B	
Foreman	Ford, Hugh	
Forest Lawn	Rourke, W. H	
Freeman River	Filker, Chas	
Freidenstal	Leonard, A. B	
Gem	Bramble, Ernest B	
Girouxville	Beland, J. B	
Gladys	Peckham, Roy M	
Glendon	Taylor, Frederick W	
Glen Leslie	Leslie, M. J. Norman	
Glenwoodville	Leavitt, Mrs. Nettie	
Gouldsboro	Gould, A	
Greenlawn	Milligan, J. A	O.A.S.
"	McMullen, Wm	
Gros Ventre	Wright, Mrs. Annie	
Hairy Hill	Destrube, M	
Halliday	Munro, Alexander William	
Hamlin	West, A. N	
Harmattan	Lafontesse, Walter	O.A.S.
"	Clark, David S	O.A.S.
Hartshorn	Jenkins, Mrs. Cassie	
Hattonford	Bendall, H. H	O.A.S.
Hay Lakes	Gamon, J	
Haynes	Sage, Mrs. Algernon	
Hillcrest Mines	Loftus, James	
Hiram	Robson, M. C. R	O.A.S.
Holborn	Aldridge, Geo. A	O.A.S.
Hutton	Kemp, Mrs. Jesse M	
Iddesleigh	Lee, Mrs. Emma	
Innisfree	Gibbons, Rand	
Iola	Hoath, Robert	
James River Bridge	Darling, Mrs. M	
Jarvie	McLeod, A	
Kathyrn	Saunders, Elbert O	

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued*

ALBERTA—*Continued.*

Post Office	Appointee	
Kathyrn	Cox, Clifford Curtis	
Kenlis	Hume, E. F	
Ketchum	Maring, Helen	
Kew	Walton, E. H	
Kimball	Lowe, Thomas S	
Kinmundy	Younggren, F	
Kirkcaldy	Mallory, Mrs. G. C	
Knappen	Anderson, N. P	
Knob Hill	Bunker, Mrs. J. N	
Lac la Biche Station	Hamel, P. D	O.A.S.
Lake Louise	McIlveen, R. S	
Lake Saskatoon	Sinclair, Mrs. R. B	
Landonville	Landon, J. H	
Langdon	Colwell, John	
Lathom	Wurster, Mrs. Maud	
Lavoy	Arthur, Dr. George	
Lawsonburg	Koller, Frederick B	
Leedale	Lee, Wm. Henry	
Le Goff	Beatty, Arthur	O.A.S.
Leighton	Lemley, W. H	
Leo	Grover, Mrs. E	
"	Bergeson, Andrew O	
Leslieville	McCallum, R. D	
Little Paddle	Grigg, J. E	
Little Prairie	Sherris, W C	
Longview	Thompson, S. S	
Looma	Elliott, William	O.A.S.
Loyalist	Borrow, Frederick A	
Lundbreck	Walters, James R	
Magnolio	Bigland, A. F	
Mahaska	Waite, A	
Maybutt	Miller, Manley Lorne	
Maycroft	Heaton, Geo	
McCullough	McCullough, T. E	
McNally	McNally, Mrs. Eva	
Midlandvale	Steedman, Robert	O.A.S.
"	McDonald, W. E	
Mellon	Atkins, C. A	
Memiskam	Matthews, Edwin	O.A.S.
Metiskow	Larson, L. P	
Midnapore	Ball, Wilfred John B	O.A.S.
Minburn	Ferguson, Frank	
Minnehik	Willson, Welbery	
Mirror	Hardy, Thos. A	O.A.S.
Mirror Landing	Newell, L. F	
Monarch	Johnston, James	O.A.S.
Morinville	Lavallee, F. O	
Morningside	Bolton, S. M	
Morrin	Parry, G. E	
Mound	Neary, Mrs. Ellen	
Mountain View	Going, E. M	
Nestow	Wyatt, E. J	
Neutral Hills	Webb, Mrs. Minnie	
Nightingale	Campbell, R. C	
Niobe	Carter, J.R	
Nilton	Border, W. J	
Obed	Phillips, A. J	O.A.S.
Ohaton	Smith, C. J. M	
Pashley	Thompson, Wm	
Patricia	Kar, John Truman	O.A.S.
Pekisko	Olsen, N	
Pendant d'Oreille	Crawford, E. C	
Perbeck	Hibbs, H. C	
Phillips	Conger, E. D	
Pincher Station	Scott, W. W	O.A.S.
Pine Lake	Atter, C. E	
Pleasant View	Weigle, John	
Pocahontas	Burrows, C. E	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued*

ALBERTA—*Concluded*

Post Office	Appointee	
Poole Creek	Poole, Geo. T.	
Priddis	Holmes, Sarah E.	
Prospy	Sprinkle, A. N.	
"	Small, Everett	
Provost	Seath, Robert	O.A.S.
Purple Springs	Wright, Frank Raymond	
Radway Centre	Kennedy, Mrs. W. H.	
Ranching	Schooley, Mrs. Annie	
Ranfurly	Landford, Newton	
"	Goodman-Jones, G. H.	
Raven	Waller, Frederick	
Redland	Love, G. A.	
Reid Hill	Bridgett, Ernest	
Richdale	Coupland, John G.	
Rio Grande	MacDonell, E. F.	
Rivieu Castor	Thompson, Mrs. Hilda	
Rollinson	Butner, Mrs. Charlotte I.	
Roseberg	Matheson, Mrs. J.	
Rosebud Creek	Vigar, C. A.	
Rosegleen	Ellis, W. H.	O.A.S.
Rosyth	Berge, K. H.	
Ryley	Honeyball, W. H.	
Sampsonton	Burke, Guy N.	
Saunders	Williams, Arthur Edward	O.A.S.
Sawdy	Overholt, Harry	
Sawridge	Mooney, J. S.	O.A.S.
Scotfield	Cobb, A. F.	
Seymour	Goodman, Mrs. Anna C.	
Shandro	Shandro, Wm.	
Sheerness	Douglass, Mrs. Annie Sarah	
Shepenge	Olinyk, Jacob	
Skaro	Figol, John	
Smoky Lake	Gawinchuk, N. W.	
Social Plains	McRae, David W.	
Spennymore	McMullin, Miss D. A.	
Spring Coulee	Greenwood, F.	O.A.S.
Stanger	MacEachern, Duncan A.	
Strathmore	Martin, J. H. M.	
Sturgeonville	Mathieu, A. W.	
Sundre	Toylot, Allan W.	
Sunndydale	Forrest, Miss I.	
Tawatinaw	Trottier, Mr.	
Taylorville	Sheen, M.	
Thelma	Delmas, Henry C.	O.A.S.
Thompson	Olson, Gabriel	
Three Rivers	Evans, Mrs. L. E.	
Throne	Hugo, Victor Harvey	
Tod Creek	Badot, Philip	O.A.S.
Turin	Arrowsmith, W. G.	
Two Hills	Flynn, W. B.	
Vanrena	McConnell, K. C.	O.A.S.
Vauxhall	Rounds, H. V.	
Vegreville	Wilson, Miss N.	
Villineuve	Rioux, J. A.	
Vilna	Southwell, Harold Irwin	
Vimy	Mormandeau, A. H.	
Wabasca	Gallagher, H.	
Warburg	Halverson, H.	
Warrensville	Warren, E. J.	
Waybrook	Barry, Jos. D.	
Weno	Ellis, Sam. Shepherd	
Westward Ho	Wonsmos, T.	
West Wingham	Newton, A.	
Wimmer	Bunyan, R. M.	
Winnington	Imes, Mrs. Ruth	
Woolchester	Armstrong, Miss M. C.	
Wostok	Plechosky, D.	

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued*

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Post Office	Appointee	
Aiyansh	Priestly, Mr.	O.A.S.
Aldergrove	Sipprell, Lloyd	
Alexis Creek	Lee, T. C.	
Aleza Lake	Lyle, Lorne	
Appledale	Kopecki, E.W.	O.A.S.
Ardley	Gatter, Geo.	
"	Summers, C. E.	
Aspen Grove	Angstadt, Wm	
"	Peter, Geo. D.	
Atlin	James, Mrs. Annie	
Barriere	MacKinnon, Stephen	O.A.S.
Beaton	Bishop, Arthur J.	O.A.S.
Beaver	Morris, Curtis D.	
Beaver Dam	Sonier, F. S.	
Betwick	Kershaw, Wm. J.	O.A.S.
Big Bar Creek	Bunnage, John W.	O.A.S.
Big Bay	McAfre, Geo.	
Birken	Taylor, William W.	
Black Pines	Bertram, E.	O.A.S.
Blubber Bay	McGuigan, E. J.	
Boulder Mill	O'Neill, J. J.	
Bowen Island	Richardson, Robt. H.	
"	Davies, W. J.	
Brackendale	Whitaker, Lt.-Col. L. J.	O.A.S.
Bradner	Sparling, A. M.	
Bridesville	Rusch, G. H.	
Brisco	Wolfeden, Archibald	
Briteola	Murray, Mrs. Violet	
Brookmere	Perrett, Henry	
"	McKay, Hugh	
Burrard Inlet	Stalker, J. D.	
Camp Lister	Chalmers, David	O.A.S.
Canal Flats	Grainger, Mrs. Emily F. Bown	
Carmarks	McMillan, Howard	
Cassidy	Hector, James C.	
Caulfield	Hodge, A. H.	O.A.S.
Centre Island	Newton, Stanley	
Chamadaska	Milne, Jas.	
Chileo	Kimball, J. F.	O.A.S.
Christina Lake	Brown, George	O.A.S.
Claxton	Clark, John A.	
Clinton	Lee, Archie	O.A.S.
Coal Creek	Leyland, Mrs. Alice	
Colleymount	Eastment, Arthur	
Copper Mountain	Meyer, A. F. H.	
Copper River	Skinner, Leslie Geo.	
Corbin	Smith, James	O.A.S.
Cordova Bay	McMartin, Mrs. Margaret	
Cortez Island	Beesley, Edmund	O.A.S.
County Line	Jackson, Wm.	
Cowichan Station	Frumento, David	O.A.S.
Craigellachie	Briggs, Mrs. Nellie	
Criss Creek	Winter, A. F.	O.A.S.
D'Arcy	Nickerson, C. B.	
Dennison Station	Austin, Jas.	
Dollarton	Everitt, Francis	
"	Heeney, Bernard A.	O.A.S.
Dome Creek	Stewart, J.	
Dot	Seal, Mrs. Ada R.	
East Burnaby (Sub Office)	Waltham, J. O.	
East Kelowna	Campbell, Cyril E.	O.A.S.
Endako	McGettigan, Philip J.	
Fern Ridge	Breeden, Chas. E. A.	
Fife	Wilkinson, J. F.	
Findlay Forks	McKinnon, Alan	
Flood	Calder, J. D.	O.A.S.
Foch	Schultz, H. G.	
Fort Fraser	White, Walter W.	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued*

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued*

Post Office	Appointee	
Fort St. James	Fraser, Wm. D	
Fort St. John	Barber, J. C	
Fraser Lake	Connelly, M. M	
Galena	Fraling, Miss M. H	
Gibson Heights	King, H	O.A.S.
Giscome	Brown, Alex. E	
Glyn	Murphy, Jos. W. R	O.A.S.
Grassy Plains	Mulville, Partrick	
Green Point Rapids	McKee, Thos. Little	
Grimmet	Haines, George A	O.A.S.
Halcyon Hot Spring	Scanlan, H. E	
Hanbury	Hurry, Peter	
Happy Valley	Hutchison, Stuart	O.A.S.
Harrison Hot Springs	Inkman, Carl	O.A.S.
Head Quarters	McIver, Chas. Wm	
Heffley Creek	Thornley, Fred	
Hemlock	Allen, Roy E	
Hillbank	Gibbons, C. T	
Hilliers Crossing	Stevens, Fred Wolfe	
Hillside	MacLeod, Murdock	
Hollyburn	Watt, John T	O.A.S.
Hupel	Taylor, L. M	
Jessica	Chase, W. H	
Jubilee Station	Wary, E	
Jura	Gibson, S. R	
Kakawis	Moser, Rev. Chas	
Kaleden	King, Mrs. Isabella	
Kildonan	McHardy, Gordon, S	
Kitimat Mission	Peat, Rev. S. S	
Koksilah	Storey, Mrs. Elizabeth	
Lac la Hache	Ogden, Isaac	
Langarra	Pitchford, J	
Lardo	McLachlan, J. D	
Lister	Chalmers, David	O.A.S.
Longworth	Read, Arthur E	
"	Jaeck, Wallace N	
Lozells	Campbell, Thos	O.A.S.
"	Devore, Hazel	
Lynn Creek	Thompson, Richard	
Magna Bay	Donald, John	
Makinson	Graham, Wm	
Malakwa	Gordon, Walter	O.A.S.
Marron Lake	Lush, Lawrence	
Matsqui	Baynes, Chas. M	
McLure	Jones, Richard	O.A.S.
"	Brown, Geo. M	
McMurdo	Weston, Robert E	O.A.S.
McMurphy	Bang, Henry	
Midway	Birch, Mrs. G	
Moha	Bishop, Fred	
Mount Olie	Gainer, Robert	
Myncaster	Porter, Andrew	
Myrtle Point	Raper, Jas	
Nahun	Biggin, Bernard	
Namu	Stewart, A. L	O.A.S.
Needles	Craft, Geo	
"	Leigh, Harry	
New Westminster (Sub Office)	Waltham, J. O	
North Vancouver (Sub Office No. 1)	Howe, Henry	
" (Sub Office No. 1)	Volk, Edgar	
Ocean Park	Pratt, F. D	
100 Mile House	Buse, W. M	
150 Mile House	Hackett, Robt. S	O.A.S.
Palling	Berg, John	
Paulson	Griswold, H. D	
Port Alice	Gill, W. H	
Port Edward	Dorman, J. G	
Porter Landing	Ravenal, Henry	

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued*

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Post Office	Appointee	
Port Kells	Nevill, Benjamin	
Pouce Coupe	Cottingham, L.W.	
Premier Mine	Irwin, George E.	
Raft River	Harby, W. G.	O.A.S.
Raush Valley	Bretthauer, Mrs. F.L.	
Read Island	Brockman, Wm. S.	
Red Lake	Welland, Thomas	
Rendezvous	Johncox, V.F.	
River Jordan	Bennett, Geo.	O.A.S.
"	Hunt, Frank	
Rock Bay	Mennie, Thos.	
Roe Lake	Renshaw, Mrs. C.	
Rolla	Atkinson, H. G.	
Royal Mills	Allen, Roy E.	
Ste. Marguerite Bay Mill	Savard, Raoul	
Sandwick	Cooper, Henry W.	
San Mates	Maltby, C. J.	
Seymour Arm	Daniels, W. N.	
Silver Valley	Degonzalez, S. L.	
Similhameen	Chamberlain, Milton C.	
Sluggetts	Wallace, W. O.	
Soda Creek	Grinder, Mrs. Clara	
Sointula	Ahola, Toivo	
Somenos	Underwood, J. R.	O.A.S.
South Port Mann	Lundgren, Chas. E.	
South Westminster	Endacott, H. W.	
Stave Falls	Paterson, J.	
Stellaco	Foote, Howard R.	
Stillwater	Caldicott, J. P.	O.A.S.
Strathnaver	Wade, J. A.	O.A.S.
Strawberry Hill	Hughes, H. S.	
Streaham	Rist, W.	
Swanson Bay	MacDonald, D. G.	
"	Hunter, R. G.	
Syringa Creek	Innes, U. F.	
Telegraph Creek	Elkington C. A.	
Three Forks	Boudier, G.	
Thrums	Johnson, C. W.	
Thurston Harbour	Pye, A. C.	
Tlell	Richardson, E. S.	O.A.S.
Tod Inlet	Tomlin, Edwin	
Trout Lake	Edwards, Mrs O.M.	
Tuppper Creek	Borden, Mrs. E. P.	
Unpper Sqaumish	Mawbey, A. R.	O.A.S.
Vanarsdol	Bevan, Silas W.	
Vancouver (Sub Office No. 12)	Lee, E. Snow	
" (Sub Office No. 15)	Jaynes, Walter A.	
" (Sub Office No. 17)	Spencer, C.	
" (Sub Office No. 22)	Teiffel, A. J.	
Vargas	Hovelaque, P. A.	
Vicosa	Mont, A.	
Victoria (Sub Office No. 5)	Newburn, Walter	
" (Sub Office No. 9)	Fuller, John E.	
" (Sub Office No. 19)	Hannan, H. G.	
" (Sub Office, Thoburn)	Johnston, Mrs. Marian	
View Hill	Mitchell, Emily	
"	Hutchison, Samuel	
Voght Valley	Stewart, D. J.	
Wallach	Roddis, Harry	
Wasa	King, R.	O.A.S.
"	Carlson, Frank	
Webster's Corners	Johnston, Thos. R.	
Westbank	Paynter, E. C.	O.A.S.
West Demars	Sutherland, Mrs. Emmie J.	
Whytecliff	Downey, Mrs. Florence M.	
Williams Lake	Fraser, J. D.	
Wilmer	Taylor, A.	
Wire Cache	Gillmor, G. W.	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued*

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

Post Office	Appointee	
Woodfibre	Macindoe, J.	
Woodpecker	Down, E. J.	O.A.S.
Wostok	Plechowsky, D.	
Yennadon	Wells, H. A.	O.A.S.

MANITOBA.

Abbeville	Halde, P. E.	
Allegra	Malnyk, William	
Altamont	Bishop, S. H.	
Aubigny	Marcoux, Thoedule	
Belcourt	Brown, Mrs. Annie	
Berens River	Valens, Philip	
Bield	McIntyre, A.	
Bins Carth	Willis, Jos. H.	
Birdtail	Heffren, J. W.	
Boggy Creek	Brovender, Samuel	
"	Rainville, A.	
Bonnie Doon	Johnston, W. K.	
Brookdale	Curtis, A. L.	
Butler Station	Bradley, S. H.	
Cameron	Hamilton, Sarah	
Carberry	Lee, Thomas	O.A.S.
Charleswood	Craig, Robt.	
Derry	Fiereller, A.	
De Wet	Reckseidlet, Henri	
Douglas Station	Bureau, J. F. N.	
Dropmore	Lewis, E. T.	
Ebor	Slater, F.	
Elm Creek	Wilson, H.	
Fairfax	Banting, S. E.	
Gardenton	Kosowan, Nicholas G.	
Garson Quarry	Pearce, Harry	
Genthon	Dufault, Eugene	
Gilbert Plains	Peckham, Wm. Robt. B.	
Glenella	Neville, John	O.A.S.
Glenhope	Koroscil, Mrs. P.	
Goulbourne	Sandison, W. J.	O.A.S.
Greenway	Vickers, Mrs. Mary	
Gregg	Eagan, Mrs. J. M.	
Grunthal	Hiebert, Jacob H.	
Halicz	Zapoogan, Wm.	
Hallboro	Rosger, F. H.	
Harrowby	Walker, R. O.	
Harte Station	Harrey, W.	
Haskett	Dych, John I.	
"	Letkeman, J. J.	
Hecla	Tomasson, C. H.	
Herb Lake	Forrest, Mrs. Thomas	
Hillside Beach	Roberts, J. C.	
Holmfield	Spencer, Ed. I.	
Horndean	Rempel, A. A.	
Howardville	Hokanson, Mrs. Freda	
Hyndman	McFarland, Alfred	
Kane	Fitz-Henry, W.	
Kenton	Vance, Mrs. Ida	
Kildonan West	Muir, Hiram R.	
Killarney	Bate, Aguila E.	
Kirhness	Stannis, James	
Kulish	Chomniak, John	
LaRochelle	Catellier, Mrs. A.	
Lena	Swanson, H. F.	
Mafeking	Burnes, Laura K.	
Mafeking	Campbell, Harry	
Maleb	Dziadak, Nattie	

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued*

MANITOBA—*Concluded*

Post Office	Appointee	
Malonton	Mularchuk, W.	
Matlock	McPherson, Hugh A.	
McConnell	Anderson, L. P.	O.A.S.
McMunn	Kedyk, Alex.	
McTavish	Gorby, John D.	
Miami	Paterson, Mrs. E.	
Mink Creek	Bihum, Harry	
Morris	Wilton, Stirling S.	O.A.S.
Mowbray	Johnstone, J. W.	
Muir	McKenzie, D. H.	O.A.S.
Niverville	Doerksen, Jacob	
Oak Hammock	Johnson, C. W.	
Oak Point	Clegg, A. B.	
Oakview	Eiriksson, Oliver	
"	Gislason, A.	
Oberon	Radcliff, F. D.	O.A.S.
Osborne	Carswell, Robt	
Pebble Beach	Eiriksson, Oliver H.	
Peguis	Blatherwick, Rev. J.	
Pigeon Lake	Robideaux, Mrs. Lucie	
Pquitona	May, A. E.	
Point du Bois	Crease, Frederick	
Pope	Allan, John	O.A.S.
Regent	McClue, Mrs. E. A.	
Rembrandt	Lander, Morrice	
Richer	Sabot, Pierre	
Ridgeville	Seward, Geo.	
Riverville	Doerksen, N.	
Roblin	Kines, Alvin Thos.	O.A.S.
Rosenfield	Buhr, H. C.	
St. Alphonse	Almey, Theophile	
Ste. Amelie	Lamoureux, E.	
St. Joseph	Deneault, Hector	
Scarth	Hall, W. M.	
"	Dana, Joseph	
Scotland Farm	Campbell, Geo.	O.A.S.
Seech	Dunec, Wasyl	
Shortdale	Cooper, G. A.	
Siglunes	Johnson, John	
Silver Plains	Pelland, J.	
Silverton Station	Hainstack, J. H.	
"	Maber, R. H.	
Sinclaire Station	Milton, J. S.	O.A.S.
Sky Lake	Myrglod, Alex.	
Solsgirth	McLeod, Alec.	O.A.S.
Steeprock	Tiemroth, Otto	O.A.S.
Steinback	Barkman, C. F.	
Stephenfield	Clement, G. R.	
Tenby	Wallace, B.	O.A.S.
Terence	Palmer, A. C.	
Thalberg	Pratt, Ernest A.	
"	Klann, Fred H.	
Thicket	Miller, E. D.	O.A.S.
"	Riddock, Thomas	
Trecsbank	Peters, E. H.	
Tyndall	Nelson, Gustave	
Ukraina	Shaker, John	
Valpog	Miron, Napoleon	
Victoria Beach	Paulson, James	
Whitewater	Fraser, Kenneth	
Willard	Riley, E. J.	O.A.S.
Willen	Sterling, R. G.	
Winnipeg (Sub Office No. 6)	Wilder, Jos.	O.A.S.
" (Sub Office No. 18)	Roberts, Arthur John	
" (Sub Office, Dickens)	Whidden, Chas. G.	
Wisla	Kwiathouzki, Frank	

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued*

NEW BRUNSWICK

Post Office	Appointee	
Acadie Siding	Rushton, Mrs. Sarah	
Albertine	Pelletier, George	
Anfield	Ashworth, Guy	
Ash Point	Breen, Mortimer	
Babineau	Allain, John S.	
Bar de Cocagne	Melanson, Donat S.	
Bayfield	Milton, Zora	
Bayside	Williston, N.J.	
Birch Siding	Warren, Mrs. Nina F.	
Bloomfield Station	Saunders, Emery V.	
Blue Bell	Hansen, Mrs. Soren I.	
Bryant's Corner	Fraser, David W.	
Bucklay	Buckley, J. W.	
Burnsville	Branch, Angus J. S.	
Butternut Ridge	Thorne, Brewer W.	O.A.S.
Calhoun	Warren, J. E.	
Cap Lumiere	Babineau, Daniel	
Central Blissville	Smith, Winslow A.	
Central Millstream	Keith, Stanley W.	
Charlo Station	Charlmes, George A.	
Claire Fontaine	Stewart, Duncan	
Clarks Corners	Chase, Mrs. Cecila A.	
Clarkville	Nevers, J. W.	
Derby Junction	Wilson, Mrs. Margaret	
Devereaux	Godin, Emery	
Elmhurst	Peters, Mrs. Eliza	
Francoeur	Francoeur, Mrs. Olive	
Gallant Settlement	Gallant, Mrs. Marguerite	
"	Boleyn, John	
Garnet	Stewart, Mrs. Margaret	
Germantown	Milton, Harry C.	
Gondola Point	Saunders, Isaac P.	O.A.S.
Goodwin Mills	Slater, Laughlin	
Hammond River	Dodge, H. B.	
Harvey Bank	Bishop, Joseph	
Hawkshaw	Carson, Mrs. Louisa	
Holmesville	Broad, David	
Ida	Keith, Judson	
Juniper	Flemimng, Hugh J.	
Kent Boom	LeBlanc, Basil F.	
Kerrville	Campbell, Chas.	
Kilburn	Gaskin, Beecham T.	
Lake Edward	Howlett, Wm.	
Leech	LeClair, Mrs. Adelaide	
Legerville	Melanson, Mrs. Melonic	
L'Etang	Leavitt, David	
Little Beach	Brown, Mrs. Mary	
Long Point	Bates, James A.	
Lonsdale	Whelan, Wm.	
"	Tabor, Mrs. Edith E.	
Lutes Mountain	Trites, Moses L.	
Main River	Roach, John	
Marchbank	Adair, Esley	
Martins	Martin, Robert	
McKinnon's Hill	Targett, Alexander	
Moncton (Sub Office No. 2)	Pippey, Wm. John	
" (Sub Office No. 4)	Fillmore, F. C.	
" (Sub Office, T. Eaton Co)	Grainger, Alfred H.	
Moore's Mills	Dickenson, Tracer	O.A.S.
Moose Mountain	Dooley, Mrs. Ellen	
Nash Waaksis	Johnston, Lloyd	O.A.S.
Newmarket	McDade, Mrs. Nellie	
New Mills	MacMillan, R. E.	
New Scotland	Randall, Borden	
Oromocto	Burnett, Alex.	
Parker's Ridge	Smith, Jessie C.	
Parkindale	Parkin, Sanford	
Peters	Peters, B. F.	

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued*

NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded*

Post Office	Appointee	
Peters	Marcotte, Adelard	
Pine Glen	Munro, Albert E.	
Pleasant Point	Russell, Mrs. J. Thos.	
Pointe de Bute	Snowdon, Fred. C.	
Pointe La Nim	Nolan, John I.	
Pre d'en haut	Belliveau, P. D.	
Public Landing	Holman, Louis L.	
Quarryville	Astle, James	
Red Bank	Sullivan, Wm. M.	
Red Head	Gibson, Alice	
"	Anthony, W. O.	
River Bank	Broker, Mrs. Edith M.	
River Charlo	Fraser, W. A.	O.A.S.
Rocky Gulch	Davidson, C. M. C.	
"	Harquail, E. B.	O.A.S.
Rowena	Boone, Henry	
St. John North (Sub Office)	Quinn, Jos. T.	
St. Sosime	Gauvin. Mrs. Albina	
Scribner	Erb, Warnie	
Sea dog Cove	Hughes, Mrs. Helen G.	
Shediac River	Gallant, Jude F.	
Shinimecas Bridge	Burns, A. J.	
Sisson Ridge	Yeomans, Mrs. A. D.	
South Branch (Kennebecasis)	McQuinn, Mrs. Georgia	
South Nelson	McKay, Jas.	
Springfield	Sommerville, George H.	
Steeves Settlement	Steeves, Chas. A.	
The Willows	McGrath, Mrs. Minnie	
Titusville	Ray, Mrs. Hannah E.	
Union Mills	McCarroll, John T.	
Upper Brighton	Rideout, Mrs. Carey	
Upper Caraquet	Godin, Chas. C.	O.A.S.
Upper Nelson	Russell, Suzannah	
Upper Ste. Rose	Gagnon, Winnifred	
Upper St. Simon	Lanteinge, Laurent	
Victoria	Giggie, Zenon F.	
Village St. Jean	Thebeau, Pascal	
Waterford	Carr, Waldo	
Weaver	MacInnes, A. G.	O.A.S.
Wellfield Settlement	Glynn, Martin J.	
Westcock	Amos, Thos.	
Windsor	Hatfield, Mrs. Flora J.	
Wine River	Holland, John T.	

NOVA SCOTIA.

Albert Bridge	McGuish, John N.	
Amherst (Sub Office No. 1)	Huestis, Fred Warren	
" (Sub Office No. 1)	Hastings, Joshua Alex	
" (Sub Office No. 2)	Delahunt, Chas.	
Amirault Hill	Amirault, E. J.	
Annandale	Carroll, Archibald	
Antigonish Harbour	MacDonald, Mrs. Margaret	
Arcadia	Hatfield, F. A. W.	
Ardness	McDonald, Mrs. Rebecca	
Argyle Head	Bell, Jas. Walter	
Argyle Sound	Goodwin, Alice C.	
Arisaig	Lawrence, R. J.	
Ashby (Sub Office)	McKinnon, Mrs. Sarah	
Athol	Archibald, Carrie, E.	
"	Lawrence, R. J.	
Barney's River	MacKenzie, A. W.	
Barry's Corners	Barry, Mrs. Alice	
Bayfield	Strople, E. H.	
Bear River East	McRae, Richard	

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued*

NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Post Office	Appointee	
Big Pond	Morrison, Allan	
Big Port L'Hebert	Penney, Churchill	
Birch Grove	McDonald, Coll	
Birch Plain	McQueen, K	
Bloomington	Morse, Mrs. Annie	
Blue Rock	Mason, Geo. J	
Blue's Mill	Blue, Mrs, Mary S	
Boutilier's Point	Dauphin, Oliver	
Broadcove Chapel	McLellan, Hugh L	
Brookfield	Johnson, Charles E	
Bucklaw	Nicholson, John	
Caledonia	McAdam, Mrs. M. E	
Campbelldale	Campbell, Angus	
Cape Augnet	Briand, Wilfred	
Cape Sable Island, South Side	Nickerson, Ernest	
Cap la Ronde	Mauger, Thos	
Central North River	Upham, John W	
Chester	Butler, Frederick E	O.A.S.
Cheticamp	Leblanc, Pierre P	O.A.S.
Cloverville	Thompson, Jas	
Croton	Armstrong, Vinton L	
Deep Cove	Thomas, Daniel	
Dominion No. 4	Chaisson, Adelard	
Dover West	Hubley, Norman	
Dunvegan	McLeod, Donald J	
East Breton	Crosby, George S	
East Mines Station	Lightbody, Arthur	
East New Annan	Peel, Mrs. Mary	
East Quinan	Muise, Peter L	
East River Sheet Harbour	Bezanson, Nathan	
East Side of Ragged Island	Matthews, Mrs. Savena	
Ecum Secum Bridge	Kerr, Mrs. Katherine	
Elmsvale	Reid, John W	
Eskason Chapel	Morris, Mary A	
Essex	McDonald, Mrs. Margaret	
Evanston	Cogswell, Edward	
Feltz South	Zellars, Charles H	
Ferguson's Lake	Ferguson, Roderick	
Fourchud	Hooper, Mrs. Blanche	
Fox Island Main	Reynold, G. F	
French Road	McDonald, Mrs. Mary	
Garland	Payne, Mrs. Margaret	
Georgeville	Macdonald, Mrs. Catherine	
Gillisdale	Gillis, Mrs. Margaret	
Glace Bay	McDougall, Daniel	O.A.S.
Glengarry Station	Graham, John W	
Goff's	McMichael, Mrs. Elsie A	
Goldenville	Cameron, Laura	
Crafton	Lawson, Christine McL	
Greens Brook	Green, Thomas	
Halifax (Sub Office No. 5)	O'Brien, John Edward	
Harbourview	McMillan, Dan. J	
Hartville	Wheaton, Etta J	
Harvard Lakes	Hannigan, George J	
Havelock	Doucett, Charles E	
Havre Boucher	McDonald, J	
Hawker	McPhee, S	
Hillside, Boulardarie	McLeod, Murdock	
Hunter's Lodge	Acker, William	
Hunter's Mountain	Hunter, W. A	
Hunt's Point	Frellick, Harold E	
Hyannas	McDonald, Laughlin D	
Indian Point	Eisnor, John W	
Ironville	McDonald, Mrs. Rebecca	
Isaac's Harbour	Griffon, James A	
Kingross	Ross, Wm. A	O.A.S
"	McKenzie, R. Y	

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued*

NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Post Office	Appointee	
Kings Head	McDonald, Mrs. Eliza	
Kuinsae	Nelson, William	
Lake Jolly	Wright, Warren S	
Lake LaRose	Rice, T. Reginald	
Lily	Stonehouse, Ernest E	
Little Tancook	Levi, Mrs. Caroline	
Lock Ban	Kennedy, Daniel M	
Long Point	Bates, James A	
Lonsdale	Whelan, Wm	
Louis Head	Dash, Wm. C	
Lower Concession	Comeau, Innocent	
Lower Hillsdale	McMaster, Angus	
Lower New Cornwall	Spidle, Thos. A	
Lynch River	McDonald, Alex	
Malaga Gold Mines	Taul, Mrs. Jane	
Marble Mountain	McKinnon, A. P. W	O.A.S.
Margaree Forks	Macdougall, Jessie	
Marshy Hope	Dewar, J. W	
McGray	Brannen, W. F	O.A.S.
Meagher's Grant	Greenough, Jos	
Middle Musquodoboit	Snow, Edmund D. T	
Middle River	Grant, Mrs. Annie Jane	
Middleton	Stewart, James D	
Midville Branch	Snyder, Jos. P	
Miramichi	McDonald, Elizabeth	
Morden	Bennett, Walter	
Morganville	Berry, Reginald D	O.A.S.
Mosherville	Anthony, Benjamin	
Mount Uniacke	Blais, Harry B	
Newburn	Oickle, Cornelius	
New Chester	Bezanson, John D	
New Grafton	Cushing, C. M., Jr	
New Victoria	McLeod, J. A	
Nine Mile River	Colburn, Mrs. Jessie	
North West Harbour	Perry, Mrs. Susan A	
Orangedale	Cameron, Laura	
Pennant	Tough, John T	
Pine Tree	Weir, W	
Piper Glen	Stewart, D	
Piper's Cove	McMullin, Mrs. Annie	
Pleasant Bay	McLean, Mrs. Abigail	
Pomquet Station	Benoit, Joseph	
Port Dufferin West	Hartling, Ansell J	
Port Richmond	Murray, Mrs. Annabell	
Quinan	Doucette, Joseph	
Rear Big Pond	McKinnon, John J	
Rear of East Bay	Currie, Alexander	
Rhodes Corner	Wile, Mrs. Agnes	
Richfield	Gavel, Wm. Weed	
Riverdale	Sabine, J	
River Philip	Carter, H. J	
Roberta	Ross, Rupert L	O.A.S.
St. Margaret Village	MacNeil, James E	
St. Mary's River	Lawson, E. L	O.A.S.
St. Paul's Island	McLeod, A. I	
Salt Spring	McKay, A. H	
Seatarie Island	Phillips, W	
Seal Harbour	Crooks, Bayfield	
Shelburne	Robertson, Lewis V	O.A.S.
Sherwood	Levy, Edward	
Somerset	Berteaux, Ernest C	
South Gut of St. Ann's	Morrison, Mrs. Katie A	
South Ohio	Cook, Gordon L	
Stirling Brook	Cox, Susan O	
Sugar Loaf	MacDonald, Hattie	
Sutherland's River	Sutherland, J. J	
Terre Noire	Chiasson, Arsenne J	

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued*

NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

Post Office	Appointee	
Three Fathom Harbour	Leslie, Nathan H	
Tusket	Lent, T. K	
Upper Bass River	Starritt, W. F	
Upper Big Tracadie	Reddick John B	
Upper Burlington	Wolfe, John W	
Upper New Cornwall	Naas, Henry	
Upper North River	Tattrie, William H	
Upper Ohio	Bower, Manus M	
Victoria Vale	Fales, L. R	O.A.S.
Wadden Cove	Wadden, Geo. C	
Wards Brook	Tibbitts, T. H	
Waterford	Carr, Wardo	
Waterside	McKenzie, J	
Waterville	Wilson, Norman A	
West Berlin	Darrow, Wm	
West Chezzetcook	Murphy, Rose	
West Middle Sable	Moody, P. Daniel	
West Port Clyde	Greenwood, Stanford	
Whiteburn Mines	McBride, P	
Whitney Pier	McEachern, Joseph	
Yarmouth South	Horner, A. W., Jr	

ONTARIO

Actinolite	Lowery, J	
Adelard	Forsey, G. C	
Ahmic Lake	Shave, Simon	
Alcona	Johnson, J. R	
Alfred Station	Lortie, E. Chas	
Allanburg	Easton, Joseph F. B	
Allan Park	Code, Ed. B	
Ancaster	Armes, Albert S	
Apsley	Glegg, Emma	
Arkell	Watson, Barrett	
Armstrong Station	Milway, Mrs. T	
"	Mundell, Harry	
Aroostook Junction	McIver, Louis P	
Ash	Clark, Mrs. E	
Ashton Station	Drummond, Edward	
Baird	Williamson, Mrs. P	
Balsam	Sherwin, John Richard Dawson	
Barnhart	West, Arthur	
Barry's Bay	Billing, B	O.A.S.
Bath	Collupy, Chas. B	O.A.S.
Bear Island	Fraser, R. G	
Bears Pass	Blow, P. A	
Beaumaris	Nicholson, A	
Belhaven	Stevenson, James E	
Belle River	Taylor, E. H	O.A.S.
Belmore	Herd, Geo. W	
Bergland	England, Oscar	
Bethnal	Greer, J. T	
Bewdley	Sidney, Jas	
Big Lake	Thompson, T. W	
Bigwin Island	McKee, John W	
Bigwood	Chamberlin, J. E	
Bissett Creek	Tooley, W. G	
Black Hawk	Whalen, Wm. J	
Bloomington	Morse, Mrs. Annie	
Bolger Bridge	Frederburg, Ford W	O.A.S
Bonnechere	Konapatskie, Martin	
Brethour	Wiles, John F	
Bridgeburg	Tipler, Ernest	O.A.S
Britannia Bay	Nesbitt, W. F	
Bronson	Cameron, James M	

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued*

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Post Office	Appointee	
Brougham	McMaster, Mrs. Margaret	
Brule Lake Station	Warner, Charles E.	
Budd Mills	Reckzin, August	
Burris	Peart, S. R.	
Campbellton	Percival, Geo.	O.A.S.
Camp Borden	Tincknell, Fred	O.A.S.
"	Joy, Douglas G.	O.A.S.
Canfield	Glasby, John A.	
Canning	Smillie, Gordon W.	
Canonto	Davis, Chas.	O.A.S.
Cape Croker	Keeshig, Willis	O.A.S.
Cargill	Grice, Harvey	
Carleton Place	Hooper, W. H.	O.A.S.
Cedar Croft	Stockdale, Thos. N.	
Cedarville	Shier, Chas. Ed.	
Chandos	Johnston, Willis	
Chantler	Irwin, Leonard	
Charlton Station	Miller, W. H.	
Cheney Station	Blondin, Philias	
Claremont	Scott, D. A.	
Clarkson	Hare, Harold U.	
Clear Creek	Franklin, Walter J.	O.A.S.
Cloyne	Wheeler, Stanley A.	
Coe Hill	Clark, Geo. P.	O.A.S.
Collin's Bay	Frink, J. W.	
Comber	Beattie, Thomas	
Cooksville	Rutledge, G. C. T.	
Corbeil	Souliere, Eugene	
"	Rochon, A. R.	O.A.S.
Corinth	Fewster, Wm. J.	
Croton	Armstrong, V. L.	
Crow Lake	Dedore, Delorme	
Currie's Crossing	Smith, Mrs. Henrietta R.	
Curve Lakea	Whetung, D. E.	
Delta Station	Palmer, Henry A.	
Deseronto	Fairbairn, James	
Detlor	Conlin, H. F.	
Devonshire	Cooper, E. Geo.	
Drew Station	Shannon, Hugh H.	
Dunbarton	Papineau, Ed.	
Earlton	Davie, James A.	O.A.S.
East Hungerford	McDonald, Noble	
Easton's Corners	McDonald, Mrs. C. O.	
Eauclaire	Richardson, Sam	O.A.S.
"	Ryan, J. E.	
Eberts	Clapp, A. W.	
Eden Mills	Vance, William	
Eldorado	Doughty, Chas.	
Elphin	McLaren, Peter	
English	Glaser, W.	
Eriau	Harris, Clarence F.	
"	Addinhall, Wilfred	
Etobicoke	Lockhart, D.	
Ettrich	Kennedy, Robert	
Everton	Awrey, E. M.	
Farrington	McKelvie, Walter	
Fauguier	Daigle, J. A.	
Fernleigh	Martin, Ervin	
Ferris	Mooney, G.	
Field	Lafond, Arthur	
Finmark	Selander, Ernest G.	
Flanders	Green, H. H.	
Franklin	Blake, Frank	
Genier	Genier, J. F.	
Georgina Island	Big Canoe, Albert	
Germania	Conke, Mrs. Mary	
Gilford	Badjer, Gordon	
Glenannan	Dunkin, Thos. C.	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued*

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Post Office	Appointee	
Glenarm	Sinclair, Dougald, N	
Glen Buell	Percival, G. W	
Glen Morris	McNaught, Wm. J	
"	Anderson, Jasper B	
Golden Valley	Cameron, M. H	
Goudreau	Winmill, H	O.A.S.
Grant	Dobanko, M	
Grassie	Polkinghorne, Geo. E	
Greenwood	Harvey, Robert E	
Gregoire's Mill	Guevremont, Pierre	
Gregory	Primau, Wm. A	
Haley Station	Crozier, Jas	
Hamilton (Sub-Office No. 3)	McBride, Clarence R	
Harlowe	Wood, Fred A	
Harold	Cotton, David	
Harris Hill	Hastings, Wm	
Haultain	McCauley, Mrs. E. E. P	
Havelock	Mathison, .H T	O.A.S.
Hay	Mackenzie, Chas. S	
Head Lake	Bailey, J. W	
Highland Grove	Landry, E. F	O.A.S.
Hilliardton	Tice, Heber	
Hilton	Kilbank, Roy E	
Housey's Rapids	Hill, Henry	
Humber Bay	Brown, G. S	
Hunta	Shier, Charles G	
Hyners	Sutherland, W. J	
Ice Lake	Burch, George	
"	Melson, Robert	
Indian River	Soanes, Mack	
Iroquois Falls	Burd, Ira L	O.A.S.
Jamot	Courchene, Felix	
"	Boisbenue, Adolphe	
Jellicoe	Lamontagne, Peter	
Jocho River	Lloyd, H. T	
Jock Vale	Berrigan, Wm. J	
Jordan	Snure, E. C	
Joyceville	Milne, Chas.	
Kapuskasing	Husband, Andrew	
Kendal	Underwood, Chas	
Kenmore	Conn, J. H	
"	Lemoine, James	O.A.S.
Kettleby	Williams, E. S	O.A.S.
Khartum	Marcella, Jos	
Kippen	Brownlee, Robert	
Kippewa	Delisle, J:s	
Kirkland Lake	Carr, Thomas P	O.A.S.
Kitigan	Drolet, J. B	
Kowkash	McIntosh, D. T	
Laforest	Yuill, A	
Lavender	Davidson, Leslie	
Lawrence Station	Biddle, Elgin	
Leamington	Gidley, Major Wm. G	O.A.S.
Lee Valley	Patterson, Clifford	
Limehouse	Johnson, R. W	
Linwood	Ament, Arthur	O.A.S.
Lombardy	Dooher, D. E	
London (Sub Office No. 8)	Coulthart, James	O.A.S.
" " "	Beam, W. S	
Lonesome Butte	Day, Albert H	
Long Bay	Prior, Chas	
Longwood	Brown, Wm. Jas	
Loring	Forsyth, Edmund	
Louise	Crawford, Hugh	
Mackey's Station	Kennegiesser, P	
Manchester	Grosier, W. F	
Mandeville	Kuhni, Fred	
Maple Island	Johnston, O	

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued*

ONTARIO—*Continued*

Post Office	Appointee	
Mardkale	Plewes, W. J.	O.A.S.
Marlbank	York, Jesse F.	O.A.S.
Marter	Byerlay, Andrew T.	
Marvelville	Stewart, Wm.	
Massey Bay	Bouchey, A. C.	
Mattajami Heights	Hubert, Allen R.	
Maynooth Station	Perry, John	
McDonalds Corners	Ferguson, John A.	
McDougall	Clemow, J. A.	
McGregor	Beuglet, Eugene Henry	
Melancthon	O'Neill, Charles	
Myersburg	Runciman, Mrs. Sarah	
Mid-Lothian	Hewett, William	
Milberta	Taylor, Thos. C.	
Mill Grove	Foster, Wallace	
Minnicoganashene	Malcolmson, A. H.	
Minnitaki	Bennett, A. H.	
Monteith	Critchley, Hugh	O.A.S.
Moose Hill	Hamilton, J. A.	
Morrisville	Nicaniwina, Albert	
Mossley	Coleman, Alex. D.	
Mount Forest	Smith, Mabel C.	
Mount Hope	Murphy, Robert	
Mount St. Patrick	Kelly, Mrs. E.	
Mowat Island	Pratt, E. S.	
Mull	Aitken, Harold Ponsford	
Muncey	Brodie, H. B.	
Nanticoke	Jackson, John F.	
Naughton	Marier, Ant.	
New Canaan	Robinson, M. H.	
New Carlow	Edwards, Richard	
Nobel	Cumming, A. P.	
Nobleton	Pringle, Harold S.	
Norembega	Lavoie, Louis	
North Port	Sanderson, J. N.	
Nottawa	Brock, Mrs. Sophia	
Oramore	Jeffrey, Mrs. Ruth	
Orient Bay	Reavie, Daniel	O.A.S.
Ormond	Campbell, D.	
Oso Station	Fair, George F.	
Ospringe	Gordon, Robt. Lindsay	
Ottawa (Sub Office No. 4)	Stevenson, S. J.	
" (Sub Office No. 5)	Boivin, V.	
" (Sub Office No. 20)	Beattie, Jas.	
" (Sub Office, Bank Street South)	Snolkin, Jacob N.	
" (Sub office, Le Breton Flats)	Nolan, P. J.	
" West	Percival, J. B.	
Otter Lake Station	Powell, D. C.	
Ouimet	Gilbey, Arthur	
Overbrook	Sedvall, J.	O.A.S.
Oxenden	McKinnon, Robt. H.	O.A.S.
"	Crysler, Stella L.	
Oxford Centre	Armstrong, D. C.	
Painswick	Carr, Ed.	
Palerno	Wood, George Stanley	
Paris Station	Hilborn, Fraser L.	O.A.S.
Parkersville	Forsyth, John Thos.	
Park Head	Spencer, Amelia M.	
Parry Harbour	Ansley, Miss A. M.	
Peninsula	Coveney, Chas. A.	
Perrault	Lamarche, Geo., Jr.	
Perry Station	Maines, James	
Phepston	Shanchan, Gerald P.	
Pleasant Point	Morgan, R. L.	
Procupine	Nicolson, John	O.A.S.
Port Burwell	Cartwright, Gordon L.	
Port Coldwell	McKenna, E. J.	O.A.S.

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued*

ONTARIO—*Continued*

Post Office	Appointee	
Port Macdiarmid	Bell, T. J.	
Portsmouth	Granger, George	O.A.S.
Ravenswood	Kersey, Robt. J.	
River Valley	Ladouceur, Mrs. Joseph	
Riverview	Shaw, Wm.	
Rockliffe Annex	Aubin, Adrien	
Rockfort	Lappin, Alice	
Rockwynn	Shortill, Robert Lloyd	O.A.S.
Rosedale	Suggitt, Mrs. Elizabeth A.	
Rosseau	Foote, Geo. Ed.	O.A.S.
Rosslyn Village	Brown, John	O.A.S.
Ruby	George, J. D.	
Russeldale	Grant, G. W.	O.A.S.
Rutter	Millette, Mrs. M. L.	
St. Albert	Lavergne, Oscar	
St. Anthony Mine	Mousseau, John	
St. Paul's Station	Houck, Frank P.	
Sault St. Marie (Sub Office No. 2)	Kenny, Noble James	
" (Sub Office No. 3)	Dent, Fred. S.	
Scarborough	Howson, Sam	O.A.S.
Scudder	Cree, Mrs. Florence, Sr.	
Scugog	Joblin, John	
Searchmont	Thorp, Chas.	
Sesikinika Lake	Wastergaard, M. L.	
Seven Falls	Honsberger, James Richard	
Shebeshekong	Hamilton, Mrs. C. R.	
Shining Tree	Cousineau, Thos.	
Silverdale Station	Blain, E. C.	
Silver Hill	Roney, Wm. M.	
Silver Mountain	Walker, George	
Silver Water	Graham, J. B.	
Simcoe Island	Todd, Mrs. Maggie M.	
Sioux Lookout	Painter, Samuel	
Skerryvore	Kerr, Mrs. Mazie W.	
Spring Bay	Hartley, Russell J.	
Stackpool	Lindsay, Manly	O.A.S.
Staffa	O'Brien, Frank	
Stanleyville	Byrne, L.	
Starkville	Stark, Mrs. Ida B.	
Stokes Bay	McDonald, Charles	
Streetsville	Stoley, H. F.	O.A.S.
Sudbury	Whitehead, Herbert	
Summerstown	McCosham, J. A.	
Sutton Bay	Johnston, Wm.	
Talbot ville Royal	Pickering, John H.	
Timagmi	Guppy, W. H.	O.A.S.
Tionaga	Herron, E. B.	
Tomiko	Switzer, H. R.	
"	McDougall, W. C.	
Toronto (Sub Office No. 2	Slichter, Edmund	
" (Sub Office No. 5),	Daines, Arthur	O.A.S.
" (Sub Office No. 14)	Strachan, Jessie	
" (Sub Office No. 24)	Reilly, Mrs. Nellie F.	
" (Sub Office No. 29)	LePan, Arthur D.	
" (Sub Office No. 30.)	Parish, John G.	
" North (Sub Office No. 37)	Palmer, Joseph Chas.	
" (Sub Office No. 46)	Hooper, Samuel Thos.	
" (Sub Office No. 55)	Mould, Chas.	
" (Sub Office No. 63)	Hodnett, H. C.	O.A.S.
" (Sub Office No. 63)	Elliott, Geo. Jas.	
" (Sub Office No. 64)	Dalgleish, Otto L.	O.A.S.
" (Sub Office No. 68)	Legate, Robert J.	
" (Sub Office No. 71)	Seabrook, John	
" (Sub Office No. 74)	Davis, John Lester	
" (Sub Office No. 104)	Temperton, C. R.	
" (Sub Office No. 104)	Bradley, Joseph	
" (Sub Office No. 108)	Gollop, Robt. E.	

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued*

ONTARIO—*Concluded*

Post Office	Appointee	
Toronto (Sub Office No. 118)	Canning, C. G	
" (Sub Office No. 140)	Maidens, Robt	
" (Sub Office, Coleman)	Foxall, Frederick W	
" (Sub Office, East Broadview Ave	Barker, Robert	
" (Sub Office, East Broadview Ave.)	Marshall, Wm. Alfred	
" (Sub Office, Lee Ave.)	Williamson, R	
Trowbridge	Hamilton, Edward	
Tullis	Smith, J. F	
Tyrone	Byam, F. L	O.A.S.
Walker's	McCallum, Stewart	
Wallenstein	Snider, N. B	
Walpole Island	Brigham, S. A	
Warren	Roy, Hector E	
Wasach	Connor, T. H	
Waubamick	Deir, D. M	
West Montrose	Marriott, Chas. E	
Westwood	Sargent, E. W	
Wharncliffe	Palmer, Cecil J	O.A.S.
White	Smith, Jas	
Whitehall	Brownhill, E. C	
Whitestone	Ruttan, John A	O.A.S.
Wilberforce	Marshall, Thomas C	O.A.S.
Wilfried	Newsome, Mrs. Mary E	
Williamsford	Cumming, Mrs. Isabella	
Windermere	Aitken, Wm	
Windsor (Sub Office No. 1)	Lanspeary, C	
" (Sub Office No. 2)	Pentz, Frank W	
Wooler	Scott, L. E	O.A.S.
Wroxeter	Waller, Harry	O.A.S.
Wyecombe	Smith, Arthur	
Valentia	Spence, Donald R	
Vermilion Bay	Hultman, J. A	
Vernon	Campbell, J. D	O.A.S.
Vimy Ridge	Miles, Frederick	

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Bristol	Sinnott, Patriek R	
Cherry Valley	McEachern, James E	
East Baltic	McAuley, Joseph	O.A.S.
Elmira	Mellick, Wm. L	
French River	Sharp, Mrs. A. M	
Kinrose	Barrett, Alex	O.A.S.
Launching place	McPherson, George P	
Murray Harbour	McKay, Albert	
Newport	Delorie, Eugene J	
Oyster Bed Bridge	Cudmore, E. M	
Port Borden	Strang, Brenton A	
Port Hill	Williams, H. W Beecher	
Princetown	Woodside, John Clark	O.A.S.
Tracadie Cross	McDonald, J. A	
Tyne Valley	Nisbit, Thomas	

QUEBEC

Adamsville	Pilon, J. W	
Albertville	Potvin, J. W	
Allumette Island	McGuire, Fannie	
Ange Gardien de Rouville	Casgrain, Pierre	
Angers	Smith, Mrs. E	

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued*

QUEBEC—*Continued*

Post Office	Appointee	
Armstrong	Charest, J. A. R	
Arpin	Nadeau, George	
Asbestos	Church, Ellen A	
Aubrey	Bergevin, Jos	
Audet	Audet, Arcadius	
Baie des Bacons	Bouchard, Louis	
Baie des Cèdres	Taylor, D. F	
Baie St. Nicolas	Bouchard, Léandre	
Bas du Sault	Bélanger, J. O	
Bassin du Lièvre	Racicot, Palma	
Batiscan	St. Cyr, Olivier	
Beaupré	Lachance, E	
Bécancour	Dubé, Mrs. V. R	
Bedford	Demers, Adrienne	
Bellavance	Pouilot, Mrs. Elmire S	
Bergerville	Therrien, J. Berthelemi	
Blondin	Brunelle, E. B	
Boileau	Béland, J. A	
Bord à Plouffe	Brosseau, Jos	
Bousquet	Villeneuve, Emma	
Boutet	Boutet, Mrs. Elzire	
Breault Mill	Breault, Jos	
Bristol	Grant, A. R	
Bristol Ridge	Lucas, John	
Broch à Manon	Shehan, G. J	
Broughton Station	Gagné, Adélard	
Brunet	Cooke, Charles S	
Buckingham	Bisson, Théodore A	
Canton Taché	Gagné, Mrs. Mina G	
Cap aux Oies	Tremblay, Chas	
Caplan River	Poirier, Mrs. M. L. L	
Capucins	Paradis, Mrs. Marie P	
Casault	Picard, Philadelphe	
Cedarville	Shier, Chas. E	
Chapoon	Dorais, Wilbrod	
Charlemagne	Laurin, Eloi	
Chester Nord	Savoie, Camaille	
Chichester	Landon, G. A	
Chlorydormes	Coulombe, Adélard	
Chute	Pilon, Leon	
Cloutier	Poulin, Jean	
Côté's Mills	Rouleau, Omer	
Crabtree Mills	Granger, C. G	
Custeau	Custeau, Mrs. Cecilia L	
Daaquam	Roy, J. N	
Dalibaire	Verreault, Eugène	
Danford Lake	Magee, Robert G	
Dee Side	McNaughton, Fred	
Dequen	Boivin, Mrs. Théophile	
Doreil	Tremblay, Mrs. Laura B	
Dorval	Legault, A. O	
East Greenfield	Jones, Charles	O.A.S.
Eboulements Centre	Tremblay, Pierre	
Feuille d'Erable	Roy, Stanislas	
Figuery	Boutin, Léon	
Fitzpatrick	Couture, Omer	
Flamand	McCammon, A. M	O.A.S.
Fontainebleau	Caron, Mathias	
Fox River	Parent, Adélard	
Fradetrille	Leclere, J	
Franklin Centre	Whitehead, Wm	O.A.S.
Freppel	Morneau, Barthelemy	
Gardenvale	Harpell, J. J	
Girard	Landry, Jos	
Girardville	Talbot, Baptiste	
Glenelm	Barrie, Wm. E	
Grand Métis	Gagné, Mrs. Charles	

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued*

QUEBEC—*Continued.*

Post Office	Appointee	
Greening	MacLean, Major T. A	O.A.S.
Ham Sud	Pinard, Didace	
Hauteur	Nadeau, Camille	
Hazel Land	Riddell, Hugh	
Hennipin	Morin, Cléophas	
Henry River	Tregett, John	
Hermitage Club	Cooper, Thomas	
Hervey Junction	Veillette, Napoléon	
High Falls	Straby, Wm	
Hopetown	Thompson, W. H	O.A.S.
Jeanne d'Arc	Schryer, Wilfrid	
Joffre	St. Gelais-Caron, Mrs. Martha	
Kippewa	Délisle, Jos. O	
Kirouac	Tanguay, P. D	
Labrecque	Verrett, Vitaline	
Lac Français	Denoust, Henri	
Lachine Rapids	Belec, Azarie	
Lac Labelle	Genet, J. P. L	
Lac Mercier	Lavigne, J. R	
La Conception	Bariteau, Phileas	
Lac St. Paul	Perron, Joseph, Jr	
Lac Tremblant	Meilleur, L	
Lafrance	Thibault, Pierre	
Lake Edward	Bilodeau, William	
Lake L'Achigan	Shaw, A. D	
L'Anse à Fougère	Paradis, Amédée	O.A.S.
L'Anse à la Croix	Savard, Ovila	
La Présentation	Palardy, Hormisdas	
La Sarre	Cousineau, Adélard	
Laval	Auclair, J	
La Vernière	Solomon, Dr. J. F	
Lesage	Proulx, Adrien	
Lestroix Ruisseaux	Boulay, John	
Linton Junction	Hamel, J. E	
Lisgar Station	Mitchell, Chas	
Long Point (Sub Office)	Rivest, Joseph	
Lower La Have	Romkey, J. D	
Luskville	Desbiens, Alexina	
Lysander	Patterson, Mrs. Annie M	
Manche d'Epée	Fournier, Stanislas	
Manoir	Detlor, W. S	
Mansonville	Emtage, Gerald N	
Martindale	Farrel, J. P	
"	Monette, Adélard	
Martineau	Simard, Léon	
Masham Mills	Martin, François, Jr	
Maskinongé	Lebrun, Jos	
Matapedia	Doiron, Mrs. Ozema	
Mercier	Girard, Gédéon	
Metabetchouan	Perron, Georges Emile	O.A.S.
Mille Isles	Campbell, J	
Mingan	Maloney, Geo	
Miron	Bibeau, L	
Montanban	Baril, Marie A	
Montreal (Sub Office No. 31)	Paquette, Andre	
" (Sub Office No. 43)	Levesque, Louis	
" (Sub Office No. 46)	McDermott, Joseph	
" (Sub Office No. 49)	Brault, H. C	
" (Sub Office No. 65)	Rouette, Mrs. E	
" (Sub Office No. 75)	Lessard, William	
" (Sub Office No. 98)	Rudy, I	
" (Sub Office No. 98)	Vaillancourt, Amédée	
" (Sub Office, Park Ave. Extension)	Morsan, Sylvio	
" (Sub Office, St. Catherine St. West)	O'Connor, Miss M	
" (Sub Office, St. Paul)	Desmarteau, Phileas	

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued*

QUEBEC—*Continued.*

Post Office	Appointee	
Montreal South	Dew, Henry	
Mont St. Hilaire	Martin, Emery	
Mount Loyal	Jones, Wm	
Mount Murray	Tremblay, Pitre	
Mutton Bay	Green, Hazel	
Mystic	Sulley, Raymond	
Newaygo	Louch, H. G	
New Rockland	Jones, Gordon	O.A.S.
North Wakefield	Chilcott, Samuel K	
North Whitton	Bilodeau, Albert	
Notre-Dame du Point	Chenier, Zéphir	
Oak Bay Mills	Fair, H. F	
Old Chelsea	Kenny, Aden	
Oskelaneo	Charland, J. E	
Pasteur	Ouellet, Alphonse	
Peninsula-Gaspé	Annett, Sidney C	O.A.S.
Pinard	Frechette, Armand	
"	Harrison, Joseph	
Point à Naveau	Roberts, Martha S	
Point du Bois	Crease, Fred	
Pointe aux Trembles Ouest	Morency, J. Laureat	
Pointe Gatineau	Legault, Maria	
Pointe la Garde	McKinnon, Mrs. Annie	
Poncherville	Truchon, François	
Portage Griffin	Cotton, Adélard	
Power	Guimont, Joseph	
Princeville	Brisette, Josephine	
Quebec Palais (Sub Office)	Bowen, Peter	
Quinan	Doucette, Joseph	
Rapide des Pins	Lafleur, Félix	
Restigouche	Olscamp, Joseph	
Rivière Bois Clair	De Villers, J. B., Jr	
Rivière des Plantes	Doyon, Mrs. Gilbert	
Rivière du Loup Station	Levesque, Thadée H	
Rivière du Moulin	Boily, Louis	
Rivière Jaune	Pelletier, Luc, Jr	
Rivière Ouelle Wharf	Dubé, Léonidas	
Roberval Ouest	Pelletier, Rev. L	
Rocher de la Chapelle	Blanchet, Mrs. Marie-Anne P	
Ruisseau à Sem	Chenel, François	
Rupert	Woods, Wm. G	
Sabrevois	Bédard, Amédée	
Sacre-Coeur de Marie	St. Laurent, Octave	
St. Albert	Binette, Médéric	
St. Alexis des Monts	Lafrenière, Wilfred	
St. Alphonse de Caplan	Poirier, Mrs. E	
St. Amedée	Curren, James	
St. André Avellin	Chéne, Réné	O.A.S.
Ste. Angèle de Laval	Camirand, J. T	
Ste. Angèle de Monnoir	Boulais, Philias	
Ste. Anne de Stukely	Lussier, Wilfrid	
Ste. Béatrix	Riopel, Pierre	
St. Benjamin	Veilleux, Pierre	
St. Benoit	Charbonneau, N	
St. Camille Station	Coulombe, Siméon	
St. Canute	Maisonneuve, Wilfrid	
Ste. Cécile Station	Pepin, Ureissin	
St. Charles River	Lussier, Lionel	
St. Christine	Brasseur, André	
St. Claude Nord	Charpentier, A	
St. Cléophas de Brandon	Coutu, Armand	
St. Constant	Longtin, Alice	
St. Didace	Mailhot, Mr	
"	Barrette, Jos	
St. Edmund de Berthier	Legace, Napoléon	
St. Eleuthère	Jean, Thos	
St. Elzéar de Beauce	Drouin, J. A	

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued*

QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

Post Office	Appointee	
St. Eugène de Guigues	Laford, P. L.	
Ste. Flore	St. Ange, Cleophas	
St. François d'Assise	Gallant, Mrs. V	
St. François de Salles Station	Labelle, Louis	
St. Fréderic	Vachon, Thos	
St. Fulgence	Tremblay, Ludger	
St. Giles	Montminy, J. A	
St. Hilaire de Dorset	Morin, Georges	
St. Hubert	Marcil, Camille	
St. Ignace du Lac	Mondor, C	
St. Isidore de Gaspé	Couture, Mrs. R. C	
St. Jean Chrysostôme de Lévis	Ferland, Mrs. Alvina T	
St. Jean Port Joli	Dupont, Mrs. Pamela C	
St. Joachlin de Montmorency	Filion, Marie C	
St. Justin	Chapedelaine, Mrs. M.S	
St. Louis de Bonsecours	Larivière, Fred.	
St. Luc	Hébert, Aimé	
Ste. Lucie de Beauregard	Godbout, Adélard	
Ste. Madeleine	Rainville, Mrs. H	
St. Mathias	Beaudry, Fulgence	
St. Michael des Cèdres	Lapointe, Alexandre	
St. Narcisse de Rimouski	Gagnon, Emile	
St. Philippe d'Argenteuil	Lamarche, O	
St. Polycarp Junction	Brouillard, Ferdinand	
St. Romuld d'Etchemin	Dutil, Henri	
Ste. Sabine Station	Tanguay, J. A	
" "	St. Cyr, Joseph	
St. Sévèrin de Beaurivage	Champagne, Honoré	
St. Sixte	Quevillon, Mrs. Louise	
St. Thomas d'Aquin	Bousquet, Adélard	
St. Thurbie	Tessier, John	
Ste. Veronique	Moquin, Louis	
St. Zacharie	Poulin, Mrs. Maria T	
Sanmour	Roy, Oscar	
Shawinigan Falls (Sub Office No. 1)	Marcotte, P. H	
Shelter Bay	Le Blanc, George	
Sherbrooke	Blanchard, Napoléon	
Sherbrooke (Sub Office, East, Sherbrooke)	Noel, Dr. Joseph Emile	
Six Portages	Thomas, J. R	
South Dudswell	Orr, Lewis J	
South Quebec	Potvin, Mrs. Josephine P	
Stanbridge Station	Couture, Delphia A	
Station Bilodeau	Duchêne, Augustin	
Sunny Bank	Falls, Mrs. A	
Sutton Junction	Emerson, J. J	
Tadoussac	Côté, Mrs. M.O	
Taillon	Ouellet, Alice	
Tancredia	Lamothe, J. P	
Tête à la Baleine	Anderson, Alexander	
Tewkesbury	Falardeau, Magloire	
Timiskaming Station	Montgomery, Nelson S	
Tomifokia	Howard, James C	
Tourville	Bourgault, A	
Turgeon	Chabot, Alphonse	
Val Barrette	Danis, J. E	
Valder	Prevost, Ulysée	
Valin	Savard, Mrs. J. T	
Venosta	McLaughlin, Fred A	
Verbois	Charest, Emile	
Vinoit	Lalonde, Eugène	
Warrenville	Warren, E	
Whitehead Percé	Laterreur, Mrs. Josephine D	
Whitworth	Bouchard, Mrs. Clodia	
Windsor East	Charrier, Geo.	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued*

SASKATCHEWAN.

Post Office	Appointee	
Abernethy	Kirk, Alfred B	
Ada	Howden, Jas	
Albertville	Pelletier, Augustin	
Allan Hills	Ellis, Thomas	
Alpha	Bell, Thomas	
Amazon	Shewfelt, Roy E	
Amelia	Husley, A	
Annaheim	William, Alice	
Atwater	Wilkinson, Chas. G	
Autoroad	Sims, Percy	O.A.S.
Bannock	McHugh, William	
Barvas	McIvor, M	
Bayard Station	Harty, Rose J	
Beaver Bluff	Dmytriw, Lonko J	
Beckard	Shannon, C. C	
Beckenham	Gooden, Benjamin	
Belbeck	Lamb, A. B	
Bellegrade	Revet, A. W	
Bender	Drake, W. G	
Bergfield	Haglund, John	
Bethume	Millar, Thos. G	
Beverley Station	Towler, C. H	O.A.S.
Beynes	Carlson, Oscar	
Big Stick Lake	Henry, Steve	
"	Wakeling, R. F	
Bladworth	Wilson, Henry	
Blucher	Osborne, H. L	
Bog End	Hazledine, Harry	
Brancepeth	Stobbs, Cyril G	
Briererest	Jacques, B. C	
Bright Sant	Willy, Joseph	
Brithdir	Wood, E. C	
Brocklington	Rud, Oluf	
Brownlee	Lightle, Frederick	O.A.S.
Bruno	Honisch, Constand	
B-Say-Tak	Smales, Mrs. A	
Burstall	Ghitterman, Morris	O.A.S.
Candiac Station	Taylor, Mrs. Esther	
Cantuar	Hilborn, R. H	O.A.S.
Canwood	Thompson, G. G	
Capview	Sim, David	
Cariss	Desjardins, Pierre A	
Carlton	Hock, Joseph	
Carruthers	Marling, Eva M	
Chagoness	Tompkins, Melvin W	
Chamberlain	Cork, Harry	
Churchbridge	Smith, Ernest B	
Clansman	McDowell, Wm. H	O.A.S.
"	Fair, Robert	
Climax	Stephanson, M. V	
Cochin	Purcell, Michael	
Colfax	Doyle, T. P	
Colgate	Mackey, C. J	
Conflict	Bullied, Wm. E	
"	Maday, C	
Coriander	Gunn, J. E	
Coulée	Kay, Frank	
Craik	White, Alexander	O.A.S.
Crane Valley	Dougall, Harry B	
Crowesford	Crowe, A	
Croyde	Chivers, Thos. F	O.A.S.
Cuvier	Hurion, Eugene	
Cypress	Cather, Archie	
Dahinda	Wright, Chas	
Darmody	Bronstone, Abraham	
Davyroyd	Hartley, John	
Debden	Ancelin, Isidore	

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued*

SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued.*

Post Office	Appointee	
Deer Lodge	Cochet, Ed	
Denzil	Joyce, Amos R	
Diebolt	Miles, Mrs. Alice D	
Dilke	MacKay, W. S	
Dimmock	Murray, John	
Domremy	Farapher, W. W	
Donwell	Hrycuik, J	
Driver	Shetterly, O. T	
Dundurn	Bryce, H. G	O.A.S.
Eagle Point	Cochran, A	
Eastbrook	Eshleman, Emily	
Edenkillie	Dolsen, E. H	
Elbourne	Tourney, Rev. Peter	
Eldred	Harvey, Victor	
Elston	Preston, Reginald P	
Espérance	Montes, Louis A. P	
Fenton	Lavigne, M	
Fielding	Castle, Chas.	
Flaxcombe	Tree, Walter D	
"	Code, W. H	
Fonehill	Sxewczuk, W	
Fort Norman	Houssais, Rev. Father G	
Fosston	King, Chas. B	O.A.S.
Fox Valley	Sept, Edward	
Freemont	McCuaig, Mrs. I. M	
"	Loveday, Russell	O.A.S.
Fulda	Laurence, Rev. Father	
Galilee	Wilson, Mrs. Amy R	
Gerald	Marvin, H. R	
Gladwin	Guy, Fred. Jas	
Goldburg	Edwards, Mrs. E	
Gorlitz	Shore, Morris	
Gouldtown	Hiebert, C.H	
Gouverneur	Aldcorn, Robt	
Grand Coulee	Forsyth, Alex	
Gunderson	Gillespie, Hugh R	
Halcro	Irvine, E.K	
Halvorgate	Jolly, J. Ed	
"	Gibbons, F	O.A.S.
Handsworth	Johnson, G	
Harrisland	Harrison, Mrs. P. M	
Hay Meadow	Bellport, W. J	
Hazel Dell	Millership, Arthur	
Hearne	Hoskin, F. J	
Henribourg	Hanlin, Wm. E	
High Hill	Thompson, Robt	
High View	Easton, Jas	
Hillesden	Pulman, Jas. Wm	
Hirsch	Billington, Fred	
Hodgeville	Boss, E. E	O.A.S.
Holy	Motut, J. A	
Horse Butte	Kennedy, J. B	
Horse Creek	Tétreau, E	
Huronville	Treble, T	
Inglefore	Pope, J. H	
Innes	Packer, Mrs. Christine	
Insinger	Ushey, Alexander	
Jasmin	Pergamit, Fred	
Kealey Springs	Chadwick, J. N	
Keddleston	Wiseman, Benjamin	
Kennell	Redgrave, H. C	O.A.S.
Kessock	Nelson, H	
Killdeer	Root, Chas. S	O.A.S.
Kilwinning Siding	Smith, James F	
Kincorth	Hall, Mrs. Bessie	O.A.S.
Kinistino	Craig, Archibald	O.A.S.
Kipling Station	Doucette, J.W.B	

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued*

SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued.*

Post Office	Appointee	
Klamath	Krochy, John A	
Kyleville	Kyle, Forrest	
Laird	Friesen, A. J	
Lajord	Thomson, A. A	
Landis	Laing, Nelson H	
Laporte	Mephan, C. F	O.A.S.
Leakville	Lavier, W. A	
Le Clair	Barbour, Mrs. E. R	
Lenora	Garwing, Geo. H	
Lewvan	Buffam, E. A	
Lonesome Butte	Day, Albert	
Lucky Lake	Churchill, Henry	
Lunan	McLean,Elburn	
MacNutt	Thompson, R. A	
Macrorie	Maxfield, Roy L	
Major	Coulter, Robt. J	
Manche d'Epee	Fournier, Stanislas	
Manresa	Anstett, F. A	
Mantario	Matthews, Mrs. Sarah	
Maple Creek	Hinds, E. J	
Marchantgrove	Mason, Lewis M	
Marchwell	Swedburg, John A	
Marienthal	Yardley, W. H	
Marieval	Carrière, Jos	
Markinch	Seaton, David	O.A.S.
Marsden	Drake, Mrs. F	
Maymont	Philpott, Wm. Geo	O.A.S.
Maxstone	Hinds, E. J	
McCord	Caldwell, Mrs. John V	
McLean	Smith, Miss A. E	
McTaggart	Jennings, John	
Meadow Lake	Forster, H. B	O.A.S.
Meath Park	Bishop, Oliver	
"	Turnbull, Geo. L	O.A.S.
Meeting Lake	Zenkie, Mrs. Bertha	
Melville	Smith, Goldwin	O.A.S.
Millerdale	Mulloy, A. W	
"	Hanna, Joseph A	O.A.S.
Minnie Lake	Flateraud, Hans	
Mitchellton	Herbert, Mrs. M. E	
Mitchellview	Serham, Tymko	
Moffat	Wellacem, G. H	
Molewood	Parkhouse, H. C	
Moosejaw	McClinton, R. M	O.A.S.
Moose Range	Stringer, J. B	
Morwick	Vancamp, C. E	
Mountain Park	Hodgkinson, J	
Mozart	Grimson, H. B	
Muscow	Wesgate, H. H	
Mutrie	Léveillé, S	
"	Part, A	
Mystic	Smith, K	
Naicam	Edginton, Gordon	O.A.S.
Naisberry	Johnson, W. E	
Neosho	Jordheim, Mrs. Alice	
Netherton	Bushy, Louis Jos	
Nipawin	Kent, Percy	
Nora	McLeod, Kenneth	
North Annex	Cope, Wm. A	
North Battleford	Allen, J. C	O.A.S.
Nottingham	Abbott, Frank	O.A.S.
Nut Mountain	Kinkade, John P	
Oakshela	Mitchell, John R	
Onward	Crick, John	O.A.S.
Ormeaux	Thibodeau, Philip	
Orpington	Weeklund, Louis	
Outram Station	Moe, Halvor O	

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Continued*

SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued*

Post Office	Appointee	
Paddling Lake	Hunter, Robert	
Palmer	Watson, Mrs. H. M	
Parkside	Speechly, John M	
Pasqua	Talbot, Frank E	O.A.S.
Paswegin	Neuert, Roy A	
Paynton	Smart, Frederick L	O.A.S.
Peebechill	Rude, O. T	
Pennock	Wade, S	O.A.S.
Penzance	Westgate, R. A	O.A.S.
Perigord	Bernier, Ed	
Phippen	Olsen, William L	
Pike's Peak	Lamont, Daniel	O.A.S.
Pilger	Blume, Robt. B	
Pilot Butte	Kuperstein, I	
Pinto	Taylor, H. W	
Pitman	Hogg, F. R	
Pleasantdale	Lowe, Chas. F	
Plenty	Fraser, Archibald W	O.A.S.
Plunkett	Massey, Lorne	
Prairie River	Law, William S	O.A.S.
Prongua	Smith, Geo	
Punnichy	Matley, A. J	O.A.S.
Quinton	Guravich, Joshua	
Rainton	Merrill, C. R	O.A.S.
Rassdon	Bousquet, S. U	
Ratcliffe	Melbey, D. L	
Ratner	Vicker, David	
Red Jacket	McFadyen, Eva	
Regina (Sub Office No. 3)	Fisher, H. W. J	
" (Sub Office No. 5)	Anderson, Peter Y	
Revenue	Wesolowsky, Harry	
Richmond	Wilde, O. W	
Ridgedale	Strickert, Walter F	O.A.S.
Ridge Hill	Harvey, William E	
Riga	McDougall, Allan	
Ringleton Firs	Castle, Christopher D	
Roche Plain	Lewis, C. A	
Rock Dell	Griffith, Elmer	
Rockford	Montgomery, Mrs. Margaret	
Rodgers	McKee, Archie	
Rokeby Station	Gregory, James	
Rossall	Smith, Fred	
Rossduff	MacRobbie, J. W	
Rowletta	Ingalls, L. G	
Ruddell	Mallows, Albert	O.A.S.
Rushville	Hanson, G. A	
Ryerson	Rogerson, A	
St. Boswells	Lindsay, P. S	
St. Hubert Mission	Jordens, François	
St. Laurent, Grandin	Pilon, Louis	
St. Louis	Label, Joseph M	
Saltcoats	Garstone, Frank	
Sarathun	Martin, J	
Saskatoon (Sub Office No. 1)	McDonald, Alex	
Shand	Phillips, A. C	O.A.S.
Shooter Hill	Tucker, W. H	
Silver Grove	Viering, Geo. M	
Silver Springs	Ashdown, Newman V	
Silver Stream	Randall, Frank	
Snipe Lake	Webster, A. J	
South Star	Phelan, John	
Sovereign	Hutchins, Wm. C	
Spalding	Lunsford, Horace	
Spring Valley	Gibson, Miss M	
Starview	Sutton, Chas. D	
Staynor Hall	Richardson, Harry	
"	Wickland, E. E	

Table No. 2.—Appointments to the Position of Postmaster—*Concluded*

SASKATCHEWAN—*Concluded*

Post Office	Appointee	
Steelman	Rech, John	
Strand	Nelson, Mrs. Margaret A	
Summercove	Grupar, M	
Swan Plain	Dereniuk, N. S	
Sybouts	Fadness, Gilbert	
Talmage	Shantz, Frank	
Tatsfield	Robinson, J. M	
Teddington	Dexter, Irving A	
Tennex	Gaucher, W	
Thicket Portage	Riddock, Thos	
Tisdale	Mallan, Gerald	O.A.S.
Titanic	Mercereau, Mrs. Marie	
Torquay	Carr, Geo	O.A.S.
Tregarva	McGregor, A	
Tuffnell	Orloff, Joseph	
Tullymet	Carpenter, Mrs. Geo	
Turtleford	Reed, Allan C	
Tuscole	McVean, M. J	
Venn	Harron, J. A	
Verwood	Saunders, Victor H	O.A.S.
Viceroy	Appleton, Thos. E	O.A.S.
Ville Franche	McKinnon, J. M	
Waldeck	Jenkins, H. E	
Waldorf	Sutherland, Maggie	
Warnock	Koulinski, Ed	
Watrous	Miller, E. B	
Welby	Isakson, Olaf A	
Westhazel	Bridgeman, R. H	
West Lake	Johnson, H. F	
White Fox	Denton, C. A	
White Sand	Shumay, Mike	
Whitewood Hills	Reid, Crawford J	
Wild Rose	Harris, Mrs. Emma	
Willmar, Station	McMillan, Hugh	
Willow Bunch	Sylvestre, Leopold	
Willowfield	Deaunais, O. W	
Wrightville	Morrison, Andrew	
Wynot	Powell, Frank	
Zealandia	Morrison, H. L	

YUKON

Glacier Creek	Searle, Edward	

Table No. 3.—Number of Appointments to Temporary Positions

Department.	O.A.S.	Male* Civilians.	Women* and Boys.	Total.
Agriculture	154	141	92	387
Air Board	104	51	39	194
Archives, Public	6	.....	3	9
Auditor General	31	1	28	60
Civil Service Commission	18	11	135	164
Commission of Conservation	3	5	2	10
Customs and Inland Revenue	237	102	38	377
External Affairs	9	.....	8	17
Finance	2	5	49	56
Governor General's Secretary	.....	.....	1	1
Health	15	75	26	116
House of Commons	.....	.....	.....	.....
Immigration and Colonization	58	59	43	160
Indian Affairs	18	36	17	71
Interior	940	862	96	1,898
International Joint Commission	.....	.....	2	2
Insurance	1	3	5	9
Justice	95	38	13	146
Supreme Court	.....	.....	1	1
Labour	21	9	43	73
Library of Parliament	2	.....	.....	2
Marine	250	320	56	626
Militia and Defence	295	94	110	499
Mines	67	92	10	169
Naval Service	274	467	99	840
Post Office	463	72	50	585
Printing and Stationery, Public	8	21	9	38
Privy Council	3	2	8	13
Public Works	541	509	76	1,126
Purchasing Commission	1	.....	8	9
Railways and Canals	284	767	16	1,067
Railway Comm'rs, Board of	1	2	1	4
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	1	1	5	7
Secretary of State	13	12	31	56
Senate	1	.....	.....	1
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment	204	19	110	333
Pension Comm'rs, Board of	54	18	128	200
Soldier Settlement Board†	143	6	45	194
Trade and Commerce	72	134	112	318
Commerce, Board of	3	3	25	31
Patent and Copyright Office	1	1	11	13
Total	4,393	3,938	1,551	9,882

*In all cases where male civilians or women were appointed, there were no qualified Overseas Active Service men available for the positions.

†Removed from jurisdiction of C. S. Commission by Order-in-Council of the 21st Feb., 1920 (P.C. 370)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 4.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission

Department and Name	From	To
Agriculture—		
Rothwell, Geo. Benjamin	Assistant in the animal husbandry division	Dominion animal husbandman.
MacKenzie, Norman D	Acting superintendent, Experimental Farm	Superintendent, Experimental Farm.
Knights, S. W	Junior file clerk	Senior clerk.
McGrath, S. F	Stable boss	Farm foreman.
Pike, M. P	Demonstrator of orchard spraying	Assistant to superintendent, Experimental Station.
Reed, F. H	Assistant to superintendent, Experimental Farm	Superintendent, Experimental Station.
Singleton, John F	Senior inspector of dairy products	Chief, markets division.
Watson, Arthur	Animal pathologist	Chief animal pathologist.
Baker, M. C	Veterinary inspector	District veterinary inspector.
Muir, G. W	Assistant to Dominion animal husbandman	Animal husbandman.
Gibson, Arthur	Chief, division of field crop insects	Dominion entomologist and Consulting zoologist.
Cameron, D. J	Inspector of dairy products	Senior inspector of dairy products.
Demers, Dr. L. J	Veterinary inspector	District veterinary inspector.
Mitchell, Chas. A	Veterinary inspector	Animal pathologist.
Buckels, Ethel	Junior clerk-stenographer	Clerk-stenographer.
Jeffery, Harold G	Labourer	Head plotman.
Challis, Edwin Robt	Assistant poultryman	Poultryman.
Cameron, A. E	Veterinary inspector	Animal pathologist.
Sweet, Carl	District seed inspector	Chief seed inspector.
Fortier, Pascal	Farm supervisor	Superintendent, Experimental Station.
Ballantyne, J. P. S	Farm supervisor	Superintendent, Experimental Station.
Bush, Miss M. E	Junior clerk-stenographer	Clerk-stenographer.
Barker, M	Veterinary inspector	District veterinary inspector.
Civil Service Commission—		
Thivierge, A	Senior clerk	Principal clerk
Bouchard, J. D. Léo	Information clerk	Junior Civil Service examiner.
Bird, F. G	Investigator	Senior investigator.
Customs and Inland Revenue—		
McKenzie, Chas. Jas	Senior clerk	Collector of Customs.
Hewson, J. H	Preventive officer	Surveyor of Customs.
Oliver, J. T	Exciseman, Grade 3	Exciseman, Grade 4.
Brownlee, Erminia	Sub-collector of Customs	Collector of Customs.
Paré, Lucien	Preventive officer of Customs	Sub-collector of Customs.
Knight, Nathaniel C	Preventive officer of Customs	Sub-collector of Customs.
Bragg, Ernest E	Customs examiner	Sub-collector of Customs.
Cathcart, A. W	Customs clerk	Assistant Customs appraiser.
Perras, J. A	Customs examiner	Sub-collector of Customs.
Bowan, W. H	Computing clerk	Senior Customs clerk, Grade 4.
Ryder, W	Statistical clerk	Entry checking clerk.
Teaffe, W. G	Statistical clerk	Entry checking clerk.
Young, John W	Statistical clerk	Entry checking clerk.
O'Connor, Geo	Statistical clerk	Entry checking clerk.
McRae, W. F	Customs clerk	Sub-collector of Customs.
McMurray, Oswald	Customs guard	Customs examiner.
Ruttle, M. L	Customs clerk-examiner	Sub-collector of Customs.
Lennie, E. D	Assistant inspector of Customs	Inspector of Customs.
Lynch, F. B	Customs clerk	Assistant Customs appraiser.
Hubbard, Arthur	Customs express and postal clerk	Customs cashier.
Burns, F. M	Assistant surveyor of Customs	Assistant inspector of Customs.
Pinsonnault, C. S	Customs clerk-examiner	Cashier and computing clerk.
McCaudlish, Alfred	Computing clerk	Chief Customs clerk.
Boreham, Gladys Ida	Clerk-stenographer	Senior clerk-stenographer.
Mechin, Norman F	Cashier and computing clerk	Assistant Customs appraiser.

Table No. 4.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission *—Continued*

Department and Name.	From	To
Customs and Inland Revenue—*Con.*		
Johnston, E. A. J.	Exciseman-bookkeeper	Exciseman, Grade 4.
Salmon, F. C.	Manifest clerk	Cashier and computing clerk.
Chadwick, F. A.	Customs clerk	Chief Customs clerk, Grade 4.
Bendeler, Clarence L.	Assistant Customs appraiser	Customs appraiser.
Grant, F. R.	Customs express and postal appraiser	Assistant Customs appraiser.
Lawrence, I. R.	Customs express and postal clerk	Customs clerk.
Beard, H. M.	File clerk	Senior file clerk.
Veit, A. E.	Senior clerk	Principal clerk.
Wood, C. E.	Customs statistical checker	Principal clerk.
Chasse, Noel	Law clerk	Junior departmental solicitor.
Acker, W. C.	Inspector of Customs	Collector of Customs, Grade 5.
Logan, Thomas	Senior account clerk	Customs account clerk, Grade 7
Fitzgerald, Gerald	Truckman	Customs warehouse clerk.
MacKay, A. S.	Warehouse locker	Warehouse record clerk.
Colfer, E. J.	Messenger-clerk	Customs record clerk.
Robertson, Bert	"	Customs record clerk.
Pape, Oswald	Customs record clerk	Manifest clerk.
Dunn, F. W.	Manifest clerk	Senior manifest clerk.
Miller, J. C.	Exciseman-bookkeeper	Exciseman, Grade 3.
Paterson, J. D.	Customs examiner	Assistant Customs appraiser.
Ross, H. J.	Customs record clerk	Manifest clerk.
Dewar, D.	Customs cashier	Chief Customs clerk, Grade 5.
Beard, M. H.	Senior file clerk	Principal clerk.
Lyon, Mrs. A. V.	Senior clerk-stenographer	Principal clerk.
Davis, T. J.	Exciseman, Grade 1	Exciseman-bookkeeper.
Kelso, J. P.	Customs examiner	Exciseman-bookkeeper
Westman, Thomas	Departmental accountant, Grade 2	District inspector of Inland Revenue.
Perrin, W. H.	Clerk-bookkeeper	Principal clerk.
Roche, H. G.	Account clerk	Senior account clerk.
Senecal, J. R. A.	Clerk-stenographer	Assistant Customs appraiser.
Evans, R. G.	Senior file clerk	Principal file clerk.
Bourke, Myles	Customs clerk	Sub-collector of Customs.
Mulvaney, Jas.	Customs guard	Customs express and postal clerk.
Maloney, Thos. C.	Customs clerk-examiner	Collector of Customs
Feik, L.	Exciseman, grade 1	Sub-collector of Inland Revenue.
Ruel, Alex.	Junior clerk	File clerk.
Fortin, J.	Excise clerk	Excise cashier.
McDougall, Melville	Clerk-stenographer	Senior clerk-stenographer.
Rogers, J. F.	Clerk-stenographer	Customs statistical clerk....
Verdon, L. L.	Clerk-bookkeeper	Customs statistical clerk.
Pratt, H. T.	Junior statistical clerk	" "
Stroud, A. B.	Clerk-stenographer	Customs express and postal clerk.
Jacques, W. A.	Special Customs officer, grade 1.	Customs investigating officer.
Rose, L. F.	Customs express and postal clerk	Computing clerk.
Gould, Miss P. G.	Clerk-stenographer	Law clerk-stenographer.
McDougall, N.	Senior Customs examiner	Collector of Customs.
Forington, A. E.	Senior clerk	Principal clerk.
Dickson, Wm.	Customs record clerk	Senior warehouse record clerk.
Patterson, Wm.	Customs clerk	Customs express and postal cashier.
Murphy, Daniel	Computing clerk	Hardware appraiser.
Horner, W.	Customs warehouse clerk	Customs express and postal clerk.
Barr, H.	Packer and helper	Customs express and postal clerk.
Steadman, J.	Truckman	Customs express and postal clerk.
Battersby, J.	Packer and helper	Customs express and postal clerk.
Coveney, F. J.	Customs express and postal clerk	Customs express and postal cashier.
Walsh, J. J.	Customs clerk-examiner	Sub-collector of customs, grade 1.
Alton, F. E.	Customs patrol officer	Customs examiner.
Furlong, C. G.	Clerk-bookkeeper	Excise statistical checker.
Charest, J. A.	Customs clerk	Sub-collector of Customs.
Pennock, T. E.	Messenger-clerk	Senior messenger-clerk.
Dwyer, W. P.	"	Manifest clerk.

Table No. 4.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission —*Continued*

Department and Name	From	To
Customs and Inland Revenue—*Con.*		
Teaffe, W. G.	Entry checking clerk	Examiner of refund claims.
Cliche, J. A. E.	Clerk	Examiner of refund claims.
Ryder, W. M.	Entry checking clerk.	Examiner of refund claims.
MacCurdy, S. F.	Customs clerk	Collector of Customs, grade 2.
Hughson, F. A.	Account clerk	Clerk-bookkeeper.
Governor General's Secretary—		
Strothers, Miss E.	Junior clerk-stenorgapher	Clerk-stenographer.
Health—		
Vincent, Walter M.	File clerk	Junior purchasing agent.
House of Commons—		
Bernard, P. M.	Principal translator, Blue Book staff	Parliamentary translator, Hansard staff.
Immigration and Colonization—		
Ross, W. B.	Immigration inspector	Senior immigration inspector.
Linton, N. R.	Hospital attendant	Immigration guard.
Chapman, C. M. B.	Private secretary to the chief commissioner, Board of Railway Commissioners	Assistant to the secretary.
Indian Affairs—		
Latulippe, H. O.	Junior clerk-bookkeeper	Indian agent, grade 4.
Armstrong, Gibson	Junior file clerk	File clerk.
Murison, Wm.	Indian agent, grade 5	Inspector of Indian Agencies, grade 2.
Interior—		
Morse, C. H.	Assistant district inspector.	District forest inspector.
MacDonald, D. A.	Forester	Superintendent, Forest Reserve.
Chambers, Charles	Junior irrigation engineer	Senior engineering clerk.
Switzer, E. J.	Instrumentman	Junior irrigation engineer.
Marshall, M. H.	Senior engineering clerk	Assistant hydraulic engineer.
Cawthorne, J.	Draughtsman	Senior engineering clerk.
Meek, V. M.	Assistant hydraulic engineer	Office engineer.
Wotherspoon, Wm.	Junior hydrometric engineer	Assistant hydraulic engineer.
Nettleton, C. H.	Hydrometric recorder.	Junior hydrometric engineer.
McGavin, Charles	"	"
Reid, J. A.	Senior clerk	Land agent.
Berry, J. N.	Assistant forest ranger.	Forest ranger.
Surrey, J. Y.	Assistant forest ranger	Forest ranger.
Kynoch, W.	Chief, Physics Division	Superintendent, Forest Laboratories.
Bethune, W. C.	Clerk	Senior clerk-stenographer.
Blue, Wm. A.	Draftsman	Senior clerk.
Olmsted, Chas.	Clerk	Senior clerk.
Layton, Ernest F.	Clerk	Senior clerk.
Lee, Samuel	Senior clerk	Chief land agent.
Murphy, S. J.	Senior engineering clerk	Surveys physicist.
Lynott, Wm.	Messenger-clerk	Senior messenger.
Cram, Robert H.	Senior engineering clerk	Principal statistical clerk.
Campbell, Miss H. D.	Clerk-stenographer	Senior clerk-stenographer.
Child, Cyril G.	Junior engineer	Assistant engineer.
Justice—		
Brown, J. W.	Prison guard	Penitentiary nurse.
Ewan, Jas.	Prison guard	Industrial guard.
Meighen, Wm.	Deputy warden	Warden.
Chapman, P. D.	Prison guard	Prison clerk-bookkeeper.
Labour—		
Rump, W. J.	File clerk	Senior supplies clerk.
Marine and Fisheries—		
Clawson, Edward E.	Assistant engineer	District engineer.
Hawken, H. E. A.	Chief registrar of shipping	Assistant deputy minister.
Gordon, Arthur	Lightkeeper, Grade 3, Class 6	Lightkeeper, Grade 2, Class 3.

Table No. 4.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission *—Continued*

Department and Name.	From	To
Marine and Fisheries—*Concluded.*		
McCaskill, James G.	Fog alarm engineer	Lightkeeper, Grade 2, Class 2.
McKee, Chas. R.	Lightkeeper	Fog alarm engineer and lightkeeper.
LeBlanc, Sévérin	Lightkeeper, Grade 4, Class 17.	Lightkeeper, Grade 4, Class 15.
Kuhring, Paul	Engineering clerk	Junior engineer.
Lyon, Peter Wm	Steamship inspector	Steamship inspector general.
Motherwell, Jas. A.	Principal clerk	Division inspector of Fisheries.
Mines—		
Marshall, Pierce R.	Senior clerk-bookkeeper	Accountant.
Timm, W. B.	Superintendent, Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Laboratory.	Chief, Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Laboratory.
Paradis, Jobson	Senior translator	Principal translator.
McEvoy, Lenore K.	Junior account clerk	Account clerk.
McGee, J. J.	Account clerk	Senior clerk-bookkeeper.
Collins, Dr. W. H.	Geologist	Director of Geological Survey.
Williams, M. Y.	Associate geologist	Geologist.
Cooke, H. C.	"	"
Forsey, Mrs. Florence E.	Library assistant.	Departmental librarian.
Naval Service—		
Wilson, J. A.	Director of stores	Assistant deputy minister.
McVeigh, T. F.	Clerk, 1B	Director of stores.
Chester, R.	Able seaman	Quartermaster.
White, A. W.	"	"
Fraser, R. J.	Junior hydrometric engineer	Hydrographer.
Mitchell, N. Cyril	Principal clerk	Naval stores officer.
Slonemsky, Pearl	Junior clerk-stenographer	Clerk-stenographer.
Botterell, Edith A.	Clerk-stenographer	Senior clerk.
McTavish, Geo. Mill	Radio operator-learner	Junior radio operator.
Boulais, Marguerite	Clerk-stenographer	Translator.
Pooler, Gladys C.	Junior clerk-stenographer	Clerk-stenographer.
Pension Commissioners, Board of—		
Buchanan, Major E. L.	District pension agent, Grade 4.	District superintendent of pension agencies.
Elliott, Samuel H.	District pension agent, Grade 3.	District superintendent of pension agencies.
Rose, John Wm. C.	Head clerk	District superintendent of pension agencies.
Paterson, F. V.	District pension agent, Grade 2.	Head clerk.
Whitaker, B. C.	Junior clerk	Pension visitor.
Gibaut, Jas. Tuzo	District pension agent, Grade 3.	Head clerk.
Toone, G. F.	District pension agent, Grade 2.	Principal clerk.
Maunder, E. M.	Clerk-stenographer	Senior clerk-stenographer.
McMullen, J. E.	District pension agent, Grade 2.	Principal clerk.
Post Office—		
Broughton, Wm. Leroy	3A	2B.
McGee, John Gordon	3B	2B.
Bryson, Jas. H.	3B	2B.
Gordon, Chas. Alex.	2B	2A.
Hughes, Henry John	2B	2A.
Hanbidge, Ernest F.	2B	2A.
Jones, Chas. F.	2B	2A.
Alderson, Albert Chas.	2B	2A.
Corkery, Jno. E.	Assistant postmaster	Postmaster.
Harrison, Francis E.	"	"
Gueguen, Jos. L.	2B	2A.
Smith, Howard Fred	Assistant post office inspector	Post office inspector.
Rutledge, Thomas A.	Post office inspector	Assistant postmaster.
Heisler, Chas. Wm	Assistant postmaster, Grade 7.	Postmaster, Grade 7.
Pinard, J. A.	Mail transfer agent	Railway mail clerk.
Lutes, A. B.	Letter carrier	Postal clerk.
LeBlanc, W. D.	"	"
Prendergast, M. E.	Postal porter	"

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 4.—Certificates of Qualification for Promotion Issued by the Commission *—Concluded*

Department and Name	From	To
Post Office—*Concluded*		
Jones-Williams, Wm	Porter	Postal clerk.
Hanson, W. J. A.	Letter carrier	"
Stuart, Clair Hitchman	Postal clerk	Senior postal clerk.
Wright, Ernest A.	Senior clerk	Principal clerk.
Reilly, T. J.	Clerk	"
Stewart, Fred. D.	Principal post office clerk	Assistant postmaster.
Greenfield, Edith K.	Junior clerk	Clerk.
Wilkinson, J. F.	Junior account clerk	Account clerk.
Couillard, Blanche E.	Junior clerk-stenographer	Clerk-stenographer.
Bower, T. T.	Assistant postmaster, Grade 10.	Postmaster, Grade 10.
Printing and Stationery—		
Patenaude, J. O.	Superintendent of stationery	Purchasing agent.
Ryder, Edmund	Assistant superintendent of stationery	Superintendent of stationery.
Privy Council—		
Kezar, Geo. G.	1B	Assistant clerk of the Privy Council.
Public Works—		
LaBourdais, J. J.	Operator-instructor	District inspector of telegraphs, Grade 1.
Mulligan, J. B.	Assistant public building engineman	Public building engineman.
Lovell, George	Cleaner and helper	Fireman-labourer.
Wilson, Frank	Junior mechanical engineer	Assistant mechanical engineer.
Russell, Thomas	Cleaner and helper	Foreman of char service.
Railways and Canals—		
Yates, Geo. W.	Private secretary to the minister	Assistant deputy minister.
Hodgkin, J. O.	Junior account clerk	Account clerk.
Lawson, Vernon L.	Senior clerk	Secretary to executive.
Poirier, Alfred	Lockmotorman	Lockmaster.
Davis, Albert	Lockman	"
Arthurs, J. H.	Junior accountant	Travelling auditor.
Déchène, Arthur M.	Senior account clerk	"
Robinson, J.	Lockman	Lockmanster.
Trade and Commerce—		
Bleakney, A. Stuart	Sub-trade commissioner	Trade commissioner.
Parker, J. W.	Messenger	Weight and measure repairman.
Dupré, Henry A.	Senior examiner of electrical and gas standards	Assistant superintendent of electrical and gas inspection.
McColl, E. L.	Junior trade commissioner	Trade commissioner.
Shortt, George E.	"	"
Peck, R. S.	Film editor	Director of commercial exhibits.
Horning, F. J.	Price statistician	Chief, division of internal trade.
Thompson, May Winnifred	Junior clerk-stenographer	Clerk-stenographer.
Cole, Norman	Instrument maker	Examiner of electrical and gas standards.
Ghevrier, R. J.	Inspector of electricity and gas	District inspector of electricity and gas.
Elliott, T. A.	Deputy grain inspector	Chief deputy grain inspector.
Shore, Hubert	Grain sampler foreman	Deputy grain inspector.

Table No. 5.—Certificates Issued by the Commission Authorizing the Transfer of Employees

Name	From	To
Thivierge, Arthur	Interior	Civil Service Commission.
Ide, William	Secretary of State	Customs and Inland Revenue.
Cole, W. B	Interior	Civil Service Commission.
Quayle, Thos. Wm	Public Works	Secretary of State.
Clements, Mary	"	"
Forrester, B. J	Customs, Vernon, B.C	Customs, Vancouver, B.C.
Finlayson, E. H	Interior, Calgary, Alta	Interior, Ottawa, Ont.
Noble, John B	Printing and Stationery	Archives.
Proctor, W. A	" "	"
Langevin, J. H. H	Inland Revenue, Montreal, P.Q.	Inland Revenue, Granby, P.Q.
Guilbault, A	Inland Revenue, Granby, P.Q.	Inland Revenue, Montreal, P.Q.
Watt, Harold Chipman	Interior	Customs.
Cryderman, C. W	Inland Revenue, Owen Sound, Ont	Customs, Niagara Falls, Ont.
Reade, G. Gordon	Post Office, St. John, N.B	Post Office, Moncton, N.B.
Kane, Jas	Customs, St. John's, P.Q	Customs, Montreal, P.Q.
Gilmore, C. Z	Customs, Montreal, P.Q.	Customs, St. John's P.Q.
Wood, P. A	Interior	Customs.
Gough, M. J	Stores clerk, Marine and Fisheries	Pilotage clerk, Marine and Fisheries.
Parizeau, H. D	Great Lakes Branch, Interior	Pacific Coast Branch, Interior.
Normandin, G. H	Inland Revenue, Berthierville, P.Q	Inland Revenue, Montreal, P.Q.
DeCoeur, H	Inland Revenue	Public Works.
Pothier, William	"	"
Dufresne, Mrs	"	"
Giroux, Mrs. E	"	"
Rainville, Mrs. E	"	"
Pratt, Mrs. A	"	"
Lafleur, Mrs. E	"	"
Turpin, Mrs. A	"	"
Shaw, James F	Interior	Health.
Ross, Jessie A	Board of Pension Commissioners	Post Office.
Kerr, John	Customs, Regina, Sask	Customs, Ottawa, Ont.
Roberts, J. H	Railway Mail Service, Post Office	Post Office Inspector's office, Post Office.
Regan, Elizabeth	Militia and Defence	Air Board.
Pringle, Robert	Indian Affairs, Ottawa, Ont	Indian Affairs, Gleichen, Alta.
Decker, Beaumont	Marine and Fisheries, Lockport Station, N.S	Marine and Fisheries, Cape Roseway Station, N.S.
Wilson, J. A	Naval Service	Air Board.
LeClerc, Capt. Arthur	Marine and Fisheries, Brandy Pots, P.Q	Marine and Fisheries, Grande Isle Kamouraska, P.Q.
Rutledge, Thos. A	Post Office, Winnipeg, Man	Post Office, Edmonton, Alta.
Fraser, A. A	Auditor General's Office	House of Commons.
Tucker, R. R	Justice, Edmonton, Alta	Justice, Kingston, Ont.
Clayton, Thos	" "	" "
Cleeton, H	" "	" "
Stead, W. G	" "	" "
Cummings, E. H	" "	" "
Baker, J. R	" "	" "
Lowes, P. S	" "	" "
McDonald, J. R	" "	" "
Saunt, J. P	" "	" "
Keech, H. L	" "	Justice, Prince Albert, Sask.
Parsons, Sydney	" "	" "
Bowe, B. T	" "	" "
Roberts, H	" "	" "
Rogers, H	" "	" "
Wilson, R. C. H	" "	" "
Valpy, F. J	" "	Justice, Stony Mountain, Man.
Nordin, E	" "	" "
Smith, Thomas	Customs, Ottawa, Ont	Customs, West Toronto, Ont.
Loney, Luthur Milton	Customs, Ottawa, Ont	Customs, Kingston, Ont.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 5.—Certificates Issued by the Commission Authorizing the Transfer of Employees—*Continued*

Name	From	To
Cowan, F. W.	Customs	Health.
Seguin, N.	Soulanges Canal, Railways and Canals	St. Annes Lock, Railways and Canals.
Fauvel, B. A.	Post Office	Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
Harvey, A. N.	Junior clerk, Customs	Messenger-clerk, Customs.
Perras, J. A.	Customs, Sudbury, Ont.	Customs, Coppercliff, Ont.
Smith, Jas. F.	Public Works	Trade and Commerce.
Kirkham, E.	Trade and Commerce, Lethbridge, Alta.	" , Calgary, Alta.
Chute, Boyd E.	Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ont.	" "
Wood, James A.	Post Office	Interior.
Pegley, Chas. Ed.	" Toronto, Ont.	Post Office, Windsor, Ont.
Taylor, Herman L.	Customs, Galt, Ont.	Customs, Oshawa, Ont.
Breed, Geo.	" Preston, Ont.	" Galt, Ont.
Campbell, Duncan Thomas.	" Simcoe, Ont.	" Woodstock, Ont.
Murphy, Alice M.	Post Office	Interior.
Church, Miss L.	Naval Service	Air Board.
Talbot, F. X.	"	"
Casselman, Robert Lee.	Interior	Auditor General.
King, Geo. W.	Labourer, Public Works	Watchman, Public Works.
Dudley, Herbert O.	Post Office, North Bay, Ont.	Post Office, Ottawa, Ont.
Benoit, O.	" Ottawa, Ont.	" North Bay, Ont.
Cleland, J. E.	Customs, Newport, Vermont	Customs, Beebe Junction, P.Q.
Anthony, Julia C.	Board of Pension Commissioners, Ottawa, Ont.	Board of Pension Commissioners, St. John, N.B.
Jacobs, S. H.	Railway Mail Service, Post Office	City Post Office, Post Office.
Bauer, F. W. H.	City Post Office, Post Office	Railway Mail Service, Post Office
Mason, H. R.	Post Office, Calgary, Alta.	Post Office, Toronto, Ont.
Rutherford, E. A. W.	" Toronto, Ont.	" Calgary, Alta.
Inglis, Edna L.	Auditor General	Civil Service Commission.
O'Brien, A. M.	Computing Clerk, Customs	Account Clerk, Customs.
Jones, Robert	Examiner, Customs	Express and Postal clerk, Customs
Campbell, W. H.	Customs, Moose Jaw, Sask.	Customs, Pointe au Baril, Ont.
Armstrong, Mrs. M.K.P.	Post Office	Health.
Griffith, J. E.	Immigration and Colonization, Douglas, B.C.	Immigration and Colonization, Pacific Highway, B.C.
Spence, Ethel	Patent and Copyright	Health.
Boulay, F. Jas.	Marine and Fisheries, Quebec, P.Q.	Marine and Fisheries, Montreal, P.Q.
Arsenault, Wm. C.	Customs, Edmonton, Alta.	Customs, Vancouver, B.C.
Pereira, Alvarez	Mines	Immigration and Colonization.
Lindsay, Capt H. St.G.	Marine and Fisheries, Montreal, P.Q.	Marine and Fisheries, Halifax, N.S
Moberly, Guy	Board of Pension Commissioners, Ottawa, Ont.	Board of Pension Commissioners, Toronto, Ont.
Rose, W. B.	Immigration and Colonization, Emerson, Man.	Immigration and Colonization, Coutts, Alta.
Heales, J. S.	Customs, Penticton, B.C.	Customs, Vancouver, B.C.
Gerrie, R. A.	Immigration and Colonization, Coutts, Alta.	Immigration and Colonization, North Portal, Sask.
Davis, C. G.	Immigration and Colonization, Winnipeg, Man.	Immigration and Colonization, North Portal, Sask.
Etter, George Roland	Customs, Kelowna, B.C.	Customs, Ladysmith, B.C.
Boreham, Gladys Ida	" Ottawa, Ont.	" Halifax, N.S.
Love, Russell E.	" Niagara Falls, Ont.	" Ottawa, Ont.
Daley, Thos. J.	Immigration and Colonization	Health.
Fisher, Leonard	Customs, Sprague, Man.	Customs, Bridgeburg, Ont.

Table No. 5.—Certificates Issued by the Commission Authorizing the Transfer of Employees—*Continued*

Name	From	To
Hamer, J. H.	Marine and Fisheries, Rivers Inlet, B.C.	Marine and Fisheries Gerrard, B.C.
O'Connor, Winnifred	Soldier Settlement Board	Health.
Smyth, W. F.	Railway Mail Service, Post Office	City Post Office, Post Office.
Neilson, J.	City Post Office, Post Office	Railway Mail Service, Post Office
Bullard, A. Lola	Railways and Canals	Agriculture.
Serim, W. H., Jr.	Messenger-clerk, Public Work	Junior Clerk, Public Works.
Fisher, J. B.	Clerk-examiner, Customs	Express and Postal clerk, Customs.
McKenna, J.	City Post Office, Post Office	Railway Mail Service, Post Office.
O'Halloran, J.	Chief Engineer's Branch, Public Works	Secretary's Branch, Public Works.
Dormody, J. D.	" "	" " "
Munro, J. H.	Public Works, Ottawa, Ont.	Public Works, Antigonish, N.S.
Ostrander, J. G.	Indian Affairs, McLeod, Alta.	Indian Affairs, Hobbema, Alta.
Cody, Ella	Justice	Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
Wright, Winnifred	"	" " " "
Patenaude, A.	Labourer, Public Works	Night Watchman, Public Works.
Meighen, N.	Justice, Edmonton, Alta.	Justice, Dorchester, N.B.
Langevin, J. H. H.	Inland Revenue, Granby, P.Q.	Inland Revenue, Ottawa, Ont.
McMullen, J. E.	Board of Pension Commissioners, Saskatoon, Sask.	Board of Pension Commissioners, Ottawa, Ont.
Vivian, Chas. W.	Post Office, Hamilton, Ont.	Post Office, Saskatoon, Sask.
Upton, Trevor G.	" Saskatoon, Sask.	" Hamilton, Ont.
Mayne, R. H.	" Toronto, Ont.	" Ottawa, Ont.
Gibout, Jos. T.	Board of Pension Commissioners, Winnipeg, Man.	Board of Pension Commissioners, Ottawa, Ont.
Toone, G. F.	Board of Pension Commissioners, Kingston, Ont.	Board of Pension Commissioners, Ottawa, Ont.
Davis, C. C.	Naval Service	Air Board.
LaCombe, A. J.	"	"
Weatherhead, Miss M. A.	Interior, Daupin, Man.	Interior, Kamloops, B.C.
Pooler, Walter H.	Post Office, Toronto, Ont.	Post Office, Edmonton, Alta.
Evans, Richard	" Edmonton, Alta.	" Toronto, Ont.
Côté, Napoléon	Marine and Fisheries, Greenby Island, P.Q.	Marine and Fisheries Cap des Rosiers, P.Q.
Lafrenière, J. L.	Immigration and Colonization, North Portal, Sask.	Immigration and Colonization, Emerson, Man.
Wetmore, C. P.	Examiner, Customs	Express and Postal Clerk, Customs
Parrett, A. H.	Post Office, Toronto, Ont.	Post Office, Calgary, Alta.
Powers, G. E.	" Calgary, Alta.	" Toronto, Ont.
Burningham, O. E.	Immigration and Colonization, Windsor, Ont.	Immigration and Colonization, Montreal, P.Q.
Bone, D. R.	Agriculture, Montreal, P.Q.	Agriculture, Toronto, Ont.
Labelle, G. T.	" Toronto, Ont.	" Montreal, P.Q.
Kelso, J. P.	Customs, Prescott, Ont.	Inland Revenue, Prescott, Ont.
McKibbon, Helen	Privy Council	Health.
Morgan, Geo. J.	Marine and Fisheries, Gerrard, B.C.	Marine and Fisheries, New Westminster, B.C.
Hawgood, Victor Philip	Post Office, Edmonton, Alta.	Post Office, Calgary, Alta.
Currie, Ernest	" Calgary, Alta.	" Edmonton, Alta.
Mitchell, N. Cyril	Naval Service, Ottawa, Ont.	Naval Service, Halifax, N.S.
Dennison, F.	Customs	Inland Revenue.
Labelle, V.	"	"
Boudreault, J. H. L.	"	"
Roy, E.	"	"
Corbeil, A.	"	"
Ruel, A.	"	"
Sigfusson, S. J.	Agriculture, Scott, Sask.	Agriculture, Brandon, Man.
Duchesnay, A. J.	Board of Pension Commissioners, Quebec, P.Q.	Board of Pension Commissioners, Montreal, P.Q.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 5.—Certificates Issued by the Commission Authorizing the Transfer of Employees—*Continued*

Name	From	To
Atkinson, J. D.	Post Office, Regina, Sask.	Post Office, Toronto, Ont.
Bishop, Cecil T. H.	" Toronto, Ont.	" Regina, Sask.
Smith, Harold L.	" Vancouver, B.C.	" Prince Edward Island. District.
Foisy, Edouard	Supernumerary Post Office Inspector's Office, Post Office	Railway Mail Service, Post Office.
Mead, Chas. R.	Post Office, Prince Edward Island District	Post Office, Vancouver, B.C.
Hobart, Major S.	Indian Affairs	Inland Revenue.
Forester, Capt. F. G.	Interior	Soldier Settlement Board.
McMeans, A.	Agriculture, Penticton, B.C.	Agriculture, Vancouver B.C.
Johnson, G. B.	Trade and Commerce, Rio de Janiero, Brazil	Trade and Commerce, Glasgow, Scotland.
McDougall, J. C.	Trade and Commerce, Edmonton, Alta.	Trade and Commerce, Victoria, B.C.
MacDonald, Laurie	Board of Pension Commissioners	Customs.
Weaver, C. H.	Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.	Agriculture, Hull, P. Q.
Jones, Robt. J.	Customs, Melfort, Sask.	Customs, Prince Albert, Sask.
Bettlestone, H. E.	" Vancouver, B.C.	" Aldergrove, B.C.
Bayne, K. Florence	Post Office	Auditor General.
Gallivan, V.	Agriculture, Lethbridge, Alta.	Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont., and Hull, P.Q.
Chapman, C. M. B.	Board of Railway Commissioners	Immigration and Colonization.
Baylie, Charles	Justice, Kingston, Ont.	Justice, Dorchester, N.B.
Nixon, Thomas	" Dorchester, N.B.	Justice, Kingston, Ont.
Turriff, Clementine	Trade and Commerce	Interior.
Bleakney, A. S.	" " Rotterdam, Holland	Trade and Commerce, Brussels, Belgium.
Lawson, Vernon L.	Interior	Railways and Canals.
Grierson, Frank	Finance	Civil Service Commission.
Walsh, F. A.	Agriculture, Montreal, P.Q.	Agriculture, Toronto, Ont.
Simard, P. E.	" Toronto, Ont.	" Montreal, P.Q.
Stronach, R. S.	Interior, Ottawa, Ont.	Interior, Banff, Alta.
Wardle, J. M.	Interior, Banff, Alta	Interior, Ottawa, Ont.
Salisbury, H. M.	Post Office, Winnipeg, Man.	Post Office, Moose Jaw, Sask.
Parker, L. N.	Post Office, Moose Jaw, Sask.	Post Office, Winnipeg, Man.
Lyon, Peter Wm.	Marine and Fisheries, Collingwood, Ont.	Marine and Fisheries, Toronto, Ont.
Wainwright, Muriel H. S.	Marine and Fisheries	Immigration and Colonization.
Hickson, Miss I. M.	Militia and Defence, Qu'Appelle, Sask.	Health, Ottawa, Ont.
Owens, Georgina	Agriculture, Qu'Appelle, Sask.	Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.
Burgess, Gaston G.	Marine and Fisheries, Collingwood, Ont.	Marine and Fisheries, Wiarton, Ont.
Parker, L. N.	Post Office, Moose Jaw, Sask.	Post Office, Winnipeg, Man.
Simmons, A. H.	Interior, Saskatoon, Sask.	Interior, Ottawa, Ont.
May, Clifford P.	Post Office, Regina, Sask.	Post Office, Windsor, Ont.
Hinnegan, Wm.	Customs, Walpole Island, Ont.	Customs, Lambton, Ont.
Hunt, J. E. F.	Post Office, Quebec, P.Q.	Post Office, Montreal, P.Q.
LeFrancois, J. E.	Post Office, Montreal, P.Q.	Post Office, Quebec, P.Q.
Benson, T. A.	Agriculture, British Columbia.	Agriculture, Ontario.
Armstrong, J. G.	Railway Mail Service, Post Office	City Post Office, Post Office.
Tourangeau, E. M.	City Post Office, Post Office.	Railway Mail Service, Post Office.
Peaker, Roy	Civil Service Commission	Interior.
Chadwick, Ambrose C.	Customs, Wetaskiwin, Alta.	Customs, Coutts, Alta.
Charest, J. A.	Customs, Sherbrooke, P.Q.	Customs, Armstrong, P.Q.
Torrie, A. R.	Agriculture, Brockville, Ont.	Agriculture, Stratford, Ont.
MacDougall, Alan	Railway Mail Service, Post Office	Post Office Inspector's Office, Post Office.
Bovaird, Jas. R.	Agriculture, Moose Jaw, Sask.	Agriculture, Toronto, Ont.
Robitaille, E.	Post Office, Quebec, P.Q.	Post Office, Ottawa, Ont.

Table No. 5.—Certificates Issued by the Commission Authorizing the Transfer of Employees—*Concluded*

Name	From	To
Warner, F. A.	Caretaker, Public Works	Senior Messenger, Public Works.
Sears, L. H.	Office Assistant to Warden, Justice	Prison Clerk-bookkeeper, Justice.
Sirois, J.O.L.P.	Railway Mail Service, Post Office	City Post Office, Post Office.
St. Hilaire, J. W. G.	City Post Office, Post Office	Railway Mail Service, Post Office.
Walters, Anabel	Interior	Air Board.
Barr, M. M.	Agriculture, Moose Jaw, Sask.	Agriculture, Winnipeg, Man.
Holden, J. E.	Post Office, Vancouver, B.C.	Post Office, Edmonton, Alta.
Perry, G. L.	Post Office, Edmonton, Alta.	Post Office, Vancouver, B.C.

Table No. 6.—Written Examinations for Entrance to the Public Service held under the Direction of the Commission.

Date of Examination.	Nature of Examination.	Number of Candidates Writing.				Number of Candidates Successful.				Names of Successful Candidates on page
		O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	Total.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	Total.	
1919										
Nov. 6	Chief, Organization Branch (No appointment. Eligible list established as Assistant Chief showing one name.)	5	6	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
" 30	Head English Examiner	8	16	.....	24	1	.....	.....	1	88
Dec. 29	Office Secretary to the Canadian Commissioner General, Paris	15	.....	.....	15	1	.....	.....	1	88
" 29	Pilotage Clerk	20	3	.....	23	1	.....	.....	1	88
" 29	Engineering Clerk	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	88
" 30	Custodian of Surveying Equipment	5	1	.....	6	3	.....	.....	3	88
1920										
Jan. 27	Indian Agent, North Timiskaming	2	4	.....	6	.....	1	.....	1	88
" 27	Inspector of Electricity and Gas	2	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
" 27	Junior Draughtsman	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	88
Feb. 24	Laboratory Assistant, Agriculture	2	4	.....	6	2	3	.....	5	88
Mar. 9	Collector of Customs, Antigonish	6	3	.....	9	1	.....	.....	1	*
" 30	Superintendent of Hatcheries	2	9	.....	11	.....	6	.....	6	*
" 30	Junior Entomologist	3	1	.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	90
" 30	Inspector of Electricity and Gas	1	3	.....	4	.....	2	.....	2	91
" 30	Inspector of Foods, Drugs and Fertilizers	9	2	.....	11	6	2	.....	8	90
" 30	Postal Chauffeur	16	5	.....	21	13	3	.....	16	*
" 30	Duplicating Machine Operator	14	1	7	22	14	1	6	21	98
" 30	Stores Clerk, Jasper Park	3	1	.....	4	3	.....	.....	3	*
" 30	Supplementary to General Examinations in Higher Grades held at Toronto (Spelling).	3	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	98
April 13	Female Seed Analyst	.....	.....	17	17	.....	.....	16	16	91
" 27	Inspector of Weights and Measures	12	5	.....	17	5	2	.....	7	90
" 27	Senior Engineering Clerk	4	6	.....	10	1	2	.....	3	91
" 27	Departmental Librarian	1	1	10	12	.....	.....	5	5	91
" 27	Senior Clerk	129	45	51	225	41	14	17	72	98
" 27	Elevator Operator	15	1	.....	16	8	1	.....	9	99
" 27	Veterinary Inspector	30	12	.....	42	17	7	.....	24	92
May 11	Junior Investigator	14	1	.....	15	3	.....	.....	3	91
" 11	Engineering Clerk	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
" 11	Office Boy	.....	26	.....	26	.....	9	.....	9	*
" 12	Investigator	5	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	4	91
" 13	Senior Investigator	15	13	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
" 25	District Poultry Promoter	2	8	.....	10	.....	2	.....	2	91

* Local competition.

Table No. 6.—Written Examinations for Entrance to the Public Service held under the Direction of the Commission.—*Concluded.*

Date of Examination.	Nature of Examination.	Number of Candidates Writing.				Number of Candidates Successful.				Names of Successful Candidate on page
		O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	Total.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	Total.	
1920										
June 12	Elevator Operator (Supplementary)	7	.....	.....	7	5	.....	.....	5	99
" 15	Superintendent Fish Hatcheries, Winnipegosis (Supplementary)	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	*
" 15	Entrance to the Royal Naval College	.....	26	.....	26	.....	12	.....	12	99
" 15	Fishery Overseer	6	4	.....	10	1	2	.....	3	93
" 22	Hatchery Helper	7	1	.....	8	6	.....	.....	6	94
" 22	Hatchery Assistant	9	4	.....	13	3	.....	.....	3	94
" 22	District Inspector of Hatcheries, Eastern Division	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
" 22	Associate Archivist	2	2	4	8	1	.....	1	2	92
" 24	Parliamentary Reporter (French)	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	94
July 2	Storekeeper, Camp Borden	26	2	.....	28	4	.....	.....	4	94
" 6	Lay Inspector	77	10	.....	87	53	10	.....	63	93
" 6	Veterinary Inspector (Supplementary)	1	7	.....	8	.....	6	.....	6	94
" 6 and 7	Junior Clerk-Stenographer	9	11	212	232	1	3	68	72	100
" 6 and 7	Junior Audit Clerk	4	1	7	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
" 6 and 7	Junior Clerk-Bookkeeper	30	7	28	65	3	1	3	7	100
" 6 and 7	Clerk-Stenographer	20	4	171	195	.....	1	74	75	101
" 6 and 7	Clerk-Bookkeeper	102	12	5	119	22	2	1	25	101
" 6 and 7	Stenographer-Bookkeeper	9	1	2	12	.....	.....	1	1	102
" 6 and 7	Senior Clerk-Bookkeeper	94	4	4	102	27	2	1	30	102
" 6 and 7	Senior Stenographer-Bookkeeper	8	2	5	15	1	.....	2	3	102
" 8	Messenger-Clerk	26	6	.....	32	9	1	.....	10	103
" 8	Letter Carrier	338	70	.....	408	192	19	.....	211	103
" 8	Packer and Helper	37	6	.....	43	18	2	.....	20	105
" 8	Truckman	6	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	3	105
" 8	Immigration Guard	12	3	.....	15	7	1	.....	8	105
" 8	Immigration Inspector	283	22	.....	305	150	6	.....	156	106
" 13	Inspector of Electricity and Gas	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	94
" 13	Junior Stockyard Agent	2	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	94
" 13	Stockyard Agent (Grade 1)	1	2	.....	3	1	1	.....	2	94
" 2 and 13	Stockyard Agent (Grade 2)	5	2	.....	7	1	2	.....	3	94
" 13	Draftsman	6	3	.....	9	1	.....	.....	1	94
" 13	Map Draftsman	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
" 13	Migratory Bird Warden	1	5	.....	6	.....	3	.....	3	94
" 27	Fishery Overseer, Qu'Appelle	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	*
" 27	Male Principal Clerk, Agriculture	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Aug. 10	District Live Stock Promoter	2	7	.....	9	1	1	.....	2	95
" 10	Principal Statistical Clerk	4	5	.....	9	.....	2	.....	2	95
" 10	Male Principal Clerk	26	31	.....	57	11	7	.....	18	107

Aug.	10	Collector of Customs, Pictou	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	1	*
"	10	Egg Inspector	10	10	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
"	10	Messenger-Clerk (Supplementary)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
"	10	Male Junior Clerk-Stenographer, Peterboro	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	*
"	10	Immigration Inspector and Interpreter, Halifax	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
"	31	Senior Engineering Clerk	4	1	...	5	...	1	...	1	95
"	31	Senior Map Draftsman	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
"	31	Supervising Seed Analyst	2	1	...	3	2	...	...	2	95
"	31	Inspector of Dairy Products	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	1	95
"	31	Assistant to Fruit Commissioner	1	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
"	31	Female Junior Zoologist	...	...	4	4	...	...	3	3	95
Sept.	1	District Live Stock Promoter (Supplementary)	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
"	1	Engineering Clerk	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
"	28	Cold Storage Inspector	7	5	...	12	3	1	...	4	95
"	28	Statistician	1	5	1	7	...	...	...	...	...
"	28	Statistical Clerk	1	2	3	6	...	...	1	1	107
Oct.	1 and 2	Senior Draftsman	5	7	...	12	1	1	...	2	95
"	15	Male Junior Civil Service Examiner	18	15	...	33	2	1	...	3	95
"	26 and 27	Junior Clerk	58	18	66	142	14	4	25	43	108
"	26 and 27	Junior Clerk-Typist	...	4	73	77	...	...	23	23	108
"	26 and 27	Junior Clerk-Stenographer	3	2	90	95	...	...	16	16	108
"	26 and 27	Clerk	145	32	141	318	46	12	89	147	109
"	26 and 27	Clerk-Typist	6	10	49	65	...	...	10	10	110
"	26 and 27	Clerk-Stenographer	11	17	134	162	3	6	57	66	110
"	26 and 27	Senior Clerk-Stenographer	6	5	68	79	1	2	36	39	111
"	27	Messenger-Clerk	26	8	...	34	5	2	...	7	111
"	27	Junior Account Clerk	8	3	3	14	4	1	1	6	112
"	27	Stores Clerk and Supplies Clerk	44	7	3	54	20	3	3	26	112
"	27	File Clerk	51	24	80	155	12	7	37	56	112
"	28	Customs Clerk	46	12	...	58	19	4	...	23	113
"	28	Customs Examiner, Customs Express and Postal Clerk and Manifest Clerk	71	8	...	79	34	3	...	37	113
"	28	Customs Warehouse Clerk and Exciseman (Grade 1)	43	8	...	51	23	3	...	26	114
"	28	Warehouse Locker and Excise Clerk	48	6	...	54	35	2	...	37	114
"	29 and 30	Letter Carrier	300	99	...	399	104	13	...	117	115
"	29 and 30	Postal Porter	95	6	...	101	13	1	...	14	116
"	29 and 30	Transfer Agent	75	14	...	89	30	3	...	33	116
"	29 and 30	Postal Clerk	335	61	13	409	182	32	4	218	117
"	29 and 30	Railway Mail Clerk	184	73	...	257	76	18	...	94	119
Nov.	12	Senior File Clerk	28	19	20	67	2	3	7	12	120
"	12	Junior Trade Commissioner	26	5	...	31	3	...	...	3	96
"	12	Junior Motion Picture Photographer	4	4	...	8	1	...	...	1	96
"	30	Senior Map Draftsman	...	10	...	10	...	2	...	2	96
"	30	Senior Seed Analyst	2	1	1	4	1	...	...	1	96
		Total	3,179	978	1,272	5,429	1,294 41%	269 28%	507 40%	2,070	

* Local competition.

Table No. 7.—Competitions for Special Positions held under the Direction of the Commission for the purpose of establishing Eligible Lists.

Date of Advertisement.	Nature of Position.	Department.	Number of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
1919				
July 10...	Senior Construction Architect for Calgary Public Building (temporary).	Public Works.....		Jas. Basevi, O.A.S.
" 16...	District Poultry Promoter for the Prov. of Quebec.	Agriculture.....		Abel Raymond; Alphonse Desilets; Liandre V. Parent.
" 16...	Chief, Organization Branch	Civil Service Commission.	11	No appointment. C. V. Putman selected as Assistant Chief.
Sept. 11...	Head English Examiner...	" "	24	Arthur B. Muddiman, O.A.S.
Oct. 2...	Superintendent of Employment Office.	Labour.....		Fred L. Howard, O.A.S.
" 2...	Office Secretary to the Canadian Commissioner General at Paris.	External Affairs.....	15	Georges A. Langlois, O.A.S.
" 2...	Superintendent of Construction for Toronto Public Building (temporary)	Public Works.....		Peter Slessor, O.A.S.
" 9...	Junior Draughtsman.....	Marine and Fisheries.....	3	Jas. Watson, O.A.S.; Fred. J. Wilkins, O.A.S.; Jos. V. McCarthy, O.A.S.
" 16...	Assistant to the Dominion Agrostologist.	Agriculture.....		Richard I. Hamilton, O.A.S.
" 16...	Assistant to Superintendent of Experimental Farm, Charlottetown.	"		B. F. Tinney.
" 16...	Assistant to Superintendent of Experimental Farm, Kapuskasing.	"		C. S. Nicholson.
" 16...	Assistant to Superintendent of Experimental Farm, Rosthern.	"		Frank V. Hutton.
" 29...	Pilotage Clerk.....	Marine and Fisheries.....	23	Wm. C. Bunt, O.A.S.
Nov. 6...	Custodian of Surveying Equipment.	Interior.....	6	Geo. C. Britton, O.A.S.; Donald H. Stenhouse, O.A.S.; Albert M. Alberga, O.A.S.
" 6...	Engineering Clerk.....	"	3	Arthur Fraser, O.A.S.; Claud V. Craik, O.A.S.; Alfred W. Hanks, O.A.S.
" 20...	Resident Architect for Saskatchewan.	Public Works.....		Geo. J. Stephenson, O.A.S.
" 20...	Indian Agent, North Timiskaming.	Indian Affairs.....	6	W. H. Lewis.
" 20...	Assistant in Wood Preservation.	Interior.....		Paul de Guise; Jos. O. Rolland.
" 27...	Steamship Inspector (General), Vancouver.	Marine and Fisheries.....		T. M. Stephen; J. T. Edmond.
" 27...	Steamship Inspector, Quebec.	"		J. A. Samson.
Dec. 11...	Inspector of Dairy Products, Calgary.	Agriculture.....		Percy C. Kidd, O.A.S.
" 24...	Junior Engineer.....	Naval Service.....		Hubert W. Hunt, O.A.S.
" 24...	Marine Railway Operator.	Railways and Canals.....		Arthur Fountain.
" 24...	Forester.....	Interior.....		John M. Murray.
" 24...	Male Senior Seed Analyst.	Agriculture.....		Wilfred H. Wright, O.A.S.; Shorey J. Neville, O.A.S.
1920				
Jan. 8...	Laboratory Assistant.....	Agriculture.....	11	N. Cameron Sully, O.A.S.; Thomas Davis, O.A.S.; Wm. R. Esdale; Jos. E. Dion; Robt. W. Beattie.
" 22...	Air Station Superintendent	Air Board.....	54	C. McLaurin, O.A.S.; J. A. Glen, O.A.S.; J. L. Gordon, O.A.S.; J. Barron, O.A.S.; G. M. Croil, O.A.S.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 7.—Competitions for Special Positions held under the Direction of the Commission for the purpose of establishing Eligible Lists.—*Continued.*

Date of Advertisement.	Nature of Position.	Department.	Number of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
1920				
Jan. 22...	Air Sub-Station Superintendent.	Air Board.....	75	H. A. Wood, O.A.S.; L. S. Breadner, O.A.S.; G E. Hervey, O.A.S.; G. O. Johnston, O.A.S.; A. B. Shearer, O.A.S.; A. W. Carter, O.A.S.; D. G. Joy, O.A.S.; B. S. Womp, O.A.S.
" 22...	Air Equipment Officer....	"	42	J. E. C. Hammond, O.A.S.; H. C. Craig, O.A.S.; C. Horsfield, O.A.S.; S. G. Tackaberry, O.A.S.; G. D. Etches, O.A.S.
" 22...	Air Photographic Inspector.	"	6	E. R. Owen, O.A.S.
" 22...	Air Pilot-Navigator.....	"	85	A. B. Shearer, O.A.S.; G. O. Johnston, O.A.S.; E. R. Grange, O.A.S.; J. A. LeRoyer, O.A.S.; L. L. Brown, O.A.S.; W. G. Cloxton, O.A.S.; H. S. Quigley, O.A.S.; C. McEwen, O.A.S.; W. E. Shields, O.A.S.; H. L. Holland, O.A.S.; H. W. Hewson, O.A.S.; R. N. Smith, O.A.S.; J. Irwin, O.A.S.; W. L. Rutledge, O.A.S.; G. R. Howson, O.A.S.; J. E. Drummond, O.A.S.; W. Windover, O.A.S.; G. E. Creighton, O.A.S.; C. C. Caldwell, O.A.S.; E. J. Cronin, O.A.S.; W. Templeton, O.A.S.; E. L. McLeod, O.A.S.; A. H. Munday, O.A.S.; P. Wickens, O.A.S.; W. R. M. Griffiths, O.A.S.; L. E. Best, O.A.S.; A. J. Rankin, O.A.S.; F. Cave-Brown-Cave, O.A.S.; W. Kirkpatrick-Crockett, O.A.S.; P. H. Devenish, O.A.S.; H. A. Wilson, O.A.S.; R. E. Milne, O.A.S.; H. S. Murton, O.A.S.; L. Hooton; H. W. Gee.
Jan. 22...	Air Pilot.....	"	16	W. F. Hay, O.A.S.; F. Miller, O.A.S.; R. Chisholm, O.A.S.; P. J. O'Donnell, O.A.S.; S. W. Gee, O.A.S.
" 22...	Air Foreman Mechanic....	"	25	G. H. Hoskin, O.A.S.; W. Godson, O.A.S.; R. G. Ford, O.A.S.
" 22...	Air Photographer.....	"	5	G. Copping, O.A.S.
" 22...	Air Engine Fitter.....	"	30	D. Tough, O.A.S.; J. Finnegan, O.A.S.; E. S. Napper, O.A.S.; H. P. Smith, O.A.S.; H. Curtis, O.A.S.; R. W. Beck, O.A.S.; J. E. Davies, O.A.S.; S. McConnell, O.A.S.; C. H. Butchers, O.A.S.; H. A. J. Staines, O.A.S.; M. Graham, O.A.S.; W. J. McGrandle, O.A.S.; W. L. Groundwater, O.A.S.; J. Boyd, O.A.S.; L. Taylor, O.A.S.; J. Smith, O.A.S.; B. Mulcahey, O.A.S.; T. Sonsom, O.A.S.; W. E. P. Corbett, O.A.S.; D. Arm-

Table No. 7.—Competitions for Special Positions held under the Direction of the Commission for the purpose of establishing Eligible Lists.—*Continued.*

Date of Advertisement.	Nature of Position.	Department.	Number of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
1920				
			30	strong, O.A.S.; H. A. Langdon, C. Plant; L. Lambert; A. Jenkins; N. W. McConnell; A. E. Hutt.
Jan. '22...	Air Rigger.....	Air Board.....	26	A. Brown, O.A.S.; J. Wibberley, O.A.S.; J. A. Kellythorne, O.A.S.; J. H. Palmer, O.A.S.; F. Ryan, O.A.S.; A. Rabnett, O.A.S.; L. R. Failes, O.A.S.; W. S. Smith, O.A.S.; A. Kincaird, O.A.S.; R. Slimmon, O.A.S.; E. G. Cole, O.A.S.; H. Browning, O.A.S.; G. F. Croft, O.A.S.; M. L. Colp; F. R. Corp; F. E. Hill; D. Ceifets; R. M. Coupland; B. R. Cable; J. Rennie; A. Adams; O. L. Steeves; E. A. Bridgeman; J. Horton; M. G. McQuinn.
" 22...	Fabric Worker.....	"	7	C. H. Butchers, O.A.S.; J. Boyd, O.A.S.; R. C. Kioner; E. A. Bridgeman; A. Jenkins; S. McChesney.
" 22...	Assistant Entomologist...	Agriculture.....	6	Eric Hearle, O.A.S.; Chas. A. Good, O.A.S.; Hugh C. Huckett, O.A.S.; Chas. H. Curran, O.A.S.; Raymond P. Gorman.
" 22...	Assistant to Superintendent of Experimental Farm, Fredericton.	"	8	Angus L. Hay.
" 29...	Government Analyst.....	Health.....	6	Archibald Wright, Jr.
" 29...	Assistant Chemist.....	"	9	R. R. McGregor, O.A.S.
" 29...	Junior Entomologist.....	Agriculture.....	5	Vernon B. Durling, O.A.S.; Lewis M. How, O.A.S.
" 29...	Inspector of Foods, Drugs and Fertilizers.	Health.....	37	J. Forbes, O.A.S.; F. W. Dudley-Ward, O.A.S.; J. A. Cronin, O.A.S.; J. G. McEachern, O.A.S.; M. W. Cook, O.A.S.; W. H. Ashford, O.A.S.; B. R. Cable; A. E. Wynne.
Feb. 5...	Chief, Division of Child Welfare.	"	6	Dr. Helen MacMurchy.
" 5...	Chief, Division of Venereal Disease Control.	"	9	Dr. A. Grant Fleming, O.A.S.
" 5...	Aeronautical Intelligence Officer.	Air Board.....	10	F. C. Higgins, O.A.S.
" 5...	Assistant to Superintendent of Experimental Farm, Summerland.	Agriculture.....		Arthur Jas. Mann, O.A.S.
" 12...	Assistant Engineer, Quebec Canals Staff, Montreal.	Railways and Canals.....	6	Pierre Piche.
" 12...	Assistant Chemist.....	Interior.....	11	Miss A. H. Burwash.
" 12...	Collector of Customs for Orillia.	Customs and Inland Revenue.	13	Gordon Millar, O.A.S.
" 12...	Inspector of Weights and Measures.	Trade and Commerce.....	28	Fred T. Hart, O.A.S.; Chas. Wampler, O.A.S.; Chas. Walelin, O.A.S.; Wm. F. Balcom, O.A.S.; Jos. A. Bourgeois, O.A.S.; Marcel Lefebvre; Jos. C. Gagne.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 7.—Competitions for Special Positions held under the Direction of the Commission for the purpose of establishing Eligible Lists.—*Continued.*

Date of Advertisement.	Nature of Position.	Department.	Number of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
1920				
Feb. 12...	Assistant Photographer, Topographical Surveys Branch.	Interior.....	7	No candidate qualified for this particular vacancy. Eligible List established for the class "Assistant Photographer", as follows: R. K. Aselstyne, O.A.S.; J. P. Lindsay, O.A.S.; Jas. A. McDonald, O.A.S.; J. L. Barnes; Robt. Cornthwaite; John Gates.
" 19...	Dominion Field Husbandman.	Agriculture.....	2	Edward S. Hopkins.
" 19...	Physician, Kingston Penitentiary.	Justice.....	11	Dr. Wm. G. Anglin, O.A.S.
" 19...	Poultry Husbandman.....	Agriculture.....	16	Andrew G. Taylor; Arthur C. McCulloch.
" 19...	Inspector of Electricity and Gas.	Trade and Commerce....	12	Garnet L. Green; Romuald P. Fortin.
" 19...	Irrigation Specialist.....	Interior.....	4	Robt. A. Boddy, O.A.S.; Wm. L. Jacobson.
" 26...	Instrument Man.....	Naval Service.....	1	A. R. Lee.
" 26...	Female Seed Analyst.....	Agriculture.....	22	Jean Clarke; Ethel P. Wilson; Mary McNab; Freda O'Brien; Ruth M. Edward; Grace B. Ramage; Anah Mary Dafoe; Gudrun O. Melsted; Florence H. Cross; Anna M. McArthur; D. Bardal; Helen C. Sinclair; Kathlene T. Carlyle; Annie Marsden; Gertrude Murphy; Rosella McDonald.
Mar. 4...	Commissioner of Commerce.	Trade and Commerce....	35	H. R. Poussette, O.A.S.
" 4...	Entomologist.....	Agriculture.....	4	H. G. M. Crawford; John D. Detwiler.
" 4...	Promoter of Egg Production.	"	11	Harvey W. Nesbitt, O.A.S.; W. P. Shorey; J. R. Higgins; Lynn Harvey; Jean H. Tousignant Jos. A. E. Gauthier.
" 4...	Senior Engineering Clerk..	Interior.....	16	A. M. Perry, O.A.S.; J. F. Fredette; W. P. Daly.
" 4...	Supervisor of Illustration Station.	Agriculture.....	3	F. B. Kinsman.
" 4...	Departmental Librarian...	Health.....	15	Misses H. B. Alexander; F. E. Forsey; W. J. Embree; J. B. Lay; K. F. Murphy.
" 4...	Head Stockman, Blackfoot Agency.	Indian Affairs.....	8	Richard Robinson, O.A.S.
" 11...	Indian Agent, Blackfoot Agency.	"	31	Geo. H. Gooderham, O.A.S.
" 11...	Forester.....	Interior.....	12	W. G. Wright, O.A.S.; H. S. Laughlin, O.A.S.; H. A. Parker, O.A.S.; James Smart, O.A.S.; A. B. Connell; J. E. Gobeil.
" 11...	Investigator.....	Civil Service Commission.	46	Richard G. Simmins, O.A.S.; Geo. H. Gilchrist, O.A.S.; Cecil R. Medland, O.A.S.; Jos. F. Maskill, O.A.S.
" 11...	Junior Investigator.....	" " ..	29	C. R. Medland, O.A.S.; A. E. Fortington, O.A.S.; Alex. S. Ogilvy, O.A.S.
" 18...	Surveyor of Forest Resources.	Commission of Conservation.	2	G. H. Edgecombe, O.A.S.
" 18...	District Poultry Promoter	Agriculture.....	13	A. C. McCulloch; M. H. Winter.
" 18...	Irrigation Assistant.....	Interior.....	3	Wm. Chadwick

Table No. 7.—Competitions for Special Positions held under the Direction of the Commission for the purpose of establishing Eligible Lists.—*Continued.*

Date of Advertisement.	Nature of Position.	Department.	Number of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
1920 Mar. 18...	Examiner of Electrical and Gas Standards.	Trade and Commerce....	6	R. W. Guy, O.A.S.
" 25...	Veterinary Inspector.....	Agriculture.....	46	Jas. S. Glover, O.A.S.; Geo. E. Stanley, O.A.S.; John L. Gleason, O.A.S.; John D. Hogan, O.A.S.; Wilfred Baskkette, O.A.S.; Gordon A. Rose, O.A.S.; Wm. A. Kilpatrick, O.A.S.; Lyman Jackes, O.A.S.; Ronald G. Law, O.A.S.; Norman J. Coleman, O.A.S.; Alex. Cowan, O.A.S.; Errol S. Notting, O.A.S.; Hugh G. McDonald, O.A.S.; Jas. E. Nesbitt, O.A.S.; Wm. J. Brennan, O.A.S.; Ralph J. Bowerman, O.A.S.; Norman MacLeod, O.A.S.; Alexander G. Frew; J. R. Fisher; Leslie E. Turner; John Wm. McKay; Fred. Mathews; Robt. H. Rivington; Robert M. Mason.
" 31. .	Junior Irrigation Engineer.	Interior..... ..		Chas. M. Moore, O.A.S.; J. H. E. Jaffery, O.A.S.; A. R. Whittier, O.A.S.; Jos. Gray-Owen, O.A.S.; H. J. Whittaker, O.A.S.
" 31...	Supervising Park Warden.	"	14	John M. Giddie, O.A.S.
April 8...	Hydraulic Engineer.....	"	19	Chas. O. C. Donnelly, O.A.S.; G. F. Richan; G. F. Horsey; David N. Sharpe.
" 8...	Assistant Hydraulic Engineer.	"	16	Wm. C. Warren, O.A.S.; Wm. T. McFarlane, O.A.S.; D. Whittaker, O.A.S.; G. H. Wood, O.A.S.; H. J. Cooper, O.A.S.; J. H. Byrne; Athol C. Wright.
" 8...	Junior Engineer.....	"	13	Harrison B. Titus, O.A.S.; Robt. T. Blair;, O.A.S.; Ovide E. Fournier, O.A.S.; John B. Snape, O.A.S.; G. P. Pearson.
" 8...	Dairy Promoter.....	Agriculture.....	8	A. G. Moore, O.A.S.
" 8...	Instrument Man.....	Interior.....	11	Robt. L. Drake, O.A.S.; O. W. Brooks, O.A.S.; B. H. Hughes, O.A.S.; E. I. Seymour, O.A.S.; Chas. K. LeCapelain, O.A.S.
" 15...	Associate Archivist.....	Public Archives.....	17	Arthur R. M. Lower, O.A.S.; Miss Ethel R. Guthrie.
" 15...	Principal Statistical Clerk	Labour.....	18	Wm. R. Tracey, O.A.S.
" 15...	Assistant to Superintendent of Experimental Farm.	Agriculture.....	1	Leopold Raynauld.
" 15...	Fruit Inspector.....	"	39	Bryson M. Whyte, O.A.S.; R.E. Seeley, O.A.S.; Chas. N. Higgin, O.A.S.; John A. Malone, O.A.S.; Geo. A. LeCain, O.A.S.; Geo. E. Hutchinson, O.A.S.; Wm. John Sangster, O.A.S.; J. B. Wilson, O.A.S.; Harold G. Woodworth, O.A.S.; Harry F. East, O.A.S.; Stephen E. Kaulback, O.A.S.; Graham Forester, O.A.S.; Jas. D. Henderson, O.A.S; Wm. H. Kneale; Walter O. Burgess; Avard H.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 7.—Competitions for Special Positions held under the Direction of the Commission for the purpose of establishing Eligible Lists.—*Continued.*

Date of Advertisement.	Nature of Position.	Department.	Number of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
1920				
			39	Milner; Arthur T. Morse; Fred B. Westcott; Albert A. Armstrong; Howard W. Osborne; Francis J. Hewitt; John W. Selfridge; Leonard Wm. Elliott.
April 22...	Fishery Overseer.....	Marine and Fisheries.....	10	Frank Hechter, O.A.S.; Kenneth W. Macaulay; J. S. Sieffert.
" 29...	District Sheep Promoter..	Agriculture.....	5	Angus B. MacDonald; Harold C. Andrews; Clarence H. Hodge.
" 29...	Hydrometric Recorder...	Interior.....	4	J. W. H. Wilkes, O.A.S.; T. Hermann, O.A.S.; C. Errington.
" 29...	Plant Disease Investigator.	Agriculture.....	4	Haddon S. MacLeod, O.A.S.; John Tucker, O.A.S.; Napoleon Beaudoin.
May 6...	Steamship Inspector (General), Collingwood.	Marine and Fisheries.....	2	Wm. L. McKenzie.
" 6...	Plant Pathologist.....	Agriculture.....	2	A. W. McCallum; J. B. McCurry.
" 6...	Assistant Plant Pathologist.	"	1	Margaret Newton.
" 6...	Indian Agent, Naas River Agency.	Indian Affairs.....	14	W. E. Collison.
" 6...	Research Engineer.....	Interior.....	8	Rollo O. Earle, O.A.S.;
" 6...	Associate Chemist.....	Customs and Inland Revenue.	2	Alonzo J. Klock.
" 6...	Photographer.....	Interior.....	5	C. W. Besserer; V. H. Godbout.
" 6...	Lithographic Artist and Engraver.	"	5	W. R. Melling, O.A.S.; L. A. Gagne; Raoul Fournier; J. E. Webster.
" 6...	Gravity Specialist.....	"	4	Andrew H. Miller, O.A.S.
" 6...	Assistant Magnetician.....	"	3	Benjamin R. Hooper, O.A.S.
" 6...	Assistant Seismologist. ...	"	3	Wm. W. Dixsee.
" 6...	Lay Inspector.....	Agriculture.....	87	John E. Ferrier, O.A.S; Cyril C. Foster, O.A.S.; Wm. F. Graham, O.A.S.; Wm. C. Casey, O.A.S.; Geo. E. Sully, O.A.S.; Edward Strom, O.A.S.; Geo. Jos. Cripps, O.A.S.; Saul E. Curtis, O.A.S.; Walter E. Browne, O.A.S.; Robt. H. Bracken, O.A.S.; Alexander R. MacGregor, O.A.S.; Kenneth C. Hicks, O.A.S.; Harry M. Gutsell, O.A.S.; Chas. Parm, O.A.S.; Arthur E. Hughes, O.A.S.; Burton Mattin, O.A.S.; Wilson M. R. Mann, O.A.S.; Andrew G. Hurst, O.A.S.; Thomas E. Lynn.O.A.S.; William Willdig; O.A.S.; Chas. J. Gowen, O.A.S.; Willis J. Mills, O.A.S.; Sydney C. Eden, O.A.S.; Albert Wm. Kaye, O.A.S.; Geo. Wm. Dicks, O.A.S.; James Forbes, O.A.S.; John James Sheppard, O.A.S.; Wm. Thos. Ennis, O.A.S.; Thos. H. Marshall, O.A.S.; Frederick A. Cox, O.A.S.; Wm. R. Cheyne,

Table No. 7.—Competitions for Special Positions held under the Direction of the Commission for the purpose of establishing Eligible Lists.—*Continued.*

Date of Advertisement.	Nature of Position.	Department.	Number of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
1920				
				O.A.S.; Alex. M. Brown, O.A.S.; Patrick J. McAndrew, O.A.S.; Eric P. Davis, O.A.S.; William Skelton, O.A.S.; Geo. Gardner, O.A.S.; Norman K. Cunningham, O.A.S.; Leo P. Legare, O.A.S.; James W. White, O.A.S.; Charles A. Creed, O.A.S.; Edmund Geo. Kerr, O.A.S.; Alex. Duncan McNab, O.A.S.; Wm. James Smith, O.A.S.; Andrew M. Murdoch, O.A.S.; James A. Morrison, O.A.S.; Thomas Gillan, O.A.S.; Palmer Maloney, O.A.S.; Joseph E. Norwich, O.A.S.; Arthur P. Cox, O.A.S.; Chas. Ball, O.A.S.; Sidney C. Cotterell, O.A.S.; Henry Payne, O.A.S.; Hermon Stevens, O.A.S.; James Mitchell; Frank Jos. Berrigan; Roy Kee; Fred. Chas. Simpson; Fred. C. Dunn; John D. M. Hay; John E. Wilson; Percival Wm. Holly; Samuel Wilson, Chas. E. Sirois.
May 12...	Veterinary Inspector (Supplementary Examination).	Agriculture.....	8	Robt. Remington; A. Cowan; Robt. Morson; E. S. Notting; F. Matthews; Norman McLeod.
" 12...	Seismologist.....	Interior.....	2	E. A. Hodgson.
" 20...	Associate Invertebrate Palaeontologist.	Mines.....	1	Frank H. McLearn.
" 20...	Parliamentary Reporter..	House of Commons.....	3	Joseph H. McKay.
" 20...	Stockyard Agent (Grade II).	Agriculture.....	13	C. B. Nourse, O.A.S.; Elgin Gordon; John R. Higgins.
" 20...	Stockyard Agent (Grade I).	"	9	F. J. Bridel, O.A.S.; D. A. MacKenzie.
" 20...	Junior Stockyard Agent...	"	5	Nicholas Curtis, O.A.S.
" 20...	Storekeeper, Camp Borden	Air Board.....	43	H. G. F. Hines, O.A.S.; C. M. Clucas, O.A.S.; A. E. Roodhouse, O.A.S.; C. H. MacKinnon, O.A.S.
" 20...	Senior Quantity Surveyor.	Public Works.....	6	Thos. D. Mesler, O.A.S.
" 20...	Hatchery Assistant.....	Marine and Fisheries.....	13	Maximilian Miller, O.A.S.; Leo Baker, O.A.S.; Gladstone K. Manore, O.A.S.
" 20...	Hatchery Helper.....	"	8	Alex. W. Williamson, O.A.S.; Leo Baker, O.A.S.; Guyon L. Smith, O.A.S.; Jas. P. Dodge, O.A.S.; Angus McIntyre, O.A.S.; Morrison N. Jordan, O.A.S.
" 20...	Inspector of Electricity and Gas.	Trade and Commerce....	2	John T. Liddle, O.A.S.; Jack A. Stevenson.
" 27...	Medical Superintendent (Indian Reserve).	Indian Affairs.....	6	Alan B. Greenwood, O.A.S.
" 27...	Inspector of Indian Agencies (Grade 3).	"	8	Mindy Christianson.
" 27...	Migratory Bird Warden...	Interior.....	6	Harrison F. Lewis; Jas. A. Munro; Chas. N. A. Ireson.
" 27...	Dairy Market Reporter...	Agriculture.....	7	Roland N. Kidd, O.A.S.
" 27...	Draftsman.....	Interior.....	11	Henry C. Bailey, O.A.S.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 7.—Competitions for Special Positions held under the Direction of the Commission for the purpose of establishing Eligible Lists.—*Continued.*

Date of Advertisement.	Nature of Position.	Department.	Number of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
1920				
June 2...	Dairy Produce Grader....	Agriculture.....	10	Horace W. Coleman.
" 2...	Junior Electrical Engineer (Wireless).	Naval Service.....	6	J. M. Conroy.
" 2...	Emigration Agent.....	Immigration and Colonization.	106	Daniel J. Murphy, O.A.S.; Albert E. Pilkie, O.A.S.
" 2...	Timber Tester.....	Interior.....	4	M. J. Brophy, O.A.S.; D. D. McOuat, O.A.S.; Jas. T. Lee, O.A.S.; R. W. Perry.
" 17...	Junior Hydrometric Engineer.	Railways and Canals.....	4	Chas. Phillips, O.A.S.
" 17...	Junior Engineer.....	Marine and Fisheries.....	6	H. A. Lynch, O.A.S.
" 17...	District Live Stock Promoter	Agriculture.....	14	H. D. Mitchell, O.A.S.; Jos. A. Ste. Marie.
" 17...	Principal Statistical Clerk	Trade and Commerce.....	9	Thos. H. C. S. House; Robert M. Cram.
" 24...	Junior Hydrographer.....	Naval Service.....	3	Robt. A. Rogers, O.A.S.
" 24...	Senior Engineering Clerk..	Interior.....	5	Geo. E. Morency.
" 30...	Hydrometric Recorder...	"	1	A. C. Whitehouse, O.A.S.
July 15...	Structural Engineer.....	Railways and Canals.....	2	Jos. B. McAndrew, O.A.S.
" 15...	Supervising Seed Analyst..	Agriculture.....	3	W. H. Wright, O.A.S.; Frank Foulds, O.A.S.
" 15...	Inspector of Dairy Products.	"	6	Wm. W. Charbonneau.
" 22...	Air Certificate Examiner..	Air Board.....	15	L. S. Breadner, O.A.S.; Jos. A. LeRoyer, O.A.S.; E. R. Grange, O.A.S.; R. Heirstead, O.A.S.; A. G. Goulding, O.A.S.; C. McEwen, O.A.S.; W. J. Hartick, O.A.S.; R. A. Logan, O.A.S.; H. S. Quigley, O.A.S.; R.A. Delhaye, O.A.S.; P. J. Maloney, O.A.S.; J. E. Drummond, O.A.S.; A. J. deL. Chapin, O.A.S.
" 22...	Plant Pathologist.....	Agriculture.....	1	John B. MacCurry.
" 22...	Cold Storage Inspector....	"	17	Ed. G. Palmer, O.A.S.; Chas. G. Pincombe, O.A.S.; Walter E. Browne, O.A.S.; Albert Wright.
" 22...	Female Junior Zoologist...	"	4	Mrs. Margaret Dixon; Muriel Whalley; Margaret Stewart.
" 22...	Nursery Stock Fumigator	"	1	Frank Geo. Graham, O.A.S.
" 22...	Instructor in French, Royal Military College.	Militia and Defence.....		Straphim Marion.
" 29...	Senior Draftsman.....	Interior.....	23	Ronald H. Stenhouse, O.A.S.; Douglas P. Urry.
" 29...	Junior Engineer.....	Railways and Canals.....	8	Damien Renaud; J. J. E. Barcelo.
" 29...	Assistant Chemist.....	Customs and Inland Revenue.	12	A. E. R. Westman, O.A.S.; C. K. Church, O.A.S.
" 29...	Instrument Maker.....	Marine and Fisheries.....	7	W. R. McKee; G. A. Lucas.
Aug. 5...	Assistant to Director of Technical Education.	Labour.....		Arthur W. Crawford, O.A.S.
" 5...	Associate Geologist.....	Mines.....	6	J. D. MacKenzie, O.A.S.; W. S. McCann, O.A.S.; F. J. Alcock, T. L. Tanton; W. E. Cockfield; V. Dolmage.
" 12...	Bridge and Structural Engineer.	Railways and Canals.....	6	Wilfrid S. Lawson.
" 26...	Associate Ethnologist.....	Mines.....	4	D. J. Jennesse, O.A.S.
" 26...	Dockyard Foreman.....	Naval Service.....	7	Wm. McLaurin, O.A.S.
" 26...	Male Junior Civil Service Examiner.	Civil Service Commission.	57	A. C. Kemmis, O.A.S.; J. D. Leo Bouchard, O.A.S.; Jos. F. Compton.

Table No. 7.—Competitions for Special Positions held under the Direction of the Commission for the purpose of establishing Eligible Lists.—*Concluded*

Date of Advertisement.	Nature of Position.	Department.	Number of Candidates.	Successful Candidates.
1920				
Sept. 8...	Supervisor of Timber Tests.	Interior	4	Wm. P. Dunbar, O.A.S.; Jas. J. Chaplin; Jos. Wm. Hayward.
" 8...	Poultryman	Agriculture	1	Frank H. Bailey, O.A.S.
" 20...	Entomologist	"	3	Frank C. Craighead.
" 27...	General Foreman of Bindery.	Public Printing and Stationery.	31	Fred W. Johnston.
" 27...	Chief of Photo-Mechanical Plant.	Interior	1	Herbert A. Murray.
" 27...	Junior Trade Commissioner.	Trade and Commerce	31	A. B. Muddiman, O.A.S.; C. N. Wilde, O.A.S.; J. Cormack, O.A.S.
" 27...	Apprentice Metal Printer..	Interior	5	Antonio Metivier, O.A.S.; G. H. Medlock.
Oct. 4...	Junior Motion Picture Photographer.	Trade and Commerce	8	Bertram J. Bach, O.A.S.
" 4...	Junior Engineer.	Railways and Canals	21	Thos. J. Ryan, O.A.S.; John L. Foreman, O.A.S.; Stanley W. Oborn, O.A.S.; Hubert O. Dempster; Frank D. Ellis; Cecil G. Payne.
" 18...	Senior Map Draftsman	Interior	12	S. H. Gooday; Thomas Watson.
" 18...	Senior Seed Analyst	Agriculture	4	Andrew Hope, O.A.S.
" 25...	Associate Palaeobotanist..	Mines		Walter A. Bell, O.A.S.
" 25...	Statistician	Trade and Commerce		Alex. Campbell Young, O.A.S.
Nov. 1...	Mining Inspector	Interior	3	Robt. J. Lee.
" 1...	Photographer.	Railways and Canals		W. P. Ayers, O.A.S.; J. A. McDonald, O.A.S.; J.L. Boyd.
" 22...	Assistant Engineer	" "		C. McN. Steeves, O.A.S.; Geo. Coutts, O.A.S.; Percy H. Smith.

Table No. 8.—Lists of Successful Candidates at the General Examinations, in order of merit, by centres.

NOTE.—*Overseas' Active Service men obtaining the minimum percentage are placed at the head of all lists and are marked "O.A.S."*

I.—Supplementary List of Successful Candidates at a General Competitive Examination for positions in the Third Division, held throughout the Dominion on November 25, 1919.

STANDING.

Victoria, B.C.—

3 Wilcox, Walter (O.A.S.)
158A Cooper, Edwin (O.A.S.)

Vancouver, B.C.—

13 Bennett, Edwin R. (O.A.S.)
24 Davidson, Alexander S. (O.A.S.)

Edmonton, Alta.—

31 Pelling, Alfred M. (O.A.S.)

Regina, Sask.—

6 McLeod, Geo. C. (O.A.S.)
35 Hale, James E. (O.A.S.)
35 Hazeldine, Frederick C. (O.A.S.)
35 Smith, Edwin J. (O.A.S.)

STANDING.

Winnipeg, Man.—

23 Walton, Geo. Wm. (O.A.S.)
31 Stark, Adam (O.A.S.)

Woodstock, Ont.—

18 Shepperd, Frank Alfred (O.A.S.)

Guelph, Ont.—

39 Dolby, John Wm. (O.A.S.)

Hamilton, Ont.—

9 Insch, Alexander H. L. (O.A.S.)
11 Barrett, Edwin S. (O.A.S.)
12 Hogan, Richard (O.A.S.)
15 Haizelden, William (O.A.S.)
25 Hubbard, Thomas G. (O.A.S.)
27 Lambert, Leslie G. (O.A.S.)
30 McGraw, Harry J. (O.A.S.)

Table No. 8.—Lists of Successful Candidates at the General Examinations, in order of merit, by centres.—*Continued.*

Standing.		
	Toronto, Ont.—	
4	Rule, Leslie O. (O.A.S.)	
6	Davies, John (O.A.S.)	
9	Collins, John R. (O.A.S.)	
21	Horsnell, Harry (O.A.S.)	
21	Pettipierre, Ernest (O.A.S.)	
28	Aldridge, Charles N. (O.A.S.)	
28	Ducie, Patrick J. (O.A.S.)	
34	Edwards, Arthur (O.A.S.)	
	Peterborough, Ont.—	
31	Thomas, Samuel Lor (O.A.S.)	
	Kingston, Ont.—	
2	Grimwood, William (O.A.S.)	
	Ottawa, Ont.	
6	Elmer, John (O.A.S.)	
20	Hine, William A. (O.A.S.)	

Standing.		
	Montreal, P.Q.—	
1	Terreault, Rodolphe (O.A.S.)	
5	Foucault, Henry A. (O.A.S.)	
13	Hill, Walter H. (O.A.S.)	
16	Attard, Joseph (O.A.S..)	
38	Quesnel, Maurice (O.A.S.)	
	Sherbrooke, P.Q.—	
25	Fox, Robert James (O.A.S.)	
	Quebec, P.Q.—	
39	Gasse, J. N. G. (O.A.S.)	
	Fredericton, N.B.—	
16	Smith, Frank L. (O.A.S.)	
	Halifax, N.S.—	
18	Ryan, Wm. B. (O.A.S.)	

II.—Supplementary List of Successful Candidates at a General Competitive Examination for positions as Clerks, Grade " C " of the Second Division, held throughout the Dominion on November 26 and 27, 1919.

Standing.		
	Edmonton, Alta.—	
2	Watts, Thomas J. (O.A.S.)	
7	Batten, William (O.A.S.)	
	Calgary, Alta.—	
16	Hart, Edgar (O.A.S.)	
	MooscJaw, Sask.—	
182A	Tomlinson, Geo. (O.A.S.)	
	Winnipeg, Man.—	
3	Stoddart, Stuart G. (O.A.S.)	
14	Bottle, Jesse (O.A.S.)	
18	Houston, Roy O. (O.A.S.)	
20	Reddin, Harry (O.A.S.)	
	London, Ont.—	
12	Smith, Charles H. D. (O.A.S.)	
	Guelph, Ont.	
21	Stewart, Roy H. (O.A.S.)	

Standing.		
	Hamilton, Ont.—	
5	Mitton, Wm. R. (O.A.S.)	
16	McCoy, Edwin J. (O.A.S.)	
	Toronto, Ont.—	
8	White, Henry C. (O.A.S.)	
9	Brown, Wm. T. (O.A.S.)	
11	Robinson, Robert P. (O.A.S.)	
12	Hurst, James H. (O.A.S.)	
	Kingston, Ont.—	
19	LeBreton, Edward W. (O.A.S.)	
	Quebec, P.Q.—	
1	Bolduc, Joseph D. (O.A.S.)	
10	Lacasse, Joseph P. (O.A.S.	
	St. John, N.B.—	
6	Gillen, Arthur W. (O.A.S.)	
15	Vaughan, James S. (O.A.S.)	
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.—	
4	Burns, John H. (O.A.S.).	

III.—Supplementary List of Successful Candidates at a General Competitive Examination for positions as Clerks, Grade " B " of the Second Division, held throughout the Dominion on November 26 and 27, 1919

Standing.		
	Vancouver, B.C.—	
8	Pearce, Geo. C. (O.A.S.)	
	Calgary, Alta.—	
4	Stubbs, John P. (O.A.S.)	
	Winnipeg, Man.—	
1	Cox, Rowland J. (O.A.S.)	
3	Howe, Andrew F. (O.A.S.)	

Standing.		
	Toronto, Ont.—	
2	Bolton, George S. (O.A.S.)	
7	Macdonald, Hugh (O.A.S.)	
10	Henderson, James (O.A.S.)	
	Ottawa, Ont.—	
5	Wilson, Ernest S. (O.A.S.)	
6	Summers, Charles A. (O.A.S.)	
9	Yetts, Maynard A. (O.A.S.)	
11	Doyle, John F. (O.A.S.)	
232	Davis, James W. (O.A.S.)	

Table No. 8.—Lists of Successful Candidates at the General Examinations, in order of merit, by centres.—*Continued.*

IV.—Supplementary List of Successful Candidates at a General Competitive Examination for positions as Typists, Grade "C" of the Second Division, held throughout the Dominion on November 26 and 27, 19

Standing.		
	Quebec, P.Q.—	
1		Dussault, Antonio (O.A.S.)

V.—Supplementary List of Successful Candidates at a General Competitive Examination for positions as Clerk-Bookkeepers, Grade "B" of the Second Division, held throughout the Dominion on November 26, 1919.

Standing.		
	Peterborough, Ont.—	
2		Field, Wm. H. (O.A.S.)

Standing.		
	Halifax, N.S.—	
1		Coolin, Edwin Geo. (O.A.S.)

VI.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Duplicating Machine Operators, held throughout the Dominion on March 30, 1920.

Standing.		
	Peterborough, Ont.—	
21		Rightmeyer, Roberta
	Ottawa, Ont.—	
1		Kirk, Ernest L. (O.A.S.)
2		Berney, Thos. E. (O.A.S.)
3		Goold, William D. (O.A.S.)
4		Landry, Oscar (O.A.S.)
4		Scott, James B. (O.A.S.)
6		McConnell, Coleman C. (O.A.S.)
7		Dorrah, O. W. (O.A.S.)
8		Johnston, Melville C. (O.A.S.)
9		Lee, Cecil Robert (O.A.S.)

Standing.		
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.	
10		Kenny, Daniel (O.A.S.)
11		Mattice, James C. (O.A.S.)
12		McIntosh, Kenneth G. (O.A.S.)
13		Eadie, David P. (O.A.S.)
14		Fregin, William F. H. (O.A.S.)
15		Powers, Lawrence J.
16		Watson, Mrs Fanny
17		Campsall, Nettie M.
18		O'Connor, Eleanor G.
19		LaChance, Beatrice
20		Ingram, Violet S.

VII.—Supplementary to the General Examinations in the Higher Grades, held at Toronto, March 30, 1920.

Standing.		
	Toronto, Ont.—	
72A		Gristwood, Robert Wm. (O.A.S.)

VIII.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Senior Clerks, held throughout the Dominion on April 27, 1920.

Standing.		
	Vancouver, B.C.—	
3		Taylor, Leonard H. (O.A.S.)
9		Charlton, Harold George (O.A.S.)
26		Heslop, Arthur (O.A.S.)
27		Freeman-Smith, Harold Edgar (O.A.S.)
29		Corral, James L. (O.A.S.)
35		Crump, Harold (O.A.S.)
	Port Arthur, Ont.—	
21		Crossfield, F. J. (O.A.S.)
	Hamilton, Ont.—	
34		Williams, John (O.A.S.)
	Toronto, Ont.—	
15		MacLean, John (O.A.S.)
18		Russell, J. B. (O.A.S.)
22		Kerfoot, R. R. (O.A.S.)

Standing.		
	Kingston, Ont.—	
32		Kelly, D. J. (O.A.S.)
32A		Snelson, Robt. (O.A.S.)
45		Robinson, Nellie B.
	Ottawa, Ont.—	
1		Fortington, A. E. (O.A.S.)
2		McNeil, J. H. K. (O.A.S.)
5		Davies, David (O.A.S.)
6		Lock, J. W. K. (O.A.S.)
7		Hunter, Hamilton (O.A.S.)
11		Francis, James (O.A.S.)
12		Crowder, E. S. (O.A.S.)
14		Anderson, J. P. (O.A.S.)
16		Haw, Wm. C. (O.A.S.)
17		McGovern, Frank (O.A.S.)
19		Watts, Geo. (O.A.S.)
20		West, Gordon O. (O.A.S.)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 8.—Lists of Successful Candidates at the General Examinations, in order of merit, by centres.—*Continued.*

Standing.		
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.	
24	Kidd, R. N. (O.A.S.)	
25	Thompson, Samuel (O.A.S.)	
28	Phelan, John M. (O.A.S.)	
31	Bradley, J. C. (O.A.S.)	
33	Rickwood, C. J. L. (O.A.S.)	
36	McCartin, J. J.	
37	Porter, Harriett M.	
39	Hinton, Gertrude	
40	Cadden, Helen	
40A	Ambridge, W. G.	
41	Carey, Marie Anna	
42	Martin, Jean D.	
43	Bradley, H. M.	
43	Hanes, Elizabeth A.	
46	Bogie, Gladys	
47	Thomas, Constance A.	
48	Graham, T. K.	
49	Lorrain, Marie A.	
51	Sullivan, Teresa M.	
52	MacGregor, Grace C.	
53	Schofield, Flora M.	

Standing.		
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.	
54	Telford, Mary V.	
55	McGuirl, Allan C.	
56	Dudley, Pauline	
58	Draper, Percy	
59	Ross, Lillian A. H.	
60	Phelan, Vincent C.	
61	Cumming, Fern A.	
61	Leggett, Edgar	
63	Cumming, Stella C.	
	Montreal, P.Q.—	
8	Bastien, L. P. (O.A.S.)	
12	Pinard, Lionel (O.A.S.)	
22	Juteau, Jos. A. (O.A.S.)	
30	LaVallee, Rene (O.A.S.)	
49	Cadotte, Jean	
56	Marier, Romeo	
	Sherbrooke, P.Q.—	
38	Goyette, Albert	

Note.—See also Table No. 10.

IX.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Elevator Operators, held throughout the Dominion on April 27, 1920.

Standing.		
	Winnipeg, Man.—	
1	McTeer, Allan (O.A.S.)	
	Kingston, Ont.—	
2	Mack, Geo. Jas. (O.A.S.)	
	Ottawa, Ont.—	
3	Sabourin, Miles Wilfred (O.A.S.)	

Standing.		
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.	
4	Reynolds, Andrew Edward (O.A.S.)	
5	de LaFrance, Lue D. (O.A.S.)	
6	Pearson, Chas. (O.A.S.)	
7	O'Donovan, Patrick (O.A.S.)	
7	Cardinal, Louis (O.A.S.)	
9	Maher, Francis	

X.—Supplementary Examination for positions as Elevator Operators, held on June 12, 1920.

Standing.		
	Ottawa, Ont.—	
1	Lachapelle, Benjamin (O.A.S.)	
2	Meagher, Wm. Jos. (O.A.S.)	
3	Donnelly, Patriek Jos. (O.A.S.)	

Standing.		
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.	
4	Wittenberg, E. H. C. (O.A.S.)	
5	Frazer, Fred Frank (O.A.S.)	

XI.—Examination for Entrance to the Royal Naval College, held throughout the Dominion on June 15, 1920.

Standing.		
	Victoria, B.C.—	
6	Groves, Tom D.	
8	Kelly, Thomas D.	
12	Johnson, Bernard D. L.	
	Vancouver, B.C.—	
1	Crisp, W. George	
9	Holman, Henry S.	
	Calgary, Alta.—	
10	Taylor, Edmund B.	
	Saskatoon, Sask.—	
11	Dawson, John A.	

Standing.		
	Hamilton, Ont.—	
3	Whitelaw, Gerald R.	
5	Morris, David T.	
	Toronto, Ont.—	
4	Dalton, Cuthbert F. R.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—	
2	Wooleombe, George A.	
	Montreal, P.Q.—	
7	Hughes, Philip B.	

Table No. 8.—Lists of Successful Candidates at the General Examinations, in order of merit, by centres.—*Continued.*

XII.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Junior Clerk-Stenographers held throughout the Dominion on July 6 and 7, 1920.

Standing.	
	Nanaimo, B.C.—
58	Hendmarsh, Albert E. T.
	Victoria, B.C.—
30	Hamilton, Frances J. W.
69	Gibbs, Mary V. B.
	Calgary, Alta.—
20	Jephson, Helen J.
	Port Arthur, Ont.—
74	Briveau, Edith May
	London, Ont.—
60	Lockwood, Gertrude E.
72	Lawson, M. Thelma
	Kingston, Ont.—
27	Lovett, Helen M.
	Brockville, Ont.—
75	Ferguson, Ethel
	Ottawa, Ont.—
2	Godfrey, Isabel R.
3	Lamb, Margaret
4	Gourley, Elizabeth C.
6	Morrisey, Mary M.
8	Ross, Evelyn Irwin
9	Good, Madeline M.
10	Purdy, Marguerite H.
11	Jackson, Bessie Alice
12	Headrick, Mary F.
13	Hurley, May
18	Bradley, Reta
18	Lett, Bessie
22	Patterson, Rita M.
23	Barnes, Louise M.
25	Ebbs, Mary Rita
26	Flewellyn, Edna Mabel
28	Flynn, Vera C.
28	Jones, Lily M. E.
30	Moran, Mary C.
32	Blake, Ida Mary
33	Philip, Jean M.
34	Lasher, Lillian E.
37	Gray, Annie
40	Walsh, Marguerite M.
41	Shirley, Anna M.

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.
42	Hilton, Kitty H.
43	Learmonth, Elma S.
44	Rooney, Mary K.
47	Kilpatrick, Hattie J.
48	Faulkner, Anna M.
48	Garvin, Elsie Jane
50	Painter, Christina F.
51	McGovern, Mildred M.
53	Evoy, Laura A.
54	Mackie, Annie Isabella
57	Taylor, Louise Carol
58	Bell, Cecil May
60	Derby, Ada M.
62	Forde, Charlotte W.
63	Mitchell, Mildred C.
66	Taylor, Mabel
69	Good, Kathleen H.
71	Smith, Muriel M.
73	McEwen, Jean Catharine
77	Murphy, Evelyn A.
78	Wylie, Orpha E.
	Quebec, P.Q.—
68	Casault, Gisele
76	Wilde, Olive Alda
	St. John, N.B.—
37	Graham, Laura
56	Thompson, Rae Craig
65	Paterson, Edith L. de F.
	St. Stephen, N.B.—
1	Whitehead, Ernest G. (O.A.S.)
39	Dinsmore, Lottie V.
51	Smith, Chas. Moore
	Moncton, N.B.—
5	Ormond, Eileen G.
7	Bradshaw, Eileen
24	Cresswell, Constance
64	Edwards, Margaret M.
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.—
14	Stanley, Edith K.
17	Smith, Ada
21	McQuaid, Mary M.
34	Cameron, Helen Isabel
67	Bell, May E.

XIII.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Junior Clerk-Bookkeepers, held throughout the Dominion on July 6 and 7, 1920.

Standing.	
	Saskatoon, Sask.—
1	Eley, Geo. M. (O.A.S.)
2	Wilkins, William (O.A.S.)
	Owen Sound, Ont.—
3	Roppel, Daniel (O.A.S.)

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—
4	Michaud, Laurette
6	Moore, Violet M.
7	Dorion, Jeanne
	Montreal, P.Q.—
5	Lefebvre, Henri J. H.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 8.—Lists of Successful Candidates at the General Examinations, in order of merit, by centres.—*Continued.*

XIV.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Clerk-Stenographers, held throughout the Dominion on July 6 and 7, 1920.

Standing.	
	Victoria, B.C.—
30	Black, Dorothy
	Vancouver, B.C.—
38	Maclean, Dorothy N.
	Calgary, Alta.—
12	Smith, Margaret W.
	Regina, Sask.—
53	Dance, Dorothy
	Ottawa, Ont.—
1	Dunlop, Mary Florence
2	Scharfe, Violetta
4	Stevenson, Grace Marshall
5	O'Connor, Leona Margaret Mary
7	Drew, Anna Mary
8	Cook, Florence Margaret
9	Sweeney, Florence
10	McRorie, Wilena Winifred
11	Shore, Edna May
13	Belanger, Laurette
15	Arthur, Edith Inez
16	Evans, Mary Pearl
16	Morrice, Catherine Gauld Cooper
18	Potter, Jane Crawford
19	Jones, Irene Augusta
20	Kenny, Mabel
21	Tallon, M. Veronica
22	Thompson, Mary Winnifred
22	Potter, Hattie Kemp
24	Aird, Isabel M.
25	Paul, Mildred Irene
26	Beaton, Ella Maud
27	Black, Sarah Mary
27	Richter, Rebecca
29	Donovan, Margaret Evelyn
30	Bush, Marjorie Ethel
32	Maynard, Evelyn Lois
35	Campbell, Rena May
36	Armstrong, Margaret J.
37	O'Connor, Elizabeth Margaret
39	Morin, Stella
39	Bennett, Irene M.
41	Mitchell, H. Claire
41	Rorke, Jean I.
44	Thompson, Agnes Eva
44	Deachman, Bessie Maude
46	Greene, Ida M.

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.
46	Hetherington, Doris E.
48	Casey, Cora Mary
48	Cochrane, Loretta
48	Hanrahan, Edith
54	O'Connell, Mary E. G.
56	Hanratty, Kathryn
57	Ackland, Elizabeth Marion
57	Ferguson, Jessie Gardner
59	Carley, Violet Dell
59	Livingstone, Elizabeth May
59	O'Brien, Mary Eva
62	Nash, Mary Mona
63	Powers, Edith A.
64	Eastwood, Lillian M.
65	Hill, Lillian O.
65	Belliveau, Lola
67	O'Neil, Gertrude F.
68	Egan, Carmel M.
69	Boyd, Mary Jane
70	Howe, Kathryn V.
71	Clement, Violet
72	McPhee, Margaret
73	McBride, Cecile M.
74	Smallwood, Gladys
75	Quigley, Anna Pearl
	Montreal, P.Q.—
51	Lavery, Alexander H.
	Quebec, P.Q.—
3	Bruneau, Lucienne
	Fredericton, N.B.—
34	McNair, Marie
	St. John, N.B.—
54	Somerville, Muriel J.
	Moncton, N.B.—
5	Murdoch, Florence
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.—
43	Carbonell, Helen
	Halifax, N.S.
13	Fry, Ella May
32	Roop, Margaret Ross
52	Hardy, Gladys L.

XV.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Clerk-Book-keepers, held throughout the Dominion on July 6 and 7, 1920.

Standing.	
	Vancouver, B.C.—
5	Cousins, William John (O.A.S.)
7	Butterworth, Frank Clifford (O.A.S.)
9	Smellie, William (O.A.S.)
12	Wilson, Arthur Geo. Alex. (O.A.S.)
14	Calder, Clarence Hegg (O.A.S.)
16	Carter, Stanley Bell (O.A.S.)
18	Harman, Wm. Arundell (O.A.S.)

Standing.	
	Edmonton, Alta.—
1	Buchanan, Neil Griffiths (O.A.S.)
11	Wood, Roland (O.A.S.)
17	Nelson, Albert Octavius (O.A.S.)
19	Lister, Lacy Leonard (O.A.S.)
	London, Ont.—
3	Wilson, Joseph Grant (O.A.S.)

Table No. 8.—Lists of Successful Candidates at the General Examinations, in order of merit, by centres.—*Continued.*

STANDING.

Hamilton, Ont.—
10 Huckstep, Richard Oliver (O.A.S.)
21 Myers, John Wm. (O.A.S.)
24 Lewis, John Hamilton

Kingston, Ont.—
23 Robinson, Nellie B.
25 Guirey, Francis J.

Ottawa, Ont.—
15 Hamilton, Mabel Odeira (O.A.S.)
22 Fisher, Mrs. Alice (O.A.S.)

STANDING.

Montreal, P.Q.—
6 Lockhart, William S. B. (O.A.S.)
8 Saunders, Frederick H. Percy (O.A.S.)

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—
4 MacGougan, Gordon (O.A.S.)
12 Bishop, J. T. (O.A.S.)

Halifax, N.S.—
2 Newton, Charles Hedley (O.A.S.)
20 Mitchell, Percy Halloway (O.A.S.)

XVI.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Stenographer-Book-keepers, held throughout the Dominion on July 6 and 7, 1920.

STANDING.

Ottawa, Ont.—
1 Moore, Berth M.

XVII.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Senior Clerk-Book-keepers, held throughout the Dominion on July 6 and 7, 1920.

STANDING.

Vancouver, B.C.—
13 Heslop, Arthur (O.A.S.)
27 Chapman, Reginald V. (O.A.S.)

Calgary, Alta.—
18 Jones, George (O.A.S.)
20 Goad, Reginald B. (O.A.S.)

Regina, Sask.—
3 Tyacke, Wm. J. (O.A.S.)

Winnipeg, Man.—
4 Smith, John Henry (O.A.S.)
17 Nixon, Fred Wm. (O.A.S.)

Brantford, Ont.—
13 Oliver, Robert (O.A.S.)

Hamilton, Ont.—
5 Little, John A. (O.A.S.)

Toronto, Ont.—
2 Young, Herbert A. (O.A.S.)
19 Ball, Harold F. (O.A.S.)

Peterborough, Ont.—
10 Field, William H. (O.A.S.)

STANDING.

Kingston, Ont.—
7 White, Maurice B. (O.A.S.)
24 Watts, Arthur J. (O.A.S.)
25 Hussey, James (O.A.S.)
30 Storms, Milton E.

Ottawa, Ont.—
1 Anderson, John P. (O.A.S.)
7 Seddon, Francis L. (O.A.S.)
9 Lyons, Frederick (O.A.S.)
12 Player, Leslie R. (O.A.S.)
15 Hughson, Frederick A. S. (O.A.S.)
16 Ryan, Anthony W. (O.A.S.)
22 Watson, Robert J. (O.A.S.)
23 Cooper, Percy Cyril (O.A.S.)
25 Treasure, Richard L. (O.A.S.)
28 Keating, Nellie A.
29 Ray, Roy Bryce

Montreal, P.Q.—
Lovelock, Robert Henry (O.A.S.)

St. John, N.B.—
21 Ganong, Rolfe Y. (O.A.S.)

Halifax, N.S.—
6 Almon, Joseph M. (O.A.S.)

XVIII.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Senior Stenographer-Book-keepers, held throughout the Dominion on July 6 and 7, 1920.

STANDING.

Vancouver, B.C.—
1 Garland, H. Bath (O.A.S.)
3 Halford, Frances May

STANDING.

Halifax, N.S.—
2 Hardy, Edith Helena

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 8.—Lists of Successful Candidates at the General Examinations, in order of merit, by centres.—*Continued.*

XIX.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Messenger-Clerks, held throughout the Dominion on July 8, 1920.

Standing.	
	Vancouver, B.C.—
6	Meagher, Joseph (O.A.S.)
	London, Ont.—
3	Medland, Beverly J. (O.A.S.)
	Peterborough, Ont.—
7	Brown, George T. (O.A.S.)
	Ottawa, Ont.—
2	Tardif, A. I. (O.A.S.)
4	McNamara, Wm. J. (O.A.S.)
5	Seddon, Frederick C. (O.A.S.)
8	Wither, Stephen (O.A.S.)
10	Nadon, Edgar
	Montreal, P.Q.—
8	Patry, Arthur (O.A.S.)
	Quebec, P.Q.—
1	Delisle, Romeo (O.A.S.)

XX.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Letter Carriers, held throughout the Dominion on July 8, 1920.

Standing.	
	Nanaimo, B.C.—
23	Wallbank, Harold (O.A.S.)
55	Hacker, John Henry (O.A.S.)
55	McMillan, William Holmes (O.A.S.)
	Victoria, B.C.—
59	Byatt, Archibald (O.A.S.)
89	Mason, James Leslie (O.A.S.)
99	Miller, James (O.A.S.)
133	Brown, Leonard Scott (O.A.S.)
156	Ward, Walter (O.A.S.)
	Vancouver, B.C.—
5	Pinks, Benjamin (O.A.S.)
7	Lushington, E. C. (O.A.S.)
63	Lake, Samuel Goldsmith (O.A.S.)
86	McGrath, Frederick (O.A.S.)
89	Dobbins, Henry (O.A.S.)
89	Whitehead, John E. (O.A.S.)
99	Lofthouse, Joseph Edward (O.A.S.)
99	McKee, Thomas (O.A.S.)
112	Taylor, William Mill (O.A.S.)
112	Wicking, John (O.A.S.)
156	Gray, Thomas (O.A.S.)
156	Watts, James Alfred (O.A.S.)
164	Fowler, Alfred (O.A.S.)
173	Titley, John (O.A.S.)
177	MacDonald, Alex. Ronald (O.A.S.)
192	McCluskie, George R. (O.A.S.)
207	Buck, Maurice Walker
208	Gibson, Tom.
	Edmonton, Alta.—
14	Lailey, Arthur William (O.A.S.)
47	Nasmyth-Miller, J. V. (O.A.S.)
69	Reside, James (O.A.S.)
133	Morris, Edwin A. (O.A.S.)
187	Bramwell, Walter (O.A.S.)
	Calgary, Alta.—
23	Hodges, Frederick Wm. (O.A.S.)
29	Waller, Percy P. (O.A.S.)
38	Lansdell, Ernest H. (O.A.S.)
55	Wood, John S. (O.A.S.)
58	Wade, William (O.A.S.)
63	Howe, John Cecil (O.A.S.)
78	Smart, Geo. Douglas (O.A.S.)
80	Murison, Thomas B. (O.A.S.)

Standing.	
	Calgary, Alta.—Con.
81	Luxford, Edward C. (O.A.S.)
89	Leishman, James (O.A.S.)
98	Beare, Thos. Henry (O.A.S.)
120	Pye, Geo. (O.A.S.)
124	Shaw, Romeo J. (O.A.S.)
124	Stewart, Walter John (O.A.S.)
127	Davies, Benjamin (O.A.S.)
133	Mossop, Frank (O.A.S.)
140	Beames, Ivor (O.A.S.)
147	Clarke, John Lenceote (O.A.S.)
177	Clinton, Geo. Edward (O.A.S.)
177	Logan, John (O.A.S.)
187	Maloney, Corneil (O.A.S.)
195	Mills, James Cutter (O.A.S.)
195	Godwin, John Griffin (O.A.S.)
197	Collier, Walter Henry (O.A.S.)
	Saskatoon, Sask.—
112	Root, Adelbert Sherman (O.A.S.)
	Moose Jaw, Sask.—
104	Lowney, Richard deCourcy, (O.A.S.)
141	Beckett, Arthur (O.A.S.)
	Brandon, Man.—
151	Thompson, Albert J. (O.A.S.)
	Winnipeg, Man.—
7	O'Connell, Ernest Edward (O.A.S.)
9	Vanpoulle, Chas. J. (O.A.S.)
17	Boeking, Alfred Llewellyn (O.A.S.)
30	Davis, Percy Eli (O.A.S.)
31	Skinner, Frederick Charles (O.A.S.)
38	Broomhead, Robt. James (O.A.S.)
47	Heath, Geo. Henry Douglas (O.A.S.)
78	Carter, Thomas Wallis (O.A.S.)
81	Banning, Ernest (O.A.S.)
81	Henry, Hugh Campbell (O.A.S.)
99	Lethbridge, Archie (O.A.S.)
104	Randall, Frederick Arthur (O.A.S.)
112	Dunk, Hubert Arthur (O.A.S.)
127	Burch, William (O.A.S.)
133	Hampson, Walter (O.A.S.)
141	Burnett, Jas. (O.A.S.)
147	Dallas, Joseph (O.A.S.)
147	Ellis, John (O.A.S.)
156	Adams, David Boyd (O.A.S.)

Table No. 8.—Lists of Successful Candidates at the General Examinations, in order of merit, by centres.—*Continued.*

Standing.	
	Winnipeg, Man.—Con.
177	Duncan, Robt. (O.A.S.)
192	Blyth, John Simpson (O.A.S.)
197	Munn, Wm. J. (O.A.S.)
	Port Arthur, Ont.—
104	Redden, Wm. Andrew (O.A.S.)
	Windsor, Ont.—
81	Mountier, Anson R. (O.A.S.)
	London, Ont.—
69	Leigh, Bentham Edward (O.A.S.)
69	Birnie, Wm. Alexander (O.A.S.)
69	Ellacott, Harold T. W. (O.A.S.)
	Hamilton, Ont.—
127	Gardiner, Alexander (O.A.S.)
173	Groves, Ed. Thos. (O.A.S.)
173	Stanton, Franklin W. (O.A.S.)
	Woodstock, Ont.—
89	Loveland, Harvey Henry (O.A.S.)
112	Baldwin, Edward (O.A.S.)
	Brantford, Ont.—
1	Peters, Graham Lessford (O.A.S.)
86	McIsaac, J. W. (O.A.S.)
89	Wakeling, Robt. Francis (O.A.S.)
121	Longmuir, John C. (O.A.S.)
	Toronto, Ont.—
18	Wilson, Robert I. (O.A.S.)
31	Hassett, Henry J. (O.A.S.)
38	McKen, Jas. N. (O.A.S.)
42	LePoidevin, Alfred N. (O.A.S.)
51	Shaw, Harry A. (O.A.S.)
51	Barefoot, Thos. Jas. (O.A.S.)
61	Taggart, Thos. Geo. (O.A.S.)
69	Darg, Leonard (O.A.S.)
89	Meikle, Adam Currie (O.A.S.)
99	Hake, Richard John (O.A.S.)
133	Bendle, Roger Chas. (O.A.S.)
141	Morfitt, John (O.A.S.)
141	Sneath, Robt. Harry (O.A.S.)
147	Todd, Samuel Gilmore (O.A.S.)
156	Stitt, Fred. (O.A.S.)
156	McClelland, James G. (O.A.S.)
164	Alexander Alfred G. (O.A.S.)
164	Herdman, Benjamen (O.A.S.)
164	Kavanagh, Joseph (O.A.S.)
164	White, Chas. Fred (O.A.S.)
173	Knight, John H. (O.A.S.)
177	Lawrie, John B. (O.A.S.)
187	Punfield, Thos. (O.A.S.)
192	Norris, Ernest A. (O.A.S.)
218	Church, Harold Ernest
	Peterborough, Ont.—
86	Doughty, Wm. Percival (O.A.S.)
154	Dunstan, Leonard (O.A.S.)
	Kingston, Ont.—
34	Fraser, Victor Leonard (O.A.S.)
121	Metcalfe, Alurn Henry (O.A.S.)
133	Burtch, Howard G. (O.A.S.)
177	Perrin, Wm. (O.A.S.)
	Brockville, Ont.—
6	Trevor, Edward C. (O.A.S.)
9	Gibson, Stanley H. (O.A.S.)
27	Edgar, Ian C. (O.A.S.)
38	Smith, David Wm. (O.A.S.)
69	McCrady, Allan J. (O.A.S.)
89	Carr, Chas. E. (O.A.S.)

Standing.	
	Brockville, Ont.—Con.
104	Nichols, Frank J. (O.A.S.)
127	Bullis, Bryce O. (O.A.S.)
151	Coburn, Allan L. (O.A.S.)
177	Stoat, Walter H. (O.A.S.)
	Ottawa, Ont.—
12	Tuffey, Geo. Wm. (O.A.S.)
14	Burke, Jas. Jos. (O.A.S.)
14	Cleere, Geo. Chas. (O.A.S.)
18	Smith, Vincent Carlyle (O.A.S.)
21	Hamel, Moses Chas. (O.A.S.)
22	Piche, Eugene (O.A.S.)
23	Belair, Cleophas (O.A.S.)
31	Sandusky, Michael Wm. (O.A.S.)
34	DePratto, J. C. D. (O.A.S.)
61	Martin, Joseph Albert (O.A.S.)
63	Waterman, Jas. (O.A.S.)
63	Brown, Jacob Thos. (O.A.S.)
69	Blakeney, Joseph (O.A.S.)
110	Lang, Charles (O.A.S.)
112	Charette, Alfred (O.A.S.)
124	Lavoie, Omer (O.A.S.)
151	Capello, Gastine (O.A.S.)
156	Hodge, Noreph C. (O.A.S.)
164	Irvine, Wm. H. (O.A.S.)
164	Dimma, Thos. F. (O.A.S.)
217	Sinclair, Alexander
220	Graziadei, John B.
	Montreal, P.Q.—
2	Doxtader, Louis P. (O.A.S.))
9	Lacombe, Joseph Albert (O.A.S.)
18	Audet, Daniel Ralph (O.A.S.)
26	Cloutier, Charles (O.A.S.)
28	Vezina, Pierre Leon (O.A.S.)
34	Labrosse, Oscar (O.A.S.)
34	Paquette, Armand (O.A.S.)
42	Gaudreau, Edgar (O.A.S.)
47	Desjardins, Jean Pierre (O.A.S.)
51	Gagnon, Marc (O.A.S.)
51	Ranger, Evangeliste (O.A.S.)
59	Huneault, William (O.A.S.)
63	Dubois, Philibert (O.A.S.)
69	Contant, Armand (O.A.S.)
69	D'Aoust, J. Rene (O.A.S.)
81	Lapointe, Herve (O.A.S.)
104	Sauve, Joel (O.A.S.)
127	Gour, Adelard (O.A.S.)
127	Lasnier, Leo (O.A.S.)
133	Papineau, Josephat (O.A.S.)
156	Normandin, Armand (O.A.S.)
164	Blais, Rosario (O.A.S.)
164	Ross, Frank Louis (O.A.S.)
197	McNab, Robert John (O.A.S.)
197	Theriault, Henri (O.A.S.)
201	Gagnon, Joseph Albert
202	LePage, Charles Albert
204	Belisle, Albert
205	Foisy, Georges
211	St. Pierre, Jos. Ernest Alcide
212	Barrette, Georges Anselme
213	Phaneuf, Paul Henri
215	Labelle, Isaie
215	Dube, Adrien
219	Beland, Louis Arthur
	Quebec, P.Q.—
13	Paquet, Andre Adelard (O.A.S.)
47	Gaudreau, Jos. Piette J. (O.A.S.)
63	Costin, Joseph Emilio (O.A.S.)
209	Gauvin, Paul Albert
210	Giroux, Emile
214	Bernier, Louis Philippe

Table No. 8.—Lists of Successful Candidates at the General Examinations, in order of merit, by centres.—*Continued.*

Standing.	
	St. John, N.B.—
42	Bartsch, John Chamberlain (O.A.S.)
104	Drake, Geo. B. (O.A.S.)
141	Williams, Raymond (O.A.S.)
177	Finnigan, Michael Joseph (O.A.S.)
	Fredericton, N.B.—
187	Murchison, Eligah Leopold (O.A.S.)
	Moncton, N.B.—
4	Duncan, LeBaron (O.A.S.)
146	Doucette, Frank (O.A.S.)

Standing.	
	Moncton, N.B.—Con.
177	Watling, James P. S. (O.A.S.)
205	Cormier, Theodore A.
	Halifax, N.S.—
42	Adams, Wm. H. (O.A.S.)
191	Hare, Geo. Robt. (O.A.S.)
	Truro, N.S.—
42	Rowley, Percy J. (O.A.S.)

XXI.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Packers and Helpers, held throughout the Dominion on July 8, 1920.

Standing.	
	Nanaimo, B.C.—
4	Good, Arthur Allan B. (O.A.S.)
	Calgary, Alta.—
19	Bradley, Francis T. (O.A.S.)
	Ottawa, Ont.—
5	Sparrow, Ernest C. (O.A.S.)
6	Purves, William (O.A.S.)
8	LePage, Clifford (O.A.S.)
10	Cantin, Leo (O.A.S.)
11	McMillan, Edward H. (O.A.S.)
12	Thibault, Albert (O.A.S.)
13	Burke, Vincent (O.A.S.)
15	Tapp, Jos. Geo. (O.A.S.)

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.
16	Urbasch, John H. (O.A.S.)
17	Steele, Herbert (O.A.S.)
18	Lemieux, Romeo (O.A.S.)
21	Lemay, Honore
22	Roy, Henri
	Montreal, P.Q.—
1	McKewan, Raoul (O.A.S.)
3	Valiquette, Alfred (O.A.S.)
13	Depledge, John (O.A.S.)
19	Button, Frederick (O.A.S.)
	Halifax, N.S.—
9	Hamilton, Clifford W. (O.A.S.)

XXII.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Truckmen held throughout the Dominion on July 8, 1920.

Standing.	
	Victoria, B.C.—
2	Ward, Walter (O.A.S.)
	Ottawa, Ont.—
3	Harwood, Wm. Edward (O.A.S.)

Standing.	
	Montreal, P.Q.—
1	Henderson, George C. (O.A.S.)

XXIII.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Immigration Guards, held throughout the Dominion on July 8, 1920.

Standing.	
	Victoria, B.C.—
9	Goodson, Herbert
	Vancouver, B.C.—
2	Cussack, Bernard S. (O.A.S.)
	Calgary, Alta.—
8	Whyte, David C. (O.A.S.)

Standing.	
	Winnipeg, Man.—
3	Cooke, Walter Ernest (O.A.S.)
4	Munn, Wm. J. (O.A.S.)
	Toronto, Ont.—
5	Bolanger, Louis (O.A.S.)
	Montreal, P.Q.—
6	Trouillard, Ernest (O.A.S.)
	St. John, N.B.—
1	Mirabelli, Joseph (O.A.S.)

Table No. 8.—Lists of Successful Candidates at the General Examinations, in order of merit, by centres.—*Continued.*

XXIV.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Immigration Inspectors, held throughout the Dominion on July 8, 1920.

Standing.	
	Victoria, B.C.—
141	Younge, Alet Franklen (O.A.S.)
	Vancouver, B.C.—
6	Crump, Harold (O.A.S.)
7	Jepps, John Allen (O.A.S.)
20	Corkett, Ernest Wm. (O.A.S.)
23	Austin, Chas. Vincent (O.A.S.)
26	Chapman, Reginald Victor (O.A.S.)
28	Campbell, Murdoek Donald (O.A.S.)
29	Sayer, Clarence (O.A.S)
29	Wilson, Humphry Wm. (O.A.S.)
33	Shiels, Edward Esdale W. (O.A.S.)
46	Miller, Alfred Thos. (O.A.S.)
48	Gilbert, Sydney Albert M. (O.A.S.)
54	Bentley, Wm. Lewis (O.A.S.)
55	Judge, Silwyn E. (O.A.S.)
57	Brackin, Robert Hunter (O.A.S.)
61	Cusack, Bernard S. (O.A.S.)
63	Skaife, Maurice Edward (O.A.S.)
66	Sawyer, Wm. Parr (O.A.S.)
73	McNamara, Joseph Albert (O.A.S.)
73	Gregory, Edwin John (O.A.S.)
86	Arnett, George Percy (O.A.S.)
104	Lake, Samuel Goldsmith (O.A.S.)
109	Orr, Nathaniel Murray (O.A.S.)
118	Knox, Thos. Robt. McCartney (O.A.S.)
123	Simmonds, George (O.A.S.)
123	South, Arthur Lyndon (O.A.S.)
126	Stewart, Wm. Anderson (O.A.S.)
126	Yewdall, John Edgard Thos. (O.A.S.)
128	Cather, Robt. Ernest (O.A.S.)
128	Diment, Cyril Frank (O.A.S.)
128	Murray, John Gordon (O.A.S.)
	Edmonton, Alta.—
38	Waite, Alfred (O.A.S.)
48	Pendleton, George (O.A.S.)
51	Stone, Frank Percy (O.A.S.)
91	Barr, George (O.A.S.)
	Calgary, Alta.—
20	deBarathy, Sydney Alex. (O.A.S.)
41	Davis, Eric Pen. (O.A.S.)
51	McCann, James (O.A.S.)
69	Geater, Frank (O.A.S.)
77	Elliott, Wm. (O.A.S.)
82	Paterson, Wm. S. (O.A.S.)
91	Leishman, James (O.A.S.)
94	Davies, Allen Bruce (O.A.S.)
102	Collins, Henry (O.A.S.)
132	Wilson, John (O.A.S.)
141	Watson, Frederick (O.A.S.)
144	Watson, Oswald (O.A.S.)
	Lethbridge, Alta.—
104	Leigh, Lewis (O.A.S.)
	Regina, Sask.—
99	Tyacke, Wm. John (O.A.S.)
	Winnipeg, Man.—
42	Shaddock, Thomas Lander (O.A.S.)
69	Robertson, Walter Whiston (O.A.S.)
91	Cooke, Walter Ernest (O.A.S.)
109	Erskine, Thos. (O.A.S.)
131	Allen, J. J. F. (O.A.S.)

Standing.	
	North Bay, Ont.—
38	Black, Alexander Scott (O.A.S.)
38	Haywood, Wm. Edw. (O.A.S.)
	Windsor, Ont.—
12	St. Julien, J. A. A. (O.A.S.)
23	Shirley, Harry (O.A.S.)
72	McBrearty, Robert (O.A.S.)
	Sarnia, Ont.—
150	Hardy, Geo. W. (O.A.S.)
	London, Ont.—
14	Wilson, A. J. (O.A.S.)
	Brantford, Ont.—
4	Peters, Graham Lessford (O.A.S.)
	Hamilton, Ont.—
44	McFarlane, Robert (O.A.S.)
86	Sullivan, Leo Ignatius (O.A.S.)
106	Jones, T. E. (O.A.S.)
135	McCoy, Edwin John (O.A.S.)
	Toronto, Ont.—
4	Diggle, John (O.A.S.)
15	Ottley, Edward John (O.A.S.)
51	Carson, Robert John (O.A.S.)
58	Smith, Earle Edgar (O.A.S.)
85	Hamnett, Ernest Wm. (O.A.S.)
86	Smith, Robert Walter (O.A.S.)
90	Donovan, Richard A. (O.A.S.)
102	Cheeseman, Frederick Wm. (O.A.S.)
115	Curtis, Ed. J. (O.A.S.)
115	Taylor, Fred G. (O.A.S.)
121	Hann, John Wesley (O.A.S.)
121	Boyd, William Alexander (O.A.S.)
135	Unsworth, J. S, (O.A.S.)
153	Brown, Richard (O.A.S.)
160	Clark, Robert (O.A.S.)
161	Cooper, Geo. Boyce (O.A.S.)
	Peterborough, Ont.—
149	Mills, Joseph (O.A.S.)
	Kingston, Ont.—
55	Connor, John Wilson (O.A.S.)
112	Barnes, Henry W. (O.A.S.)
118	Cowley, Wm. Henry (O.A.S.)
	Ottawa, Ont.—
1	Scott, Montague D. (O.A.S.)
8	Carley, James Ernest (O.A.S.)
9	Phillips, John Reginald (O.A.S.)
12	Field, Ralph Palmer (O.A.S.)
29	LaRose, Albert (O.A.S.)
29	Smith, Maxwell James (O.A.S.)
36	Sauvant, Gustave Louis (O.A.S.)
43	DesRosiers, Idelphonse A. (O.A.S.)
46	Bolton, Wm. Earl (O.A.S.)
59	Shipley, Robert (O.A.S.)
61	Casey, Patrick Andrews (O.A.S.)
67	Racette, Joseph Louis P. (O.A.S.)
68	McIlveen, George (O.A.S.)
79	Adamson, Andrew D. (O.A.S.)
79	Tubman, R. F. (O.A.S.)
84	Moseley, Edgar W. (O.A.S.)
94	Lemmon, Harvey Robt. (O.A.S.)
108	Ferrier, John Ernest (O.A.S.)

Table No. 8.—Lists of Successful Candidates at the General Examinations, in order of merit, by centres.—*Continued.*

Standing.		Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.		*Sherbrooke, P.Q.*—
112	Brooks, Wm. Ralph (O.A.S.)	11	Smith, Foster Albert (O.A.S.)
114	Bond, Wilfred Stanley (O.A.S.)		
138	McCormick, Jas. Edward (O.A.S.)		*Quebec, P.Q.*—
141	Harvey, Gilbert John (O.A.S.)	153	Belanger, Denis (O.A.S.)
147	Pye, Lawrence E. (O.A.S.)		
158	Watson, John Robert		*St. John, N.B.*—
163	Choquette, Romeo	44	Sibson, John B. (O.A.S.)
		48	Cawley, Harry G. (O.A.S.)
	Montreal, P.Q.—	162	MacNeill, James L.
2	Lang, George (O.A.S.)		
3	Van Vliet, George L. (O.A.S.)		*St. Stephen, N.B.*—
9	Lapointe, Hector (O.A.S.)	150	Wilson, H. P. (O.A.S.)
16	Green, Albert Cyril (O.A.S.)		
16	Garand, Joseph Louis (O.A.S.)		*Fredericton, N.B.*—
18	Atkinson, Bayand (O.A.S.)	107	White, W. J. (O.A.S.)
22	Chenier, Aurelien (O.A.S.)		
23	Dube, Joseph Antoine (O.A.S.)		*Moncton, N.B.*—
26	Gardiner, Robert Wilson (O.A.S.)	155	Cornell, R. E.
33	Finn, Owen (O.A.S.)		
36	Jasienski, Alexander (O.A.S.)		*Charlottetown, P.E.I.*—
59	Jones, Henry Georges (O.A.S.)	18	MacGougan, Gordon (O.A.S.)
69	Pipe, Benjamin (O.A.S.)	35	McKenna, Leo B. (O.A.S.)
76	Grant, Hubert Maitland (O.A.S.)	63	Bishop, J. T. (O.A.S.)
78	Houle, Ernest (O.A.S.)	132	McMaster, Angus D. (O.A.S.)
79	Tomkins, George (O.A.S.)	144	Dougan, Wm. E. (O.A.S.)
86	Mortimer, James Moore (O.A.S.)	150	Sherren, Geo. Edward (O.A.S.)
97	O'Neil, Henry (O.A.S.)	158	MacKinnon, Peter R.
99	Latour, Joseph Raoul (O.A.S.)		
118	Moore, Edmund Walter (O.A.S.)		*Halifax, N.S.*—
123	Eadie, John (O.A.S.)	94	Jervis, Geo. M. (O.A.S.)
132	McKellar, John (O.A.S.)	99	Mott, Guy L. (O.A.S.)
135	Stephen, J. M. (O.A.S.)	111	O'Keefe, John C. (O.A.S.)
144	Hill, Walter Henry (O.A.S.)	138	Mathews, Elijah (O.A.S.)
147	Rousse, Charles (O.A.S.)	156	Brown, Walter S.

XXV.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Male Principal Clerks, held throughout the Dominion on August 10, 1920.

Standing.		Standing.	
	Victoria, B.C.—		*Ottawa, Ont.*—Con.
3	Hornsey, George (O.A.S.)	6	Corcoran, John B. (O.A.S.)
		7	Francis, James (O.A.S.)
	Hamilton, Ont.—	8	Brown, Samuel (O.A.S.)
16	Marshall, Sydney H.	8	Heisler, John A. (O.A.S.)
		10	Thivierge, Arthur
	Ottawa, Ont.—	11	Bradley, James D.
1	Medland, Cecil Ray (O.A.S.)	12	Vincent, Walter M.
2	Fortington, Archibald E. (O.A.S.)	13	Payton, Geo. Wm.
3	McNeil, Joseph H. K. (O.A.S.)	14	Tremblay, Jos. V. A.
5	Macdonald, James S. (O.A.S.)	15	Narraway, Charles A.

Note.—See also Table No. 10.

XXVI.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Statistical Clerks, held throughout the Dominion on September 28, 1920.

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—
1	McCann, Marianna E.

Table No. 8.—Lists of Successful Candidates at the General Examinations, in order of merit, by centres.—*Continued.*

XXVII.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Junior Clerks, held throughout the Dominion on October 26 and 27, 1920.

Standing.	
	Vancouver, B.C.—
17	Bagnell, Janet
	Winnipeg, Man.—
8	Phillips, Frederick (O.A.S.)
9	Jones, Wm. Owen (O.A.S.)
12	Whiddon, Charles J. (O.A.S.)
14	Walton, Wilfred (O.A.S.)
	Woodstock, Ont.—
28	Watson, James Telfer
	Toronto, Ont.—
1	Fox, Harry Wheelan (O.A.S.)
4	Gibbard, Arthur J. (O.A.S.)
11	Harrison, Wm. James (O.A.S.)
	Ottawa, Ont.—
5	Elson, Charles (O.A.S.)
6	Swimmings, Wm. Stan. (O.A.S.)
10	Thomas, Leonard F. (O.A.S.)
15	Argue, Vida Mary
16	Murphy, Ellen Theresa
18	Gourlay, Jane
19	Fournier, Marie J.
19	Wilson, Katie Jane
21	Willis, Winnifred
22	Welsh, Annie E.
23	Bois, Maria
24	Potvin, Angeline
24	McLeod, Edith Gordon

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.
26	McKay, Clarence Wm.
27	McKay, Mary C.
29	Boyd, Mrs Hattie
30	Campbell, Forrest Keith
31	James, Eleanor A.
32	Condie, Jessie
33	Middleton, Norah Evelyn
35	Moloughney, Nellie
36	Walker, Martha C.
37	Lalonde, Fernande
38	Rowan, Louise M.
40	Riddell, Florence A.
41	Dolighan, Anna Stella
43	McGahey, Marguerite H.
44	O'Brien, Lauda Mary
	Montreal, P.Q.—
3	Perras, Ephrem (O.A.S.)
7	Gauthier, Armand (O.A.S.)
42	Vanasse, Eugenie
	Sherbrooke, P.Q.—
2	Croteau, Henri (O.A.S.)
	Quebec, P.Q.—
34	Caron, Georgine
	Sydney, N.S.—
13	Bishop, Robert T. (O.A.S.)

XXVIII.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Junior Clerk-Typists, held throughout the Dominion on October 26 and 27, 1920.

Standing.	
	London, Ont.—
23	Reid, Elizabeth Ellen
	Kingston, Ont.—
9	Baughan, Beatrice Alice
	Toronto, Ont.—
15	Bagg, Isabella Harding
	Ottawa, Ont.—
1	Paradis, Miss Gabrielle
2	Mead, Marjorie E.
2	Paul, Margaret Laura
4	Welsh, Catherine Mary
5	Lefebvre, Annette
5	Elliott, Gertrude L.

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.
7	Lalonde, Armandine
8	McMorrow, Irene
9	Dion, Esperance
11	Fraser, Laura
11	Wilson, Catherine H.
13	Montgomery, Florence May
14	Coriveau, Corinne
16	Cockburn, Olive Emma
17	Bouchard, Berthe
18	Rattey, Marie B.
19	Rose, Lina
20	Burke, Helena
21	Parent, Irma
22	Beaudry, Miss M. E.

XXIX.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Junior Clerk-Stenographers, held throughout the Dominion on October 26 and 27, 1920.

Standing.	
	Victoria, B.C.—
14	Streatfield, Lorna B.
	Hamilton, Ont.—
1	Becker, Vera Chapman
	Brockville, Ont.—
8	Jackson, Bernice

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—
2	Smallwood, Eleanor M.
3	McDonald, Patricia
3	Pearson, Freda Dorothy
6	Stewart, Jean B.
10	Flatters, Edith Muriel
11	Harrison, Ella Edena
12	Hill, Isabella S.

Table No. 8.—Lists of Successful Candidates at the General Examinations, in order of merit, by centres.—*Continued.*

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.
13	Duggan, Mary Isabel
15	MacKenzie, Miss F. C.
16	McCracken, Rose Isabel
	Sherbrooke, P.Q.—
9	Dunn, Marion
	St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.—
7	Tache, Marie Juliette S.
	St. John, N.B.—
5	Smith, Annie Flood

XXX.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Clerks, held throughout the Dominion on October 26 and 27, 1920.

Standing.	
	Victoria, B.C.—
9	Marshall, Geo. (O.A.S.)
9	Davey, John (O.A.S.)
16	Jackson, Wm. (O.A.S.)
27	Hanson, Henry C. (O.A.S.)
39	Sargent, Frederick (O.A.S.)
	Edmonton, Alta.—
7	Nelson, Albert O. (O.A.S.)
23	Stone, Frank P. (O.A.S.)
	Calgary, Alta.—
2	Stephen, Robt. (O.A.S.)
4	Packham, Murray A. (O.A.S.)
33	Waymark, Richard T. (O.A.S.)
	Saskatoon, Sask.—
5	Carey, Patrick J. (O.A.S.)
	Winnipeg, Man.—
3	Wilson, John S. (O.A.S.)
	Brantford, Ont.—
1	Hobbs, Allan B. (O.A.S.)
	Kingston, Ont.—
12	MacIver, Chas. C. (O.A.S.)
29	Clarke, Edward M. (O.A.S.)
	London, Ont.—
34	Hart, John (O.A.S.)
	Toronto, Ont.—
6	MacKay, John (O.A.S.)
8	Pridham, Cecil C. (O.A.S.)
9	McGovern, Patrick (O.A.S.)
13	Smith, Henry (O.A.S.)
18	Seaman, Eric R. (O.A.S.)
19	Tucker, Harry G. (O.A.S.)
40	Busst, Albert O. (O.A.S.)
42	Millington, Chas. (O.A.S.)
46	Sproule, Robert F. (O.A.S.)
97	Laird, Annie
	Peterborough, Ont.—
24	Stephenson, Herbert (O.A.S.)
	North Bay, Ont.—
21	Duhamel, Leon P. (O.A.S.)
	Ottawa, Ont.—
14	Wilson, Clyde T. (O.A.S.)
16	Morrison, David E. (O.A.S.)
19	Carrier, Gec. L. (O.A.S.)
22	McHugh, Francis G. J. (O.A.S.)
25	Bookey, Wm. J. B. (O.A.S.)
28	Wilson, Delmar L. (O.A.S.)
32	Martin, J. Albert (O.A.S.)
34	Humphrys, Marian G. (O.A.S.)
37	Ferrier, John E. (O.A.S.)

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.
38	Findleton, Jas. C. (O.A.S.)
41	Clewes, Hugh B. M. (O.A.S.)
42	Field, Ralph P. (O.A.S.)
44	Sanders, Stanley (O.A.S.)
47	Menard, Cecile
48	Mountain, Edna P.
48	Johnston, Maude
50	Law, Eunice L.
51	Labelle, Marie B.
52	Craig, Florence B.
53	O'Connor, Stella
54	Prudhomme, Phoebe
55	Otterson, Cecilia C.
56	Cockburg, Edythe
57	Kidd, Bessie E.
58	Saulter, Madeleine
58	Leclerc, Emile
60	Rolston, Eva E.
61	O'Connor, Beatrice
61	Dunn, Elizabeth E.
63	Adams, Irene M.
63	Dickinson, Jessie E.
63	Tilley, Agnes S.
66	Donovan, John E.
67	Argue, Hazel M.
68	Noonan, Margaret
68	Prudhomme, Claire
70	Kaiser, Helen F.
70	Ross, Beatrice F.
72	Sanders, Agnes M.
72	Benson, Florence T.
72	Wilson, Irene E.
75	Copping, Gertrude V. A.
76	Moseley, Jessie M.
77	Roy, Marie-Louise
78	Martin, Ethel S.
79	Egan, Katharine A.
79	Troy, Mildred
81	Pritchard, Gwendolyn B.
81	Lowry, Jos. H.
81	Falls, Eva A.
84	Roy, Suzanne
84	Smirle, Jessie
86	McElroy, Linda M.
87	Clyne, Mary E.
87	Eaman, Mary E.
89	McCann, Mariana E.
89	Harrington, Margaret H.
91	Routhier, Cora
91	Dunning, Gertrude A.
93	Moorehead, Vera M.
93	Powers, Lawrence J.
95	McNulty, Anna E.
95	Curry, A. Louise
98	Ryan, Stella E.
100	McEvoy, Gertrude M.
101	Henry, Rubie
101	Furlong, Lillian G.
103	Gascon, Gabrielle

Table No. 8.—Lists of Successful Candidates at the General Examinations, in order of merit, by centres.—*Continued.*

Standing.		Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.		*Ottawa, Ont.*—Con.
104	Ruddy, Veronica A.	134	Brennan, Mary
105	Mann, Mable F. L.	135	Coulter, Edna Y.
106	MaCann, Helen W.	136	Hewitt, Winifred N.
107	Purcell, Eleanor P.	137	Eagleson, Melvina Mary E.
108	MacArthur, Maud R. A.	138	Kinsman, Nora A.
108	Ferguson, Mildred A.	139	Coughlan, Myrtle K.
110	Ormrod, Annie L.	141	Paterson, Anna H.
110	Jolliffe, Constance L.	142	Strutt, Doris Evelyn
112	O'Reilly, Ceeile	142	Lafleur, Hector
112	Tierney, Anna	144	Dugas, Joseph F.
114	Paterson, Jules C.	145	Troy, Kathleen
115	Moorehead, Kathleen M.	147	Lacasse, Joseph A.
115	Murray, Thomas D'Arey		
117	Todd, Ethel Hazel C.		*Montreal, P.Q.*—
117	Wilson, Janet A.	15	Orrell, Samuel (O.A.S.)
117	LaRose, Germaine	25	Tessier, Marcel (O.A.S.)
120	Brown, Marjorie E.	30	Finlay, Lancelot (O.A.S.)
121	Quackenbush, Vera A.	45	Despres, Ernest J. (O.A.S.)
121	Cumming, Jean	128	Lefebvre, Antonio
123	McIntosh, Donalda K.	139	Piche, Noel
124	Quevillon, Louise	146	Theoret, Jules
125	Mackie, Mrs. Margaret		
125	Comrie, Letta M.		*St. John, N.B.*—
125	Chenier, Laura	99	Ritchie, Elizabeth E. M.
129	Sweeney, Elsie M.		
130	Dixon, Evelyn A.		*Charlottetown, P.E.I.*—
130	Battle, Dorothy W.	30	Sherren, Geo. E. (O.A.S.)
132	Eplett, Wilhemine L.	36	Murphy, Nicholas (O.A.S.)
133	Gillies, Katie		

XXXI.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Clerk-Typists, held throughout the Dominion on October 26 and 27, 1920.

Standing.		Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—		*Ottawa, Ont.*—Con.
1	Howard, Kathleen May	8	Beauchamp, Annette
2	Mercier, Arthemise	9	Jones, Mary Agnes
3	Clement, Marie Lucie A.	10	Ritchie, Lilian Margaret
4	Chene, Benoite		
5	Quevillon, Berthe		*Montreal, P.Q.*—
6	Kuhn, Shirley R.	7	Bergeron, Irma

XXXII.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Clerk-Stenographers held throughout the Dominion on October 26 and 27, 1920.

Standing.		Standing.	
	Victoria, B.C.—		*Ottawa, Ont.*—
23	Ker, Janetta M.	4	Cayer, Bernice A.
34	Grubb, Aileen	5	Jamieson, G. V.
		7	Washington, Emily E.
	Vancouver, B.C.—	8	Henry, Olive G.
3	Allen, Alfred E. (O.A.S.)	10	Godfrey, Isabel R.
		11	Smeeton, Bertha L.
	Moose Jaw, Sask.—	11	Nininger, Mary Edna
52	Craig, Sara Grant	13	McCann, Elizabeth M.
		13	Aust, Mary E.
	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—	15	Paul, Annie
9	Cain, Hilda M.	16	Carlefsky, Freda
		17	McKinnon, Mary R.
	London, Ont.—	19	Boyd, Leila Grace
38	Quick, Arthur M.	20	Heron, Katie Louise
		21	Reed, Florence Agnes
	Guelph, Ont.—	22	Kennedy, Marjorie J.
33	Cunningham, Margaret L.	24	Rowe, Phyllis Honor
		25	Comba, Gladys
	Toronto, Ont.—	26	Ross, Evelyn I.
2	Bolter, Charles J. (O.A.S.)	27	Shaver, Nellie E.

Table No. 8.—Lists of Successful Candidates at the General Examinations, in order of merit, by centres.—*Continued.*

Standing.		Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.		*Ottawa, Ont.*—Con.
28	MacKenzie, Lilian	55	Hawley, Phyllis C.
29	Parent, Marie Alvine	56	Webb, Eva E.
30	McMillan, Ethel	57	Hurley, Kathleen V.
30	Plunkett, Rosemary	58	O'Brien, D. Francis
32	McRitchie, Jean Olive	59	Holding, Hilda G.
35	Conn, Kathleen	59	Dumont, Marie Stella
36	Biggs, Vera G.	61	Wright, Doris
37	Carmedy, Kathleen	62	Alexander, Eva
39	Bradley, Roberta R.	63	McGahey, Honora Pearl
41	Waine, Velma S.	63	Weekes, Norma Jean
42	Larocque, Horacia	66	Flewellyn, Mabel E.
43	Stinson, Annie	67	Biggs, Mildred Sarah
44	Diguer, Susan C.	68	Leach, Ethel Elizabeth
45	Ryan, Inez Alma		
45	Baster, G. M.		*Montreal, P.Q.*—
48	Reynolds, Dorothy	1	Hicklin, Wm. L. (O.A.S.)
49	Buckley, M. L.	18	Pilon, Rita
50	O'Connor, Annie Louise	39	Laporte, Lucia
51	Byrne, G. M.		
52	Sullivan, Irene H.		*St. John, N.B.*—
54	Ferguson, Maysie E.	45	Perley, Mary Katherine F.

XXXIII.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Senior Clerk-Stenographers, held throughout the Dominion on October 26 and 27, 1920.

Standing.		Standing.	
	Victoria, B.C.—		*Ottawa, Ont.*—Con.
2	Parkinson, Hilda Gertrude	22	Girardin, Blanche Bernadette
		25	Johnson, Ada Ferris
	Ottawa, Ont.—	25	Walshe, Norma Eileen
1	Jones, Willis (O.A.S.)	27	Naftel, C. Amy Irene
3	Demers, Osias	28	Sweeney, Helen Florence
4	Campbell, Rene May	29	McCuaig, Jessie Gilchrist
5	Cochrane, Elsie Victoria	30	Maloney, Mary Christina
6	Fair, Marjorie Helen	31	Hollister, Lena Gladys
7	Dryburgh, Maude	32	Frazer, Bertha
8	McCann, Monica Ursila	33	O'Connor, Edith Anne
9	Arthur, Edith Inez	34	Dearth, Ada Isabel
10	Montgomery, Kathleen R.	35	Cook, A. Grace
11	Plunkett, Florence	36	O'Donnell, Mary
12	Young, Anna Josephine	37	Foster, Ann Jane
13	Murray, Olive K.	38	Smith, Margaret Mary
15	Erickson, Lilly	39	de Bursey, Ina
16	Cook, Florence Margaret		
16	Litle, Reby		*Montreal, P.Q.*—
19	Gillespie, Muriel	16	Lavery, Alex H.
20	Webster, Isable Williams		
21	Meitz, Elizabeth Dorothy		*Sydney, N.S.*—
22	Patching, Helen U. J.	14	MacKinnon, Sadie
22	Smith, May		

XXXIV.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Messenger-Clerks, held throughout the Dominion on October 27, 1920.

Standing.		Standing.	
	Saskatoon, Sask.—		*Toronto, Ont.*—
1	Carey, Patrick Jos. (O.A.S.)	5	Leonard, Ebenezer (O.A.S.)
	Kingston, Ont.—		*Ottawa, Ont.*—
4	McCormick, Daniel L. (O.A.S.)	1	Lussier, Edouard (O.A.S.)
		3	Agins, William (O.A.S.)
		6	Normand, Paul Yvon
		7	De la Salle, Jean B.

Table No. 8.—Lists of Successful Candidates at the General Examinations, in order of merit, by centres.—*Continued.*

XXXV.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Junior Account Clerks, held throughout the Dominion on October 27, 1920.

Standing.		
	Calgary, Alta.—	
4	Thorne, Herbert E. W.	(O.A.S.)
	Kingston, Ont.—	
3	Winney, Jesse Wm.	(O.A.S.)
6	Eves, Reginald W.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—	
1	McCullough, Samuel	(O.A.S.)
2	Henry, Wm. Jas.	(O.A.S.)
5	McKay, Mary C.	

XXXVI.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Stores Clerks, held throughout the Dominion on October 27, 1920.

Standing.		
	Victoria, B.C.—	
17	Davey, John	(O.A.S.)
	Vancouver, B.C.—	
5	Dives, Wm	(O.A.S.)
11	Miller, Alfred T.	(O.A.S).
14	Brown, Gladys C.	(O.A.S.)
19	Sampson, Chas. Robt.	(O.A.S.)
	Edmonton, Alta.—	
9	Aitken, Wm.	(O.A.S.)
	Calgary, Alta.—	
8	Peterson, Harry	(O.A.S.)
	Toronto, Ont.—	
4	Easterbrook, Ernest Geo. B.	(O.A.S.)
5	Highstead, Geo. A. S.	(O.A.S.)
13	Sproule, Robt. F.	(O.A.S.)
23	Dickey, Elmer J.	
	Kingston, Ont.—	
15	Witchell, Harry R.	(O.A.S.)
	Ottawa, Ont.—	
1	Sharpe, Norman E.	(O.A.S.)
2	Case, Gordon	(O.A.S.)
3	Milner, Edgar	(O.A.S.)
16	Pye, Edmund	(O.A.S.)
17	Lacasse, Jos. V.	(O.A.S.)
21	Leclerc, Emile	
22	Furlong, Lillian G.	
24	Carrier, Samuel A.	
25	Fahey, Margaret	
26	Quackenbush, Vera A.	
	Montreal, P.Q.—	
10	Blackwell, Geo. E.	(O.A.S.)
11	Lemire, Conrad L.	(O.A.S.)
20	Pippin, Sidney J.	(O.A.S.)
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.—	
7	Sherren, Geo. Edward	(O.A.S.)

XXXVII.—General Competitive Examination for positions as File Clerks held, throughout the Dominion on October 27, 1920.

Standing.		
	Winnipeg, Man.—	
10	Maxwell, John K.	(O.A.S.)
	London, Ont.—	
38	Sanborn, A. Winnifred	
	Toronto, Ont.—	
7	Jarrett, Harry V.	(O.A.S.)
20	Wells, Edith Joan	
25	Laird, Annie	
28	McConachie, Cora B.	
34	Archer, Madge E.	
39	Nafin, Loretta	
53	Cronk, Gladys F.	
	Kingston, Ont.—	
7	Blackburn, James	(O.A.S.)
10	Murray, Wm. H.	(O.A.S.)
	Ottawa, Ont.—	
3	Reaume, Harold E.	(O.A.S.)
4	Traill, Gordon A.	(O.A.S.)
5	Hawes, John E.	(O.A.S.)
5	Taylor, Albert	(O.A.S.)
7	Handley, Harry	(O.A.S.)
12	Norton, Claud Hilliard	(O.A.S.)
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.	
13	Porter, Sophie L.	
14	Lowrey, Thelma E.	
15	Donovan, John E.	
16	Martin, Ethel S.	
17	Willoughby, Augusta M.	
18	Brown, Muriel E.	
19	Legate, Aileen M.	
21	Lamb, Marion E.	
21	Barry, Pearl C.	
23	Coughlan, Myrtle K.	
24	Lafortune, Flora	
25	Dugas, Jos. F.	
25	McCaffrey, Mary E.	
28	St. Laurent, Jeanne	
28	de Blois, Wilhelmine R.	
31	Braceland, Violet	
31	Coulter, Edna Y.	
33	James, Ernest R. S.	
35	Mahoney, Irene	
36	Simard, Rose	
37	Weeden, Arthur C.	
39	Godbout, Blanche	
41	Prindeville, Agnes	
42	Choquette, Mary I.	
43	Chisholm, Ella M.	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 8.—Lists of Successful Candidates at the General Examinations, in order of merit, by centres.—*Continued.*

Standing.		Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—Con.		*Montreal, P.Q.*—
43	Conway, Kathleen J.	1	Tremblay, Andre Aime (O.A.S.)
45	Nezan, Conrad	2	Choquette, Rodolphe (O.A.S.)
45	Willoughby, Dorothy Y.		
45	Smith, Sidney A.		*St. John, N.B.*—
45	Mackie, Mrs. Margaret	31	Ritchie, Elizabeth E.
45	Jocelyn, Marguerite K.		
51	Laurin, Kate		*Halifax, N.S.*—
52	Norton, John H.	45	Joudrey, Hazel F.
53	Pullen, Ida C.		
53	Richard, Alice		

XXXVIII.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Customs Clerks, held throughout the Dominion on October 28, 1920.

Standing.		Standing.	
	Victoria, B.C.—		*Toronto, Ont.*—Con.
17	Huxtable, Wm. E. (O.A.S.)	14	Voight, Joseph L. (O.A.S.)
		16	Livingstone, J. G. (O.A.S.)
	Vancouver, B.C.—		
1	Tyacke, Wm. John (O.A.S.)		*Kingston, Ont.*—
3	Dives, Wm. (O.A.S.)	4	MacIver, Chas. C. (O.A.S.)
5	Crump, Harold (O.A.S.)		
10	Sampson, Chas. R. (O.A.S.)		*Ottawa, Ont.*—
		21	Cohen, Abraham
	Edmonton, Alta.—		
13	Aitken, Wm. (O.A.S.)		*Montreal, P.Q.*—
		6	Finlay, Lancelot (O.A.S.)
	Calgary, Alta.—	11	Jones, Hugo Grant (O.A.S.)
19	Chestnut, Chas. Jas. (O.A.S.)	20	Girard, Joseph
		23	Dupont, Paul Emile
	London, Ont.—		
9	Malcolm, M. (O.A.S.)		*Sorel, P.Q.*—
		22	Daunais, Joseph Omer
	Brantford, Ont.—		
18	Lamb, Henry R. (O.A.S.)		*St. John, N.B.*—
		8	Hamm, Frank McLeod (O.A.S.)
	Toronto, Ont.—		
2	Pridham, Cecil Coles (O.A.S.)		*Charlottetown, P.E.I.*—
6	Seaman, Eric R. (O.A.S.)	15	Taylor, Joseph H. (O.A.S.)
12	Briggs, Arthur (O.A.S.)		

XXXIX.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Customs Examiners, held throughout the Dominion on October 28, 1920.

Standing.		Standing.	
	Victoria, B.C.—		*Brantford, Ont.*—
21	Hall, Walter P. (O.A.S.)	2	Peters, Graham S. (O.A.S.)
	Vancouver, B.C.—		*Hamilton, Ont.*—
7	Miller, Alfred T. (O.A.S.)	6	Stamp, Thomas V. (O.A.S.)
21	Heritage, Henry (O.A.S.)	13	Hanna, Charles W. (O.A.S.)
27	McCulloch, James A. (O.A.S.)	32	McCoy, Edwin John (O.A.S.)
		35	Simmons, Harold N.
	Regina, Sask.—		
3	Elery, George M. (O.A.S.)		*Toronto, Ont.*—
25	Urry, Philip E. T. (O.A.S.)	5	Scott-Stone, Harry L. (O.A.S.)
		10	Smith, Henry (O.A.S.)
	Winnipeg, Man.—		
1	Wilson, John S. (O.A.S.)		*Kingston, Ont.*—
31	Falconer, Herbert Wm. (O.A.S.)	14	Davis, Allen R. (O.A.S.)
		23	Larmour, Charles F. (O.A.S.)
	Sarnia, Ont.—		
17	Rodney, John B. (O.A.S.)		*Peterborough, Ont.*—
		20	Hartley, Meliville E. (O.A.S.)
	London, Ont.—		
33	Davis, Lloyd (O.A.S.)		

Table No. 8.—Lists of Successful Candidates at the General Examinations, in order of merit, by centres.—*Continued.*

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—
12	Fraser, Roy P. (O.A.S.)
19	Hawley, Thomas G. (O.A.S.)
26	Piche, Eugene G. (O.A.S.)
	Montreal, P.Q.—
9	Cameron, Donald R. (O.A.S.)
11	Wilson, Robert (O.A.S.)
15	Hewson, Charles (O.A.S.)
28	Tremblay, A. A. (O.A.S.)
29	Holliday, Richard (O.A.S.)
37	Belanger, Regis

Standing.	
	Quebec, P.Q.—
36	Cote, Raymond
	St. John, N.B.—
4	Shannon, Wm. Adams (O.A.S.)
8	Scott, Frank A. (O.A.S.)
16	Lavoie, Philip A. (O.A.S.)
24	Cameron, Ian Donald (O.A.S.)
30	Greig, James P. (O.A.S.)
34	Ross, Frank L. (O.A.S.)
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.—
17	Murphy, Nicholas (O.A.S.)

XL.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Customs Warehouse Clerks and Excisemen (Grade 1), held throughout the Dominion on October 28, 1920.

Standing.	
	Victoria, B.C.—
5	Munro, John R. (O.A.S.)
10	Webb, Robt. E. (O.A.S.)
19	Jackson, Wm. (O.A.S.)
19	Jones, Evan W. (O.A.S.)
22	Cridge, Edward (O.A.S.)
26	Ireland, Chas. V.
	Vancouver, B.C.—
6	Dives, Wm. (O.A.S.)
7	Wright, David S. (O.A.S.)
24	Lester, John Jos. (O.A.S.)
	Nelson, B.C.—
3	Somerville, Chester E. (O.A.S.)
	Winnipeg, Man.—
1	O'Connell, Ernest E. (O.A.S.)
	Windsor, Ont.—
14	Hyslop, Cecil (O.A.S.)
	Brantford, Ont.—
2	Hobbs, Allan B. (O.A.S.)

Standing.	
	Toronto, Ont.—
8	McLeod, John (O.A.S.)
11	Heather, Harry G. (O.A.S.)
13	Jones, Wm. John (O.A.S.)
17	Tucker, Harry Geo. (O.A.S.)
	Montreal, P.Q.—
4	Cameron, Donald (O.A.S.)
	St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.—
15	Chicoine, Jean (O.A.S.)
21	Taillon, Irene (O.A.S.)
25	Esnouf, Joseph R.
28	Trinque, Arthur
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.—
16	Acorn, Robt. F. (O.A.S.)
18	Meurant, Chas. L. (O.A.S.)
	Halifax, N.S.—
8	Howell, Martin H. (O.A.S.)
12	Boutilier, John J. (O.A.S.)

XLI.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Warehouse Lockers and Excise Clerks, held throughout the Dominion on October 28, 1920.

Standing.	
	Vancouver, B.C.—
1	Tyacke, Wm. J. (O.A.S.)
5	Dives, Wm. (O.A.S.)
13	Wright, David S. (O.A.S.)
17	Frew, Robert (O.A.S.)
35	Simmonds, George (O.A.S.)
	Edmonton, Alta.—
2	Nelson, Albert A. (O.A.S.)
4	Stone, Frank P. (O.A.S.)
	Saskatoon, Sask.—
5	Carey, Patrick Jos. (O.A.S.)
	Regina, Sask.—
29	Urry, Philip Edgar T. (O.A.S.)
	London, Ont.—
5	Malcolm, Michael (O.A.S.)
	Guelph, Ont.—
26	Bernhardt, Cecil Audrey (O.A.S.)

Standing.	
	Toronto, Ont.—
10	Thomson, Andrew W. (O.A.S.)
15	Wylie, David (O.A.S.)
20	Veight, Jos. Lewis (O.A.S.)
20	Sproule, Robt. Fair (O.A.S.)
22	Jones, Wm. J. (O.A.S.)
28	Peters, Charles Rowley (O.A.S.)
30	Petts, Jack Herbert (O.A.S.)
32	Tucker, Harry George (O.A.S.)
33	Reddick, James Richard (O.A.S.)
	Ottawa, Ont.—
8	Hugg, Anthony Chas. (O.A.S.)
19	Handley, Harry (O.A.S.)
22	Ferrier, John Ernest (O.A.S.)
31	Waterman, James E. (O.A.S.)
34	Findleton, James C. (O.A.S.)
36	Donovan, John Ed.
	Montreal, P.Q.—
3	Cameron, Donald (O.A.S.)
12	Finlay, Lancelot (O.A.S.)
16	Murphy, Michael M. (O.A.S.)
18	Allmand, Wm. W. (O.A.S.)
25	Deshaies, Georges (O.A.S.)
37	Brick, John Y.

Table No. 8.—Lists of Successful Candidates at the General Examinations, in order of merit, by centres.—*Continued.*

Standing.		
	Three Rivers, P.Q.—	
24	Tourigny, Wilfrid (O.A.S.)	
	Quebec, P.Q.—	
27	East, Rodolphe A. (O.A.S.)	

Standing.		
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.—	
11	Sherren, Geo. E. (O.A.S.)	
	Halifax, N.S.—	
8	Hamlin, Geo. D. (O.A.S.)	
14	Howell, Martin H. (O.A.S.)	

XLII.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Letter Carriers, held throughout the Dominion on October 29 and 30, 1920.

Standing.		
	Vancouver, B.C.—	
27	Ives, Charles R. (O.A.S.)	
32	Bryan, Charles (O.A.S.)	
73	Woolley, Arthur B. (O.A.S.)	
96	Flay, Albert (O.A.S.)	
	Edmonton, Alta.—	
69	Harvie, George H. (O.A.S.)	
	Calgary, Alta.—	
25	Smith, Wm. Henry (O.A.S.)	
32	Naylor, David Joseph (O.A.S.)	
32	Roberts, Thomas (O.A.S.)	
41	Heap, M. L. (O.A.S.)	
45	Harding, Robert H. (O.A.S.)	
49	Parrott, Herbert J. (O.A.S.)	
49	Goodhall, Ernest G. (O.A.S.)	
49	Jouvenat, Louis (O.A.S.)	
49	Seed, Alfred Thos. (O.A.S.)	
54	Hill, Frederick (O.A.S.)	
58	Hughes, Albert E. (O.A.S.)	
61	Paris, Edward (O.A.S.)	
61	Bruce, Donald (O.A.S.)	
65	Reid, Norman McLeod (O.A.S.)	
73	O'Hara, John (O.A.S.)	
96	Ransford, Geo. H. (O.A.S.)	
107	Brown, John R.	
116	Orchard, Wm. David	
	Moose Jaw, Sask.—	
73	Cleghorn, Robert (O.A.S.)	
	Saskatoon, Sask.—	
2	Cameron, L. K. (O.A.S.)	
15	Carey, Patrick J. (O.A.S.)	
85	Starks, David (O.A.S.)	
	Regina, Sask.—	
20	Newton, Edward (O.A.S.)	
32	Reilly, Herbert L. (O.A.S.)	
	Winnipeg, Man.—	
15	Carlston, Ross (O.A.S.)	
15	Johnston, Joseph V. (O.A.S.)	
20	Jamieson, Elliott M. (O.A.S.)	
69	Crewe, John L. (O.A.S.)	
73	Stinton, Fred (O.A.S.)	
79	Dick, James Bell (O.A.S.)	
96	Gibbs, James (O.A.S.)	
96	Trott, Ernest (O.A.S.)	
105	Brown, Wilfrid C.	
110	Robinson, Isaac	
111	Hogg, Robert R.	
114	Bentham, John Robert	
117	Elrick, John Allen	
	Port Arthur, Ont.—	
111	Bradley, Wm. Geo.	
113	Booth, Thomas	
	Windsor, Ont.—	
69	Newman, Horace (O.A.S.)	

Standing.		
	Owen Sound, Ont.—	
8	Davey, Wm. P. (O.A.S.)	
	Woodstock, Ont.—	
96	Bickley, Wm. Harold (O.A.S.)	
	Peterborough, Ont.—	
85	Tucker, H. M. (O.A.S.)	
	Lindsay, Ont.—	
2	Cresswell, Wm. B. (O.A.S.)	
26	Logan, George C. (O.A.S.)	
27	Skipworth, George L. (O.A.S.)	
79	Peppiatt, George (O.A.S.)	
79	Bryan, George H. (O.A.S.	
85	Henry, Stanley R. (O.A.S.	
	Brantford, Ont.—	
20	Vansickle, Ernest L. (O.A.S.)	
	Hamilton, Ont.—	
96	Hutchison, James T. (O.A.S.)	
	Toronto, Ont.—	
2	Middleton, James H. (O.A.S.)	
6	Wedlock, Robert S. (O.A.S.)	
10	Hole, Harry (O.A.S.)	
14	Farrow, Walter A. C. (O.A.S.)	
14	Kavanagh, Joseph (O.A.S.)	
15	Clarke, William (O.A.S.)	
23	Benson, Joseph (O.A.S.)	
27	North, Frank Herbert (O.A.S.)	
32	Mayman, George (O.A.S.)	
41	Beasley, James E. (O.A.S.)	
41	Courtney, Earl B. (O.A.S.)	
41	Lundy, Alec Walter (O.A.S.)	
45	Tracey, John S. (O.A.S.)	
49	Allen, Wm. Richard (O.A.S.)	
54	Golden, Frederick G. (O.A.S.)	
56	Scanlon, William (O.A.S.)	
58	Hill, Harold Robert (O.A.S.)	
58	Hurworth, Ernest Wm. (O.A.S.)	
61	Alexander, Alfred G. (O.A.S.)	
65	Jones, Thomas C. (O.A.S.)	
65	Williams, Frederick S. (O.A.S.)	
69	Hudson, George (O.A.S.)	
73	Emeny, George (O.A.S.)	
79	Simpson, G. Wm. (O.A.S.)	
79	Cooper, Arthur (O.A.S.)	
85	Herdman, Benjamin (O.A.S.)	
85	Stevens, Harold L. (O.A.S.)	
85	Punfield, Thomas (O.A.S.)	
85	Morfitt, John A. (O.A.S.)	
85	Weller, Albert (O.A.S.)	
96	Lockhart, Bert (O.A.S.)	
96	Noble, Reginald A. (O.A.S.)	
	Kingston, Ont.—	
32	Morrison, Wm. Thomas (O.A.S.)	

Table No. 8.—Lists of Successful Candidates at the General Examinations, in order of merit, by centres.—*Continued.*

Standing.		
	Ottawa, Ont.—	
7	Handley, Harry	(O.A.S.)
65	Mullen, Wm. John	(O.A.S.)
79	Quesnel, Eugene	(O.A.S.)
85	Aris, Wm. James	(O.A.S.)
	Montreal, P.Q.—	
1	Martin, Jos. Clovis	(O.A.S.)
5	Murphy, M. M.	(O.A.S.)
9	Allaire, Eugene	(O.A.S.)
10	Choquette, Rodolphe	(O.A.S.)
12	Rocheleau, Louis	(O.A.S.)
23	Trouillard, Ernest	(O.A.S.)
27	Perreault, Adam	(O.A.S.)
32	Levesque, Avila	(O.A.S.)
45	Trudeau, Felix	(O.A.S.)
45	Baril, Ludovic	(O.A.S.)
57	Maisonneuve, Maurice	(O.A.S.)
104	de Blois, Gracien	
108	Hurtubise, Adolphe	
114	Trudeau, Gerard	

Standing.		
	Sherbrooke, P.Q.—	
13	Dionne, Eugene R.	(O.A.S.)
	Trois Rivieres, P.Q.—	
32	Arsenault, Jos. H.	(O.A.S.)
109	Lemay, Jos. Oscar	
	Quebec, P.Q.—	
61	Trudelle, Louis	(O.A.S.)
85	Jolin, David	(O.A.S.)
	St. John, N.B.—	
15	Spencer, James	(O.A.S.)
32	McIntyre, George B.	(O.A.S.)
85	Kent, Gordon B.	(O.A.S.)
	Sydney, N.S.—	
27	MacNeil, Michael A.	(O.A.S.)
73	Taylor, Arthur	(O.A.S.)

XLIII.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Postal Porters, held throughout the Dominion on October 29 and 30, 1920.

Standing.		
	Edmonton, Alta.—	
4	Taylor, Henry	(O.A.S.)
	Calgary, Alta.—	
6	Parrott, Herbert J.	(O.A.S.)
	Regina, Sask.—	
9	Metcalf, Richard E.	(O.A.S.)
	Winnipeg, Man.—	
7	Cameron, Wm.	(O.A.S.)
10	Guppy, Herbert E.	(O.A.S.)
14	Thorburn, Edwin L.	(O.A.S.)
16	McSweeney, Thomas	

Standing.		
	London, Ont.—	
3	Haldane, James M.	(O.A.S.)
	Toronto, Ont.—	
8	Reid, Wm. M.	(O.A.S.)
	Ottawa, Ont.—	
1	Giroux, Francis R.	(O.A.S.)
13	Aldridge, Frank	(O.A.S.)
15	Birch, James C.	(O.A.S.)
	Quebec, P.Q.—	
4	East, Rodolphe A.	(O.A.S.)
	Fredericton, N.B.—	
2	Hale, Frederick	(O.A.S.)

XLIV.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Transfer Agents, held throughout the Dominion on October 29 and 30, 1920.

Standing.		
	Vancouver, B.C.—	
7	Brade, Robert	(O.A.S.)
	Edmonton, Alta.—	
6	Barr, George	(O.A.S.)
13	Robinson, Gabriel Fred.	(O.A.S.)
15	Newsome, Lawrence A.	(O.A.S.)
	Winnipeg, Man.—	
3	Harris, Frank Ernest	(O.A.S.)
17	Tipping, Robert	(O.A.S.)
25	Skerritt, Percy	(O.A.S.)
27	Drury, George	(O.A.S.)
	Hamilton, Ont.—	
5	Guirey, William John	(O.A.S.)
18	Wilson, Geo. Herbert	(O.A.S.)
	Toronto, Ont.—	
9	Kernaghan, Hugh David	(O.A.S.)
13	Stuart, Peter Chalmers	(O.A.S.)
16	Wones, Frederick J.	(O.A.S.)
21	Dixon, Joseph Nicholson	(O.A.S.)
26	Ballard, Harry Charles	(O.A.S.)
28	Scull, Roy Charles	(O.A.S.)
29	Brown, William	(O.A.S.)
30	Reddick, James R.	(O.A.S.)
32	Williams, Arthur W.	

Standing.		
	Kingston, Ont.—	
12	Casselman, Gordon H.	(O.A.S.)
18	Dasey, Alfred Allan	(O.A.S.)
	Ottawa, Ont.—	
1	Handley, Harry	(O.A.S.)
22	Burke, Thomas Jos. F.	(O.A.S.)
	Montreal, P.Q.—	
8	Desjardins, Jean Pierre	(O.A.S.)
33	Ralston, Jas. Wellington	
	St. John, N.B.—	
10	Ramsey, Wellington C. H.	(O.A.S.)
18	Fulton, Ernest F.	(O.A.S.)
24	Smith, Wm. Lorne	(O.A.S.)
	Moncton, N.B.—	
1	LeBlanc, Aimé	(O.A.S.)
4	Arsenault, Alphonse A.	(O.A.S.)
11	Charters, David I.	(O.A.S.)
	Halifax, N.S.—	
23	Zinck, Wesley T.	(O.A.S.)
31	Daurie, Guy Delbert	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 8.—Lists of Successful Candidates at the General Examinations, in order of merit, by centres.—*Continued.*

XLV.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Postal Clerks, held throughout the Dominion on October 29 and 30, 1920.

Standing.	
	Victoria, B.C.—
5	Buss, Arthur (O.A.S.)
24	Craigmyle, William (O.A.S.)
60	Leeming, George (O.A.S.)
124	Dutot, Percy David (O.A.S.)
150	Huxtable, William E. (O.A.S.)
	Vancouver, B.C.—
8	Crump, Harold (O.A.S.)
31	Heritage, Henry (O.A.S.)
33	Tyacke, Wm. John (O.A.S.)
50	Nicholson, Nathaniel (O.A.S.)
52	Parsloe, Joseph (O.A.S.)
110	Stoddard, Thomas B. (O.A.S.)
121	Metcalf, John B. (O.A.S.)
124	Radway, Edgar Alfred (O.A.S.)
168	Shone, Percy (O.A.S.)
176	MacPherson, Donald (O.A.S.)
179	Wilson, George (O.A.S.)
	Nanaimo, B.C.—
15	Humphrey, Leonard John (O.A.S.)
21	Wallbank, Harold (O.A.S.)
	Edmonton, Alta.—
80	Ramshaw, Wm. H. (O.A.S.)
127	Morritt, Herbert L. (O.A.S.)
140	Hayward, Daniel (O.A.S.)
	Calgary, Alta.—
1	Packham, Murray Albert (O.A.S.)
106	Skeates, Ernest F. (O.A.S.)
106	Young, John Thos. (O.A.S.)
117	Smith, Wm. Henry (O.A.S.)
127	Harper, Stewart (O.A.S.)
143	Hewitt, Harry James (O.A.S.)
165	Robertson, Marshall (O.A.S.)
	Moose Jaw, Sask.—
9	Borradale, Thomas C. (O.A.S.)
114	Jones, Charles Francis (O.A.S.)
117	McBay, Arthur F. (O.A.S.)
161	Bell, Douglas C. (O.A.S.)
171	Jones, William G. (O.A.S.)
	Saskatoon, Sask.—
95	Gibson, Charles (O.A.S.)
151	Bint, Harold (O.A.S.)
	Regina, Sask.—
2	Whyatt, Wm. Henry (O.A.S.)
57	Doan, Harry S. (O.A.S.)
63	Ellison, Wm. Thos. (O.A.S.)
76	Ball, Charles (O.A.S.)
86	Brown, Wm. Henry (O.A.S.)
106	Davis, Francis O. (O.A.S.)
139	Ash, John (O.A.S.)
140	Warner, Harry (O.A.S.)
154	Holtham, James Henry (O.A.S.)
154	Beesley, Harold Rosci (O.A.S.)
161	Warner, Fred (O.A.S.)
161	Rees, Louis T. (O.A.S.)
172	Lepine, Geo. Andre (O.A.S.)
178	Paine, Ernest (O.A.S.)
181	Mann, Thomas (O.A.S.)
216	Mann, Geoffrey John
	Brandon, Man.—
120	Ling, Samuel Myring (O.A.S.)

Standing.	
	Winnipeg, Man.—
10	Green, William (O.A.S.)
24	Moorly, Edward P. (O.A.S.)
44	Merritt, Arthur (O.A.S.)
52	Falconer, Herbert W. (O.A.S.)
57	Abbott, Gordon (O.A.S.)
59	Grant, James (O.A.S.)
60	Jackson, Hugh G. (O.A.S.)
64	Park, Daniel R. (O.A.S.)
73	Greaves, Sydney P. (O.A.S.)
82	Felico, Silvio (O.A.S.)
86	de Lacy-Leacy, Brian (O.A.S.)
86	Guppy, Herbert E. (O.A.S.)
121	Elston, Albert Henry (O.A.S.)
121	Green, Frederick Wm. (O.A.S.)
127	Fuller, Ernest L. J. (O.A.S.)
166	Bocking, Alfred L. (O.A.S.)
176	Cowley, Hubert Wm. (O.A.S.)
199	Gardiner, James
199	Miller, Edward S.
199	Macauley, John
203	Welbanks, Charles M.
203	Harvey, Henry Chas.
211	Thomas, Tom
213	Hawirko, John
215	Shadford, Alfred
217	Anderson, Andrew Y.
218	Rogers, George Albert
	Port Arthur, Ont.—
185	Logan, Archibald
	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—
134	Wellard, Charles John (O.A.S.)
168	Jones, James Alex. (O.A.S.)
189	Scafe, Roy Thomas
	North Bay, Ont.—
114	Secor, Richard J. (O.A.S.)
	Windsor, Ont.—
35	Mullin, David (O.A.S.)
	Kitchener, Ont.—
14	Febrenback, John Joseph (O.A.S.)
21	Huras, Edwin Daniel (O.A.S.)
137	Cottingham, Alfred (O.A.S.)
	London, Ont.—
55	Birnie, Wm. Alexander (O.A.S.)
101	Ritter, Alfred J. (O.A.S.)
194	Horner, Ernest Wm.
198	Burchell, Wm. Charles
	Guelph, Ont.—
44	Farrelly, T. J. (O.A.S.)
69	Thatcher, Edgar (O.A.S.)
	Brantford, Ont.—
4	Kite, Edward Noile (O.A.S.)
7	Peters, Graham Sessford (O.A.S.)
26	Blathwayt, George (O.A.S.)
	Hamilton, Ont.—
42	Hastings, Edward Charles (O.A.S.)
74	Carlisle, Russell M. (O.A.S.)
131	Wilson, George Herbert (O.A.S.)
131	Wallace, William (O.A.S.)
175	Goss, Arthur (O.A.S.)

Table No. 8—Lists of Successful Candidates at the General Examinations, in order of merit, by centres.—*Continued.*

Standing.	
	Toronto, Ont.—
5	Huston, Edwin Roy (O.A.S.)
13	Hasset, Henry Jerome (O.A.S.)
19	Harrison, Wm. James (O.A.S.)
19	Cory, Arthur Ernest (O.A.S.)
29	Sheppard, Chas. Alex. (O.A.S.)
39	Dagger, Francis Gordon (O.A.S.)
41	Wylie, David (O.A.S.)
42	Allen, Edward (O.A.S.)
48	Hart, Oscar Egbert (O.A.S.)
51	Barr, Robert Ninion (O.A.S.)
55	Fleming, Harloe A. (O.A.S.)
60	Stead, Thomas Mundell (O.A.S.)
64	Barrow, Albert (O.A.S.)
64	White, Ernest E. (O.A.S.)
64	Blackman, Maurice (O.A.S.)
71	Easterbrook, Ernest G. B. (O.A.S.)
76	Waller, Frank (O.A.S.)
82	McCullum, Arthur C. (O.A.S.)
85	Wilson, John Alex. (O.A.S.)
89	Styres, Alfred (O.A.S.)
89	Duncan, Wm. K. (O.A.S.)
89	Smith, Edgar E. (O.A.S.)
92	Sales, Frank Oswald (O.A.S.)
92	Lavery, Phillip (O.A.S.)
98	Richardson, Alfred J. (O.A.S.)
99	Wilson, Robert Ivey (O.A.S.)
99	Long, Georgina Dean (O.A.S.)
104	George, Wm. Henry (O.A.S.)
106	Johnston, John Vincent (O.A.S.)
110	McCoy, Melvin (O.A.S.)
110	Montgomery, Gordon W. (O.A.S.)
117	Porter, Aaron (O.A.S.)
124	Ferguson, John (O.A.S.)
133	Hughes, Thomas Alfred (O.A.S.)
134	Farlane, Charles S. (O.A.S.)
137	Cole, Thomas Clark (O.A.S.)
142	Cockfield, Arthur John (O.A.S.)
144	Samuel, Kelly (O.A.S.)
146	Webster, James (O.A.S.)
147	Meighan, James (O.A.S.)
147	Stevens, Harold Leslie (O.A.S.)
151	Lightfoot, Ernest E. (O.A.S.)
153	Satchell, John Jos. (O.A.S.)
154	Stanton, Richard (O.A.S.)
154	Waller, Charles F. (O.A.S.)
158	Sellen, Wm. Thomas (O.A.S.)
158	Tuckwell, Joseph (O.A.S.)
161	Charleton, Richard S. (O.A.S.)
166	Nottingham, Geo. P. (O.A.S.)
168	McLeod, Charles Joe (O.A.S.)
180	Marshall, Herbert (O.A.S.)
180	Barker, Frank Harold (O.A.S.)
184	Granger, Mary Ann
192	Gougeon, Margaret M.
214	Chandler, Ernest
	Niagara Falls, Ont.—
35	Beckett, Bernard Murray (O.A.S.)
102	Knight, Arthur G. (O.A.S.)
110	Smith, Alfred G. (O.A.S.)
	Peterborough, Ont.—
64	Brady, William (O.A.S.)
76	White, Albert Ed. (O.A.S.)
	Lindsay, Ont.—
10	Edwards, Geoffrey J. (O.A.S.)
	Kingston, Ont.—
191	Eves, Reginald Henry
	Brockville, Ont.—
92	Mepham, James P. (O.A.S.)
160	Bigford, Frederick Arthur (O.A.S.)

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—
3	Scholey, Wm. Adrian (O.A.S.)
10	Conley, Frank Ernest (O.A.S.)
15	Handley, Harry (O.A.S.)
15	Loney, Robert Samuel (O.A.S.)
18	Hollister, Clifford Allan (O.A.S.)
21	Guillaume, Joseph Paul A. (O.A.S.)
26	Piche, Eugene Gedeon (O.A.S.)
31	Kehoe, Mathew Snider (O.A.S.)
34	Ferrier, John Ernest (O.A.S.)
35	Johnson, Wm. Thomas (O.A.S.)
44	Logan, John H. (O.A.S.)
44	Stroud, Cedric F. (O.A.S.)
52	State, Warren Baron (O.A.S.)
69	Webster, Charles (O.A.S.)
76	Berthiaume, Oswald (O.A.S.)
80	Young, William (O.A.S.)
96	McKay, Fred. J. (O.A.S.)
114	Leblanc, Stephen (O.A.S.)
185	Coughlan, James
193	James, Ernest Richard
194	Lewis, James Seymour
196	McElheron, Cassie
197	Thibault, Osias E.
208	Montpetit, Lucien Honore
209	McKay, Clarence Wm.
	Montreal, P.Q.—
35	Trudeau, Marcel (O.A.S.)
147	Garland, Percy Edgar (O.A.S.)
173	McKenven, Joseph A. (O.A.S.)
188	Belanger, Regis (O.A.S.)
189	Lamothe, Leon
203	Favreau, Gauthier
207	Graton, Jean Baptiste
	Sherbrooke, P.Q.—
71	Loomis, Christopher B. (O.A.S.)
	Quebec, P.Q.—
183	Esnouf, Joseph Rodrigue
210	Fiset, Joseph Octave E.
	Fredericton, N.B.—
96	Pearson, Geo. Rogers (O.A.S.)
203	Cass, Egbert Douglas
	St. John, N.B.—
26	Cowan, Robert Murray (O.A.S.)
102	Hazen, Ford Harold (O.A.S.)
104	George, Wm. Henry (O.A.S.)
127	Cody, Warren Douglas (O.A.S.)
134	Hammond, Ernest Wilder (O.A.S.)
	Moncton, N.B.—
29	Miller, Gordon Leigh (O.A.S.)
74	Lasnier, J. Leon (O.A.S.)
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.—
182	Cameron, John Ernest
	Summerside, P.E.I.—
187	Peters, Charles Ira
	Halifax, N.S.—
39	MacLean, George (O.A.S.)
48	Ogilvie, Sidney S. (O.A.S.)
82	Goldsmith, Chas. J. (O.A.S.)
144	Melvin, Walter R. (O.A.S.)
174	Gauld, Wm. Fraser (O.A.S.)
212	Warman, Grace Agnes

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Table No. 8—Lists of Successful Candidates at the General Examinations, in order of merit, by centres.—*Continued.*

XLVI.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Railway Mail Clerks, held throughout the Dominion on October 29 and 30, 1920.

Standing.	
	Vancouver, B.C.—
6	Finch, John (O.A.S.)
22	Nicholson, Nathaniel (O.A.S.)
	Nelson, B.C.—
26	Kirk, Frederick (O.A.S.)
50	Somerville, Chester E. (O.A.S.)
	Calgary, Alta.—
3	Trimble, Geo. G. (O.A.S.)
14	Candy, Lionel Edward (O.A.S.)
27	Hurley, Francis Wm. (O.A.S.)
34	Turner, James McKinnie (O.A.S.)
40	Swanson, Wm. Lumsden S. (O.A.S.)
57	Castle, Donald Roland (O.A.S.)
68	Shott, Thomas (O.A.S.)
80	Goodman, Jacob H.
	Moose Jaw, Sask.—
32	Collins, Alfred Cyrie (O.A.S.)
51	Hall, Frank S. (O.A.S.)
55	Hall, Harry S. (O.A.S.)
57	Miles, Herbert A. (O.A.S.)
74	Stockwood, Wm. Bertram (O.A.S.)
	Saskatoon, Sask.—
2	Fryer, Harold E. (O.A.S.)
41	Kelly, Wm. F. (O.A.S.)
51	Moffatt, Stanley Chas. (O.A.S.)
72	Sewendon, Herbert Chas. (O.A.S.)
73	Vick, Edgar John (O.A.S.)
	Regina, Sask.—
77	Tidney, Herbert Leslie
	Brandon, Man.—
34	Carr, James A. (O.A.S.)
43	Haswell, Jocelyn B. D. (O.A.S.)
	Winnipeg, Man.—
7	Cartwright, Harold M. (O.A.S.)
41	McLennan, Roderick (O.A.S.)
57	Palmer, John C. N. (O.A.S.)
75	Fotheringham, Robert B. (O.A.S.)
	North Bay, Ont.—
23	Leach, Rupert James (O.A.S.)
34	Beattie, Wm. H. (O.A.S.)
	Windsor, Ont.—
37	Thompson, John (O.A.S.)
43	Hampton, Thomas (O.A.S.)
51	Partridge, John Arthur (O.A.S.)
	Toronto, Ont.—
7	Gibbard, Arthur John (O.A.S.)
9	Thompson, Roy V. (O.A.S.)
12	Stewart, Willard A. (O.A.S.)
13	Fox, H. W. (O.A.S.)
32	McGuffin, William (O.A.S.)
47	Ostrom, James Shaw (O.A.S.)
55	Walker, Wm. F. (O.A.S.)
60	McCrady, John F. (O.A.S.)
62	Moore, John Ratcliffe (O.A.S.)
68	Curtis, John Henry (O.A.S.)
82	Terry, Walter David

Standing.	
	Peterborough, Ont.—
19	Hartley, Melville (O.A.S.)
	London, Ont.—
83	Sharman, Douglas H.
	Ottawa, Ont.—
1	Carr, Walter (O.A.S.)
4	Gorman, Orville R. (O.A.S.)
5	Browne, James Alex. (O.A.S.)
14	Handley, Harry (O.A.S.)
16	Crouch, Harry A. (O.A.S.)
16	Bruder, Allan Patrick (O.A.S.)
31	Plamondon, Emilien (O.A.S.)
39	Whelan, Alfred James (O.A.S.)
47	McKay, Fred M. (O.A.S.)
64	Findleton, James Coatts (O.A.S.)
65	Neville, Wm. B. (O.A.S.)
65	Blyth, Wm. Ross (O.A.S.)
70	Edwards, John McN. (O.A.S.)
77	O'Neil, Wm. Jas.
81	Saunders, Allan J. H.
84	Ring-Ade, Wm. Robert
87	Sauve, Ovila
89	White, Lawrence Alvin
91	Donovan, John Edward
	Montreal, P.Q.—
27	MacDonald, Ronald (O.A.S.)
30	Rosser, Harold G. (O.A.S.)
45	Colwell, Alfred Geo. (O.A.S.)
47	Lickorisk, Wilfred (O.A.S.)
70	Doxtader, Louis P. (O.A.S.)
90	Cote, Louis
	Three Rivers, P.Q.—
85	Lemay, Joseph Oscar
	Quebec, P.Q.—
20	Arel, Marie J. W. (O.A.S.)
37	Dussault, Antonio (O.A.S.)
79	Esnouf, Joseph
86	Delagrave, Joseph Alex.
87	Blaquiere, Joseph W.
91	Proulx, Charles A.
93	Levesque, Emile
	Fredericton, N.B.—
23	Pearson, George Rogers (O.A.S.)
	St. John, N.B.—
16	Slipp, George Leonard (O.A.S.)
23	Irvine, Frederick Jos. (O.A.S.)
29	Moulton, Hezekiah (O.A.S.)
45	Dever, Frederick Wm. (O.A.S.)
51	Pitt, Harry V. (O.A.S.)
63	Hartin, Cecil (O.A.S.)
67	Ramsey, W. Chas. R. (O.A.S.)
	Moncton, N.B.—
60	Robinson, George Arthur (O.A.S.)

Table No. 8—Lists of Successful Candidates at the General Examinations, in order of merit, by centres.—*Concluded.*

Standing.		Standing.	
Charlottetown, P.E.I.—		*Halifax, N.S.—*	
21	Connolly, John James (O.A.S.)	9	Ells, Joseph Edw. (O.A.S.)
78	Cameron, John Ernest	9	McInnis, John Duncan (O.A.S.)
		75	Baker, Reginald C. (O.A.S.)

XLVII.—General Competitive Examination for positions as Senior File Clerks, held throughout the Dominion on November 12, 1920.

Standing.		Standing.	
Ottawa, Ont.—		*Ottawa, Ont.*—Con.	
1	Ashton, Frederick G. (O.A.S.)	7	McKay, Nellie C.
1	Browne, Albert V. (O.A.S.)	8	McElroy, Kathleen A.
3	Reeve, Katharine M.	9	Hamel, Eugene C.
4	Thomas, Constance A.	10	Anderson, Fred. E.
5	Byers, Jessie M.	11	Foster, Carson B.
6	Robertson, Winnifred M.	11	Horne, Nellie

Table No. 9 (*a*).—Number of Candidates Writing at the Different Centres at the General Examinations for Entrance to the Public Service for the Month of July, 1920.

Centre.	Junior Clerk-Stenographer. Exam. 6 and 7-7-20.			Junior Audit Clerk. Exam. 6 and 7-7-20.			Junior Clerk-Bookkeeper. Exam. 6 and 7-7-20.			Clerk-Stenographer. Exam. 6 and 7-7-20.			Clerk-Bookkeeper. Exam. 6 and 7-7-20.			Stenographer-Bookkeeper. Exam. 6 and 7-7-20.			Senior Clerk-Bookkeeper. Exam. 6 and 7-7-20.		
	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.
Victoria, B.C			2									2	1						3		
Vancouver, B.C	1	2	9				1					4	18	1		1			10		
Nanaimo, B.C		1	1																		
Edmonton, Alta	2									2			9			2			3		
Calgary, Alta			2							1		8	1			3			11		
Grand Prairie, Alta				2	1							1									
Moose Jaw, Sask											1	2	1								
Saskatoon, Sask			1				2					4	1								
Regina, Sask			1							1		3	1			1			1		
Brandon, Man																			3		
Winnipeg, Man							2	1		5	1	3	2						2		
Port Arthur, Ont			1																		
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont												1									
North Bay, Ont			1										1						1		
Owen Sound, Ont	1			1			6	1					1								
London, Ont			3								1		4		1				2		
Brantford, Ont										1		1	1						1		
Peterborough, Ont													1						2		
Hamilton, Ont			1									1	3	1			1		7		
Toronto, Ont			5				3			2		5	14			1			5		
Kingston, Ont			6									3		2		1			4	1	
Brockville, Ont	2	2	8				4	2													
Ottawa, Ont	1	5	116			6	2	1	23	7		103	15	2	3			2	29	3	4
Montreal, P.Q	1		3	1			3	1	4		1	1	12	3					7		
Quebec, P.Q			4							1		1	1	2	1				1		
Chatham, N.B			7																		
St. Stephen, N.B	1	1	2				2														
Fredericton, N.B			3				1					3									
St. John, N.B			4					1				6	3						2		
Moncton, N.B			4									2	1								
Charlottetown, P.E.I			19				2					6	7								
Yarmouth, N.S			1																		
Halifax, N.S			8			1	2		1			11	4	1							

Table No. 9 (*a*).—Number of Candidates Writing at the Different Centres at the General Examinations for Entrance to the Public Service for the Month of July, 1920.—*Concluded.*

Centre.	Sen'r Stenographer-Bookkeeper. Exam. 6 and 7-7-20.			Messenger-Clerk. Exam. 8-7-20.			Letter Carrier. Exam. 8-7-20.			Packer and Helper. Exam. 8-7-20.			Truckman. Exam. 8-7-20.			Immigration Guard. Exam. 8-7-20.			Immigration Inspector. Exam. 8-7-20.			Total.		
	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.
Victoria, B.C.				2			7						2				1		3			18	1	4
Vancouver, B.C.	2		2	1			29	3		2						4			52	2		121	8	15
Nanaimo, B.C.							3			1												4	1	1
Edmonton, Alta.							10				1								7			35	1	
Calgary, Alta.	2						29	1		1						1			17	1		66	2	10
Lethbridge, Alta.																			1			1		
Grand Prairie, Alta.																						2	1	1
Moose Jaw, Sask.							2															3	1	2
Saskatoon, Sask.							1															4		5
Regina, Sask.																			1			5		4
Brandon, Man.							1															4		
Winnipeg, Man.	1			1			42	4									2		8			65	6	3
Port Arthur, Ont.							2	1														2	1	1
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.																								1
North Bay, Ont.				2																		4		1
Windsor, Ont.							1												4			5		
Sarnia, Ont.																			2			2		
Owen Sound, Ont.																				1		9	2	
London, Ont.				1			7												3			17	1	4
Woodstock, Ont.							3												1			4		
Brantford, Ont.							4												2			9		1
Peterborough, Ont.				1			4												3			11		
Hamilton, Ont.							8	1											7			25	3	2
Toronto, Ont.	1				1		40	2								1			37	2		104	5	10
Kingston, Ont.	1						5	1											8			19	4	9
Brockville, Ont.							11												1			18	4	8
Ottawa, Ont.	1	2	2	13	4		47	4		21	2		2			1			51	6		190	29	259
Montreal, P.Q.				3	1		49	32		10			1			1	1		52	5		140	44	8
Sorel, P.Q.																			1			1		
Sherbrooke, P.Q.							1	1											1			2	1	
Quebec, P.Q.				1			9	17								1			3			17	19	6
Chatham, N.B.																								1
St. Stephen, N.B.																			1			4	1	2
Fredericton, N.B.							2						1						1			5		6
St. John, N.B.				1			10	1		1	2					1	1		3	1		21	6	10
Moncton, N.B.							5	1			1									1		6	3	6
Charlottetown, P.E.I.																			7	1		16	1	25
Yarmouth, N.S.																								1
Truro, N.S.							1															1		
Halifax, N.S.			1				5	1		1									6	2		18	4	22

Table No. 9 (*b*).—Number of Candidates Writing at the Different Centres at the General Examinations for Entrance to the Public Service for the Month of October, 1920.

Centre.	Junior Clerk. — Exam. 26 and 27-10-20			Junior Clerk-Typist. — Exam. 26 and 27-10-20			Junior Clerk-Stenographer. — Exam. 26 and 27-10-20.			Clerk. — Exam. 26 and 27-10-20.			Clerk-Typist. — Exam. 26 and 27-10-20.			Clerk-Stenographer. — Exam. 26 and 27-10-20.			Senior Clerk-Stenographer. — Exam. 26 and 27-10-20.		
	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.
Victoria, B.C.									3	11							5	1			2
Vancouver, B.C.	4		1			1	1			14			3			2	1	4			
Nanaimo, B.C.						1															
Edmonton, Alta.										3											
Calgary, Alta.										4									1		1
Moose Jaw, Sask.									1	6	1							6			
Saskatoon, Sask.										1											2
Brandon, Man.																		1			
Winnipeg, Man.	6								1	3		1			1	2					1
Port Arthur, Ont.										1											
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.									1									1			
North Bay, Ont.										1		1									
Windsor, Ont.																		1			
Owen Sound, Ont.	3						1														
London, Ont.	1					1		1	1	3							1	1			
Brantford, Ont.										1								1			
Woodstock, Ont.		1																			
Peterborough, Ont.										2											
Guelph, Ont.																		1			
Hamilton, Ont.									2	3											1
Toronto, Ont.	14	4				7			5	31		2	3		1	4		4	3		1
Kingston, Ont.						1				3					1						
Brockville, Ont.						1	1		2					1				2		1	
Ottawa, Ont.	16	9	62		3	59			55	48	20	126		6	45	1	7	96	2	3	59
Montreal, P.Q.	5	3			1			1		6	8	1		1	1	2		4		1	
St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.									1												
Three Rivers, P.Q.														1							
Sherbrooke, P.Q.	1								1												
Sorel, P.Q.																	1				
Quebec, P.Q.			1								1	1		1				1			
Fredericton, N.B.			1															1			
St. John, N.B.	3					1			2			1					1	4			
Moncton, N.B.			1						1			1									
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	2								5			7					1	2			
Summerside, P.E.I.											1										
Halifax, N.S.	1					1			9	4	1							3			
Sydney, N.S.	2	1																			1

Table No. 9 (*b*).—Number of Candidates Writing at the Different Centres at the General Examinations for Entrance to the Public Service for the Month of October, 1920.—*Continued.*

Centre.	Messenger-Clerk. — Exam. 27-10-20.			Junior Account Clerk. — Exam. 27-10-20.			Stores Clerk and Supplies Clerk. — Exam. 27-10-20.			File Clerk. — Exam. 27-10-20.			Customs Clerk. — Exam. 28-10-20.			Customs Examiner, etc. — Exam. 28-10-20.			Customs Warehouse Clerk and Exciseman (Grade: I). Exam. 28-10-20.		
	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.
Victoria, B.C.							2			3			1			2			7	1	
Vancouver, B.C.							9			1			8			10			3	2	
Nelson, B.C.																			1		
Edmonton, Alta.							1			1			1						1		
Calgary, Alta.		1		1			2			1			2			1			1		
Moose Jaw, Sask.										1						1					
Saskatoon, Sask.	1																				
Regina, Sask.																3					
Winnipeg, Man.	1									2						3			1		
Port Arthur, Ont.																1					
Windsor, Ont.																			1		
Sarnia, Ont.													1			2					
London, Ont.		1									1		1			2					
Woodstock, Ont.													1								
Brantford, Ont.													1			2			1		
Peterborough, Ont.													1			1			3		
Hamilton, Ont.		1											2			3	1				
Toronto, Ont.	4			2			5	1		6		14	10			4			11		
Kingston, Ont.	2			1	1		3			2			1			3					
Brockville, Ont.										1			1								
Ottawa, Ont.	16	4		4	2	2	15	2	3	29	16	63	1	2		4	2		1		
Montreal, P.Q.						1	5	3		3	6	1	6	6		13	3		2	1	
St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.																			4	2	
Sherbrooke, P.Q.											1			1		1					
Sorel, P.Q.														1							
Quebec, P.Q.	1	1											1	1		2	2			1	
Chatham, N.B.													1								
Fredericton, N.B.													1								
St. John, N.B.												1	1			10				1	
Moncton, N.B.																1					
Charlottetown, P.E.I.							2			1			2	1		1			3		
Halifax, N.S.	1							1				1	2			1			3		

Table No. 9 (*b*).—Number of Candidates Writing at the Different Centres at the General Examinations for Entrance to the Public Service for the Month of October, 1920.—*Concluded.*

Centre.	Warehouse Locker and Excise Clerk. Exam. 28-10-20.			Letter Carrier. Exam. 29 and 30-10-20			Postal Porter. Exam. 29 and 30-10-20.			Transfer Agent. Exam. 29 and 30-10-20.			Postal Clerk. Exam. 29 and 30-10-20.			Railway Mail Clerk. Exam. 29 and 30-10-20.			Total.		
	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.
Prince Rupert, B.C.													1		2		1		1	1	2
Victoria, B.C.										2			6			1	1		35	7	6
Vancouver, B.C.	6			7			3	1		2			15			8			96	4	6
Nanaimo, B.C.													2	1					2	1	1
Nelson, B.C.																1	2		2	2	
Edmonton, Alta.	2			7			3			3			6			1			29		
Calgary, Alta.				37	6		1			1			17	1		10	1		79	9	1
Moose Jaw, Sask.				2			2			1			13			13	1		39	2	7
Saskatoon, Sask.	1			9	1		2			1			4			9			28	1	2
Regina, Sask.	1			6			6	1					28	4	1		1		44	6	1
Brandon, Man.													5			5			10		1
Winnipeg, Man.				26	16		15	2		13	4		34	16		9	1		115	39	4
Port Arthur, Ont.				2	1			1					1	1					5	3	
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.				1	1								2	1					3	2	2
North Bay, Ont.													1			3			5		1
Windsor, Ont.				8	1								1			4			14	1	1
Sarnia, Ont.				1	1														4	1	
Owen Sound, Ont.				1	1								1			1	1		7	2	
London, Ont.	1			3	1		1				1		5	2		3	2		20	10	3
Woodstock, Ont.				1										1		1			3	2	
Brantford, Ont.				1	1		1						4			1			12	1	1
Peterborough, Ont.				3									3			1			14		
Lindsay, Ont.				10									1	1					11	1	
Kitchener, Ont.				1	1								4						5	1	
Guelph, Ont.	1	1			1								2						3	2	1
Hamilton, Ont.				11	1					3			6			1			29	3	3
Niagara Falls, Ont.				1									4						5		
Toronto, Ont.	14			84	8		43	1		20	1		94	3	3	22	6		374	24	37
Kingston, Ont.	1			4						4			3	2		1	1		28	4	2
Brockville, Ont.	1												3						7	2	5
Ottawa, Ont.	7	1		18			8			5			25	7	2	33	10		233	94	572
Montreal, P.Q.	8	4		29	36		3			7	1		17	11	2	19	11		125	97	10
St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.				1			1						2						8	2	1
Three Rivers, P.Q.	1			3	1					1			1				1		6	3	
Sherbrooke, P.Q.				3	2					1			2						8	4	1
Sorel, P.Q.					1															3	
Quebec, P.Q.	1			8	16		1			1	3		1	2	1	8	25		24	53	4
Chatham, N.B.																			1		
Fredericton, N.B.							1						2	1		1			5	1	2
St. John, N.B.				3						3			10			13			43	2	9
Moncton, N.B.				2			1			3	2		4	2	1	1	1		12	5	4
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1												1	2		3	2		16	6	14
Summerside, P.E.I.														1		1			1	2	
Yarmouth, N.S.																	1			1	
Kentville, N.S.																3	1		3	1	
Halifax, N.S.	2			5	2		3			4	2		4	2	1	7	3		37	11	15
Sydney, N.S.				2															4	1	1

Table No. 9 (*c*).—Number of Candidates Writing at the Different Centres at other General Examinations for Entrance to the Public Service.

Centre.	Duplicating Machine Operator. — Exam. 30-3-20.			Supplementary to General Exams. in Higher Grades, Toronto. — Exam. 30-3-20.			Senior Clerk. — Exam. 27-4-20.			Elevator Operator. — Exam. 27-4-20.			Elevator Operator (Supplementary). — Exam. 12-6-20.			Entrance to Royal Naval College. — Exam. 15-6-20.			Male Principa Clerk. — Exam. 10-8-20.		
	O.A.S.	Male Civil-ians.	Wo-men.	O.A.S.	Male Civil-ians	Wo-men.	O.A.S.	Male Civil-ians.	Wo-men.	O.A.S.	Male Civil-ians.	Wo-men.	O.A.S.	Male Civil-ians.	Wo-men.	O.A.S.	Male Civil-ians.	Wo-men.	O.A.S.	Male Civil-ians.	Wo-men.
Victoria, B.C.							3	2									5		1		
Vancouver, B.C.							21		1								4			1	
Edmonton, Alta.							5												1	1	
Calgary, Alta.							2	1									2				
Saskatoon, Sask.							3	2									1				
Regina, Sask.																			1		
Winnipeg, Man.							1	4		1										1	
Port Arthur, Ont.							1	1													
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.							2		1												
North Bay, Ont.									1												
Owen Sound, Ont.							1	1													
London, Ont.							2														
Brantford, Ont.							1	2													
Hamilton, Ont.							5	1									5			1	
Toronto, Ont.				3			12	1									2				
Peterborough, Ont.			1																		
Kingston, Ont.							4	1	1	1										1	
Ottawa, Ont.	14	1	6				48	21	42	13	1		7				2		23	23	
Montreal, P.Q.							14	4	5								1			3	
Sherbrooke, P.Q.							1	1													
Fredericton, N.B.							1														
St. John, N.B.																	1				
Sackville, N.B.								1													
Yarmouth, N.S.							1														
Truro, N.S.							1														
Halifax, N.S.								2									3				

Table No. 9 (*c*).—Number of Candidates Writing at the Different Centres at other General Examinations for Entrance to the Public Service.—*Concluded.*

Centre.	Messenger-Clerk (Supplementary). Exam. 10-8-20.			Statistical Clerk. Exam. 28-9-20.			Senior File Clerk. Exam. 12-11-20.			Total.		
	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.
Victoria, B.C.				1						5	7	
Vancouver, B.C.							3			24	5	1
Edmonton, Alta.							2			8	1	
Calgary, Alta.							1			3	3	
Saskatoon, Sask.							1			4	3	
Regina, Sask.										1		
Winnipeg, Man.							2			4	5	
Port Arthur, Ont.											1	1
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.										2		1
North Bay, Ont.												1
Owen Sound, Ont.										1	1	
London, Ont.										2		
Brantford, Ont.										1	2	
Hamilton, Ont.										5	7	
Toronto, Ont.							1	1	1	16	4	1
Peterborough, Ont.												1
Kingston, Ont.										5	2	1
Ottawa, Ont.					1	3	18	15	18	123	64	69
Montreal, P.Q.					1			2		14	11	5
Sherbrooke, P.Q.										1	1	
Fredericton, N.B.										1		
St. John, N.B.	1								1	1	1	1
Sackville, N.B.											1	
Yarmouth, N.S.										1		
Truro, N.S.										1		
Halifax, N.S.								1			5	

Table No. 9 (*d*).—Number of Candidates Writing at the Different Centres at Special Examinations for Entrance to the Public Service.

Centre.	Agriculture.																				
	Laboratory Assistant. Exam. 24-2-20.			Junior Entomologist. Exam. 30-3-20.			Female Seed Analyst. Exam. 13-4-20.			Veterinary Inspector. Exam. 27-4-20.			District Poultry Promoter. Exam. 25-5-20.			Stockyard Agent (Grade II). Exam. 2 and 13-7-20.			Lay Inspector. Exam. 6-7-20.		
	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.
Victoria, B.C.														1					2		
Vancouver, B.C.													1	1					2		
Edmonton, Alta										1	1					1			3		
Calgary, Alta									8					1		1			6	1	
Lethbridge, Alta														1							
Moose Jaw, Sask																			1		
Regina, Sask																1					
Winnipeg, Man									4	1	3								11	1	
Owen Sound, Ont		1																			
Guelph, Ont														1					1		
Hamilton, Ont	1									25	7					1	1		33	4	
Toronto, Ont																					
Kingston, Ont	1																		6		
Ottawa, Ont		2							5	1				1			1		8	4	
Montreal, P.Q.										1	1		1			1			1		
Quebec, P.Q.														1							
Rimouski, P.Q.																			1		
Sherbrooke, P.Q.														1					1		
Fredericton, N.B.				1	1					1											
Moncton, N.B.																					
Charlottetown, P.E.I.		1																			
Annapolis Royal, N.S.				2															1		
Antigonish, N.S.																					

Table No. 9 (*d*).—Number of Candidates Writing at the Different Centres at Special Examinations for Entrance to the Public Service.—*Continued.*

Centre.	Agriculture—*Continued.*																				
	Veterinary Inspector (Supplementary). — Exam. 6-7-20.			Junior Stockyard Agent. — Exam. 13-7-20.			Stockyard Agent (Grade I). — Exam. 13-7-20.			Male Principal Clerk. — Exam. 27-7-20.			District Live-Stock Promoter. — Exam. 10-8-20.			Egg Inspector. — Exam. 10-8-20.			Supervising Seed Analyst. — Exam. 31-8-20.		
	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.
Vancouver, B.C.																2	1				
Edmonton, Alta.		1															1				
Calgary, Alta.		1									1								1		
Saskatoon, Sask.								1								1	1				
Regina, Sask.																	1				
Winnipeg, Man.		1			1									1							
London, Ont.																1	3				
Hamilton, Ont.											1										
Toronto, Ont.							1									2	1			1	
Ottawa, Ont.								1			2			1		1	2		1		
Montreal, P.Q.	1	3		2										1		1					
Quebec, P.Q.		1											1	3							
Three Rivers, P.Q.														1							
Sherbrooke, P.Q.													1								
Fredericton, N.B.																1					
Charlottetown, P.E.I.																1					

Table No. 9 (*d*).—Number of Candidates Writing at the Different Centres at Special Examinations for Entrance to the Public Service.—*Continued.*

Centre.	Agriculture—*Concluded.*																		Air Board.		
	Inspector of Dairy Products. Exam. 31-8-20.			Assistant to Fruit Commissioner. Exam. 31-8-20.			Female Junior Zoologist. Exam. 31-8-20.			District Live-Stock Promoter (Supplementary). Exam. 1-9-20.			Cold Storage Inspector. Exam. 28-9-20.			Senior Seed Analyst. Exam. 30-11-20.			Storekeeper, Camp Borden. Exam. 2-7-20.		
	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.
Victoria, B.C.																	1				
Vancouver, B.C.																1					
Edmonton, Alta.													1								
Calgary, Alta.																1					
Saskatoon, Sask.													1	1							
Winnipeg, Man.																			1		
Port Arthur, Ont.																			1		
London, Ont.																			2		
Brantford, Ont.																				1	
Hamilton, Ont.														1					1	1	
Toronto, Ont.													3	1					4		
Peterborough, Ont.																			3		
Kingston, Ont.																			1		
Ottawa, Ont.		2		1	3				4		1			1				1	11		
Montreal, P.Q.		1												1					2		
Fredericton, N.B.													1								
St. John, N.B.													1								
Kentville, N.S.					1																

Table No. 9 (*d*).—Number of Candidates Writing at the Different Centres at Special Examinations for Entrance to the Public Service.—*Continued.*

Centre.	Civil Service Commission.														
	Chief, Organization Branch. — Exam. 6-11-19.			Head English Examiner. — Exam. 30-11-19.			Junior Investigator. — Exam. 11-5-20.			Investigator. — Exam. 12-5-20.			Senior Investigator. — Exam. 13-5-20.		
	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.
Paris, France															
Victoria, B.C.	1			1			1								
Vancouver, B.C.					1		2						1	1	
Edmonton, Alta				1			1								
Calgary, Alta															
Lethbridge, Alta							1								
Moosejaw, Sask														1	
Regina, Sask					1										
Prince Albert, Sask													1		
Winnipeg, Man				1			1							1	
Port Arthur, Ont							1								
Owen Sound, Ont															
London, Ont					1		1			1			1	1	
Hamilton, Ont															
Toronto, Ont	1	1													
Peterborough, Ont				1											
Kingston, Ont					1										
Brockville, Ont					2										
Ottawa, Ont	1	5		3	4		5			4			10	8	
Montreal, P.Q.	1				1								1		
Sherbrooke, P.Q.					1										
Quebec, P.Q.															
Fredericton, N.B.															
St. John, N.B.								1							
Sackville, N.B.	1														
Yarmouth, N.S.					1										
Truro, N.S.					2										
Halifax, N.S.							1						1		
Sydney, N.S.				1	1									1	

Table No. 9 (*d*).—Number of Candidates Writing at the Different Centres at Special Examinations for Entrance to the Public Service.—*Continued.*

Centre.	Civil Service Com.—*Concluded.*			External Affairs.			Health					
	Male Junior Civil Service Examiner. — Exam. 15-10-20.			Office Secretary to the Canadian Commissioner General, Paris. — Exam. 29-12-19.			Inspector of Foods, Drugs and Fertilizers. — Exam. 30-3-20.			Departmental Librarian. — Exam. 27-4-20.		
	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.
Paris, France				1								
Victoria, B.C.	1						1					
Vancouver, B.C.	1											
Edmonton, Alta.	1						1	1				
Calgary, Alta.				2				1				
Lethbridge, Alta.												
Moosejaw, Sask.												
Regina, Sask.												
Prince Albert, Sask.												
Winnipeg, Man.							5					
Port Arthur, Ont.												
Owen Sound, Ont.							1					
London, Ont.												
Hamilton, Ont.	1											
Toronto, Ont.							1			1		
Peterborough, Ont.												
Kingston, Ont.												
Brockville, Ont.												
Ottawa, Ont.	11	15		4								9
Montreal, P.Q.	3			5								
Sherbrooke, P.Q.												
Quebec, P.Q.				2								
Fredericton, N.B.				1								
St. John, N.B.												
Sackville, N.B.												1
Yarmouth, N.S.												
Truro, N.S.											1	
Halifax, N.S.												
Sydney, N.S.												

Table No. 9 (*d*).—Number of Candidates Writing at the Different Centres at Special Examinations for Entrance to the Public Service.—*Continued.*

Centre.	House of Commons.			Indian Affairs.			Interior.								
	Parliamentary Reporter (French). — Exam. 24-6-20.			Indian Agent, North Timiskaming. — Exam. 27-1-20.			Engineering Clerk. — Exam. 29-12-19.			Custodian of Surveying Equipment. — Exam. 30-12-19.			Senior Engineering Clerk. — Exam. 27-4-20.		
	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.
Victoria, B.C.															
Vancouver, B.C.															
Nelson, B.C.															
Edmonton, Alta.															
Calgary, Alta.							2						1	1	
Winnipeg, Man.							1								
Port Arthur, Ont.										1					
Guelph, Ont.															
Toronto, Ont.										1					
Ottawa, Ont.		1			1					2	1		2	4	
North Timiskaming, P.Q.				2	3										
Montreal, P.Q.										1					
Levis, P.Q.															
Sackville, N.B.													1		
Halifax, N.S.														1	

Table No. 9 (*d*).—Number of Candidates Writing at the Different Centres at Special Examinations for Entrance to the Public Service.—*Continued.*

Centre.	Interior—*Continued.*											
	Engineering Clerk. Exam. 11-5-20.			Draftsman. Exam. 13-7-20.			Map Draftsman. Exam. 13-7 20.			Migratory Bird Warden. Exam. 13-7-20.		
	O.A.S.	Male Civilians	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians	Women	O.A.S.	Male Civilians	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians	Women.
Victoria, B.C.				1								
Vancouver, B.C.								1				
Nelson, B.C.											2	
Edmonton, Alta		1										
Calgary, Alta												
Winnipeg, Man.												
Port Arthur, Ont.												
Guelph, Ont.		1										
Toronto, Ont.				2						1	2	
Ottawa, Ont.		2		3	3		1					
North Timiskaming, P.Q.												
Montreal, P.Q.												
Levis, P.Q.												
Sackville, N.B.											1	
Halifax, N.S.												

Table No. 9 (*d*).—Number of Candidates Writing at the Different Centres at Special Examinations for Entrance to the Public Service.—*Continued.*

Centre.	Interior—*Concluded.*															Marine and Fisheries.								
	Senior Engineering Clerk. Exam. 31-8-20.			Senior Map Draftsman. Exam. 31-8-20.			Engineering Clerk. Exam. 1-9-20.			Senior Draftsman. Exam. 1 and 2-10-20.			Senior Map Draftsman. Exam. 30-11-20.			Pilotage Clerk. Exam. 29-12-19.			Junior Draftsman. Exam. 27-1-20.			Fishery Overseer. Exam. 15-6-20.		
	O.A. S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A. S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A. S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A. S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A. S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A. S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A. S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A. S.	Male Civilians.	Women.
Victoria, B.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vancouver, B.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Edmonton, Alta.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Calgary, Alta.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Regina, Sask.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipegosis, Man.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Winnipeg, Man.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Port Arthur, Ont.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock, Ont.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peterborough, Ont.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto, Ont.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston, Ont.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa, Ont.	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec, P.Q.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table No. 9 (*d*).—Number of Candidates Writing at the Different Centres at Special Examinations for Entrance to the Public Service.—*Continued.*

Centre.	Marine and Fisheries—*Concluded.*									Public Archives.			Trade and Commerce.								
	Hatchery Helper. — Exam. 22-6-20.			Hatchery Assistant. — Exam. 22-6-20.			District Inspector of Hatcheries, Eastern Division. — Exam. 22-6-20.			Associate Archivist. — Exam. 22-6-20.			Inspector of Electricity and Gas. — Exam. 27-1-20.			Inspector of Electricity and Gas. — Exam. 30-3-20.			Inspector of Weights and Measures. — Exam. 27-4-20.		
	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.
Vancouver, B.C.										1											
Nelson, B.C.																			1		
Edmonton, Alta.																			2		
Winnipeg, Man.					2																
Port Arthur, Ont.	2			1																	
Sarnia, Ont.				1																	
London, Ont.												1							1		
Hamilton, Ont.																			3		
Toronto, Ont.	1	1		2	1							1							1		
Peterborough, Ont.																			1		
Kingston, Ont.				1													1				
Ottawa, Ont.											1	2									
Montreal, P.Q.	1																1		2	1	
Three Rivers, P.Q.																				1	
Rimouski, P.Q.																				1	
Sherbrooke, P.Q.																				2	
Chatham, N.B.	1			1	1			1													
St. John, N.B.								1					2	2		1	1				
Yarmouth, N.S.								1			1										
Halifax, N.S.	2			3						1									1		

Table No. 9 (*d*).—Number of Candidates Writing at the Different Centres at Special Examinations for Entrance to the Public Service.—*Concluded.*

Centre.	Trade and Commerce—*Concluded.*															Total.		
	Inspector of Electricity and Gas. — Exam. 13-7-20.			Principal Statistical Clerk. — Exam. 10-8-20.			Statistician. — Exam. 28-9-20.			Junior Trade Commissioner. — Exam. 12-11-20.			Junior Motion Picture Photographer. — Exam. 12-11-20.					
	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilinns.	Women.
Paris, France																1		
Victoria, B.C.										1						21	7	
Vancouver, B.C.										3	1					19	6	
Nelson, B.C.																1	2	
Edmonton, Alta										1						14	5	
Calgary, Alta								1		1						17	8	8
Lethbridge, Alta																1	1	
Moose Jaw, Sask		1								1						2	2	
Saskatoon, Sask										1						3	3	
Regina, Sask										1						3	2	
Prince Albert, Sask																1		
Winnipegosis, Man.																2	2	
Winnipeg, Man.										1						25	13	4
Port Arthur, Ont.																6	1	
Owen Sound, Ont																1	1	
Windsor, Ont.											1						1	
Sarnia, Ont.																1		
London, Ont	1															8	5	1
Woodstock, Ont.																1		
Guelph, Ont.																	2	
Brantford, Ont.										1						1	1	
Hamilton, Ont.										1						8	3	
Toronto, Ont.					1					2			1	1		86	25	1
Peterborough, Ont.													1			7		
Kingston, Ont.																4	2	
Brockville, Ont.									1								2	1
Ottawa, Ont.				4	4			2		6	2		2	1		85	87	21
North Timiskaming, P.Q.																2	3	
Montreal, P.Q.										2	1			1		33	16	
Quebec, P.Q.																4	5	
Levis, P.Q.																	1	
Three Rivers, P.Q.																	2	
Rimouski, P.Q.																	2	
Sherbrooke, P.Q.																2	3	
Chatham, N.B.																2	2	
Fredericton, N.B.														1		5	3	
St. John, N.B.								1		1						5	6	
Sackville, N.B.																2		1
Moncton, N.B.								1								1	1	
Charlottetown, P.E.I.																1	1	
Yarmouth, N.S.							1									1	3	
Annapolis Royal, N.S.																2		
Truro, N.S.																	3	
Kentville, N.S.																	1	
Halifax, N.S.										2						11	1	
Antigonish, N.S.																1		
Sydney, N.S.										1						2	2	

Table No. 9 (*e*). Number of Candidates Writing at the Different Centres at Examinations for Positions Locally Advertised for Entrance to the Public Service.

Centre.	Collector of Customs, Antigonish. — Exam. 9-3-20.			Superintendent of Hatcheries. — Exam. 30-3-20.			Postal Chauffeurs. — Exam. 30-3-20.			Stores Clerk, Jasper Park. — Exam. 30-3-20.			Office Boy. — Exam. 11-5-20.			Superintendent of Fish Hateheries, Winnipegosis. (Supplementary.) — Exam. 15-6-20.		
	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.
Edmonton, Alta										2	1							
Calgary, Alta										1								
Regina, Sask				1														
Winnipegosis, Man					3												2	
Winnipeg, Man					1													
Port Arthur, Ont					1													
Sarnia, Ont					2													
Toronto, Ont							16	5										
Ottawa, Ont				1										26				
St. John, N.B					1													
Annapolis, N.S					1													
Halifax, N.S	2																	
Antigonish, N.S	4	3																

Table No. 9 (*e*). Number of Candidates Writing at the Different Centres at Examinations for Entrance to the Public for Entrance to the Public Service. *Concluded.*

Centre.	Fishery Overseer, Qu'Appelle. — Exam. 27-7-20.			Collector of Customs, Pieton. — Exam. 10-8-20.			Male Junior Clerk-Stenographer, Peterborough. — Exam. 10-8-20.			Immigration Inspector and Interpreter, Halifax. — Exam. 10-8-20.			Total.		
	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.	O.A.S.	Male Civilians.	Women.
Edmonton, Alta													2	1	
Calgary, Alta													1		
Regina, Sask	1												2		
Winnipegosis, Man														5	
Winnipeg, Man		1												2	
Port Arthur, Ont														1	
Sarnia, Ont														2	
Toronto, Ont													16	5	
Peterborough, Ont					1		1						1	1	
Kingston, Ont					1									1	
Ottawa, Ont					1								1	27	
St. John, N.B														1	
Annapolis, N.S														1	
Halifax, N.S										1	1		3	1	
Antigonish, N.S													4	3	

Table No. 10.—Candidates Who Were Successful as the Result of an Appeal against the Valuation of their Papers.

I.—Examination for Senior Clerks, April 27, 1920.

Standing.		Standing.	
	Vancouver, B.C.—		*Ottawa, Ont.*—
25B	Miller, Alfred T. (O.A.S.)	1A	Ensor, H. C. (O.A.S.)
		20A	Johnston, C. F. W. (O.A.S.)
	Edmonton, Alta.—	52A	Beehler, Leah
25A	Finn, G. N. (O.A.S.)	63A	Blunt, Ethel
	Toronto, Ont.—		*Montreal, P.Q.*—
20B	Sparks, Herbert S. (O.A.S.)	10	Benoit, Pierre G. (O.A.S.)
		10A	Gaudette, Adrien (O.A.S.)

II.—Examination for Male Principal Clerks, August 10, 1920.

Standing.	
	Ottawa, Ont.—
1A	Hiney, Ernest M. (O.A.S.)
2A	Glass, James (O.A.S.)

Table No. 11.—Examiners at Civil Service Examinations

Mr. G. H. Broughton, Toronto
Mr. I. T. Norris
Mr. A. E. Meldrum
Mr. J. E. Jones
Rev. J. A. Lajeunesse, University of Ottawa,
Mr. John E. Miller
Mr. F. A. Jones
Mr. J. C. Spence
Mr. Wm. A. Graham
Mr. Geo. Simpson
Mr. R. S. Simpson
Mr. G. L. Blatch,
Mr. Paul Marchand
Mr. A. T. Coolican
Mr. A. C. Campbell
all of Ottawa.

and Members of the Staff of the Civil Service Commission.

(c) *Examiners who served on Boards of Appeal.*

Members of the Staff of the Civil Service Commission

Table No. 12.—Supervisors at Civil Service Examinations.

Centre.	Name.	Address.
Prince Rupert, B.C.	J. C. Brady	High School, Prince Rupert, B.C.
Victoria, B.C.	Capt. Rev. Dr. Campbell	1185 Fort St., Victoria, B.C.
Vancouver, B.C.	Wm. Burns	1171 8th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.
Kamloops, B.C.	T. R. Hall	Principal, High School, Kamloops, B.C.
Nanaimo, B.C.	Rev. S. Ryall	Nanaimo, B.C.
Nelson, B.C.	B. P. Steeves	High School, Nelson, B.C.
Edmonton, Alta.	Rev. A. S. Tuttle	Alberta College, South Edmonton, Alta.
Calgary, Alta.	E. W. Coffin	Normal School, Calgary, Alta.
Grande Prairie, Alta.	Mrs. Maud Clifford	Grande Prairie, Alta.
Lethbridge, Alta.	C. E. Brandow	Principal, Fleetwood School, Lethbridge, Alta.
Medicine Hat, Alta.	Hector Lang	c o Lang Bros., Medicine Hat, Alta.
Frank, Alta.	Rev. W. T. Young	Blairmore, Alta.
Moose Jaw, Sask.	J. W. Sifton	Supt. of Schools, Moosejaw, Sask.
Saskatoon, Sask.	Walter C. Murray	University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.
Regina, Sask.	Col. T. E. Perrett	Normal School, Regina, Sask.
Prince Albert, Sask.	Rev. J. W. McIntosh, M.A.	The Nisbet School Home, Prince Albert, Sask.
Swift Current, Sask.	Rev. W. A. Guy	Swift Current, Sask.
Brandon, Man.	S. J. McKee	335 18th St., Brandon, Man.
Ethelbert, Man.	Dr. Gilbert	Ethelbert, Man.
Winnipegosis, Man.	A. V. B. Lamont	Principal, Public School, Winnipegosis, Man.
Winnipeg, Man.	W. J. Spence	University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.
Port Arthur, Ont.	W. B. L. Howell	Collegiate Institute, Port Arthur, Ont.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Geo. W. Rudlen	639 Wellington St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
North Bay, Ont.	P. W. Brown	404 McIntyre St. W., North Bay, Ont.
Windsor, Ont.	Robert Meade	904 Ouellette Ave., Windsor, Ont.
Sarnia, Ont.	Henry Conn, B.A.	Inspector of Schools, Sarnia, Ont.
Owen Sound, Ont.	R. N. Merritt	444 2nd Ave. E., Owen Sound, Ont.
London, Ont.	H. B. Beal	Technical and Art School, London, Ont.
Chatham, Ont.	Harry Collings	Headmaster, Central School, Chatham, Ont.
Woodstock, Ont.	W. J. Salter	Collegiate Institute, Woodstock, Ont.
Kitchener, Ont.	W. H. Nixon	Principal, Euler Business College, Kitchener, Ont.
Guelph, Ont.	R. R. Graham	Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.
Lindsay, Ont.	Dr. T. W. Kirkconnell	Principal, Collegiate Institute, Lindsay, Ont.
Niagara Falls, Ont.	J. D. Dickson	Collegiate Institute, Niagara Falls, Ont.
Peterborough, Ont.	F. M. Delafosse	Public Librarian, Peterborough, Ont.
Timmins, Ont.	Mr. Carter	Principal, Public School, Timmins, Ont.
Brantford, Ont.	A. W. Burt	Collegiate Institute, Brantford, Ont.
Hamilton, Ont.	J. B. Turner	Collegiate Institute, Hamilton, Ont.
Toronto, Ont.	James Brebner	University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.
Kingston, Ont.	Dr. H. T. Wallace	Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.
Brockville, Ont.	Rev. L. E. Davis	St. Paul's Rectory, Brockville, Ont.
Ottawa, Ont.	S. J. Daley	Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, Ont.
Montreal, P.Q.	Prof. H. E. Reilley	McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.
St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	Albert Belisle	37 Antoine St., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Sorel, P.Q.	Rev. Fr. Ignace	Mont St. Bernard, Sorel, P.Q.
Sherbrooke, P.Q.	Rev. O. A. Gagnon	Seminaire St. Charles Borromee, Sherbrooke, P.Q.
Three Rivers, P.Q.	Rev. L. Chartier	Seminaire des Trois Rivieres, Three Rivers, P.Q.
Quebec, P.Q.	Rev. B. P. Garneau	Laval University, Quebec, P.Q.
Rimouski, P.Q.	Chanoine Charron	Seminaire de Rimouski, Rimouski, P.Q.
Frelighsburg, P.Q.	Rev. C. Winch	Frelighsburg, P.Q.
North Timiskaming, P.Q.	J. H. Lafrance	North Timiskaming, P.Q.
Amherst, P.Q.	Joseph Gallant	L'Academie Saint Pierre, La Verniere, Iles de la Madeleine, P.Q.
Fredericton, N.B.	Prof. John Stephens	University of New Brunswick, Fredericton N.B.
Chatham, N.B.	G. H. Harrison	Principal, High School, Chatham, N.B.
Campbellton, N.B.	L. A. Gilbert	Principal, Grammar School, Campbellton, N.B.
Edmundston, N.B.	T. D. Hebert	Edmundston, N.B.
St. Stephen, N.B.	Fred Sullivan	St. Stephen, N.B.

Table No. 12.—Supervisors at Civil Service Examinations.—*Concluded.*

Centre.	Name.	Address.
St. John, N.B	M. D. Sweeney	234 Douglas Ave., St. John, N.B.
Moncton, N.B	G. J. Oulton	Moncton, N.B.
Sackville, N.B	W. M. Tweedie	Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.
Charlottetown, P.E.I	S. N. Robertson	Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Summerside, P.E.I	C. Braden Jelly	Principal, High School, Summerside, P.E.I.
Yarmouth, N.S	Capt. A. W. Horner	Yarmouth Academy, Yarmouth, N.S.
Annapolis Royal, N.S	Rev. C. A. Munro	Annapolis Royal, N.S.
Pictou, N.S	C. L. Moore	Principal, Pictou Academy, Pictou, N.S.
Truro, N.S	David Soloan	Provincial Normal School, Truro, N.S.
Kentville, N.S	F. H. Patterson	Vocational Supervisor, Nova Scotia Sanatorium Kentville, N.S.
Lunenburg, N.S	B. McKittrick	27 Lincoln St., Lunenburg, N.S.
Halifax, N.S	Prof. Howard Murray	15 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N.S.
Antigonish, N.S	Rev. H. P. MacPherson	University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S.
Sydney, N.S	A. W. Woodill	Supervisor of Schools, Sydney, N.S.
Glace Bay, N.S	James Bingay	Supervisor of Schools, Glace Bay, N.S.
Port Hood, N.S	Angus R. McDougal	Stipendiary Magistrate, Port Hood, N.S.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

PART III

EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1920

INDEX TO EXAMINATION PAPERS

1. BY SUBJECT.

PAGE.

Accountant.. 296
Air Boat Builder.. 281
Air Engine Fitter.. 283
Air Foreman Mechanic.. 285
Air Rigger.. 284
Archivist, Associate.. 79
Chauffeur, Postal.. 23
Chemist, Associate.. 316
Clerk.. .. ..191, 195, 197,198, 203, 205
Clerk, Customs. 217, 218, 221, 222
Clerk, Customs Express and Postal..217, 219, 220, 221, 311
Clerk, Customs Warehouse.. .. .. ..217, 219, 221
Clerk, Engineering.. .. ..52, 164, 252
Clerk, Excise.. .. ..217, 219, 221
Clerk, File.. .. ..157, 195, 204
Clerk, Junior.. .. ..197, 200, 205
Clerk, Junior Account.. .. ..196, 206
Clerk, Junior Audit. 96, 98, 101
Clerk, Manifest.. .. ..217, 219, 220, 221
Clerk, Postal.. .. ..195, 223, 224, 225
Clerk, Principal.. .. ..30, 124, 148, 188, 262
Clerk, Principal Post Office.. 305
Clerk, Principal Statistical.. 143
Clerk, Railway Mail.. .. ..195, 229
Clerk, Senior.... .. ..37, 49, 304, 313
Clerk, Senior Engineering.. .. ..42, 158
Clerk, Senior File.. 247
Clerk, Senior Postal.. 327
Clerk, Senior Post Office.. 326
Clerk, Senior Stores.. .. ..190, 319
Clerk, Senior Warehouse Record.. 240
Clerk, Statistical.. 172
Clerk, Stores 19, 195, 201
Clerk Supplies.. .. ..195, 201
Clerk-Bookkeeper 94, 97, 98, 102, 141
Clerk-Bookkeeper, Junior.... .. ..96,98, 101
Clerk-Bookkeeper, Senior.. ..94, 95, 97, 98, 104, 244, 308
Clerk-Stenographer. 33, 63, 94, 98, 100, 107, 109, 193, 195, 197, 203, 209, 210, 214
Clerk-Stenographer, Junior.. ..98, 99, 106, 108, 146, 197, 202, 208, 209, 213
Clerk-Stenographer, Senior....195, 197, 198, 203, 210, 211, 215, 278, 323, 324
Clery-Typist 161, 195, 198, 215
Clerk-Typist, Junior.. .. ..197, 212
Cold Storage Inspector.. 167
Conductress.. 255
Customs, Assistant Appraiser of.. 254
Customs, Assistant Inspector of.. .. .. ..238, 276
Customs, Assistant Surveyor of.. 277
Customs Clerk-Examiner..217, 219, 220, 221, 273
Customs, Collector of 12, 61, 137, 275
Customs Examiner.. .. .. ..217, 219, 220, 221, 274
Customs Express and Postal Cashier. 169
Customs Grocery Appraiser.. 236
Customs, Inspector of. 165, 251
Customs Investigating Officer.. 168
Customs, Sub-Collector of.. 297
Dairy Products, Inspector of.. 153
Draftsman.. 119
Draftsman, Map.. .. ..119, 249
Draftsman, Senior... 173
Draftsman, Senior Map.. .. ..157, 261, 315
Draughtsman, Junior.... 9
Duplicating Machine Operator.... 27
Editor.. 234
Egg Inspector.. 134
Electricity and Gas, Inspector of....10, 25, 123
Elevator Operator.. .. ..45, 66
Emigration Officer, Assistant Principal Woman.. 256
Emigration Officer, Principal Woman.. 256
Entomologist, Junior.. 14
Examiner, Head English.. 5
Examiner, Junior Civil Service.. .. ..186, 288
Examiner of Refund Claims... 231
Examiner, Principal Civil Service... ..292, 294
Examiner, Senior Civil Service.. 290
Excise Cashier.... 170
Exciseman, Grade 1... .. ..217, 219, 221
Excise Statistical Checker.. 233
Fabric Worker.. 282
Fisheries, District Inspector of.. .. .. ..267, 321
Fishery Overseer.... .. ..67, 131, 264
Foods, Drugs and Fertilizers, Inspector of.16, 298
Fruit Commissioner, Assistant to.. 155
Hatcheries, District Inspector of.. 81
Hatchery Assistant.. 83
Hatchery Helper.. 82
Hatchery, Superintendent of.. .. ..21, 69
Higher Grades, Positions in the (Supplementary—Spelling).. 26
Hydraulic Engineer.. 179
Immigration Guard.. .. ..112, 116
Immigration Inspector.. .. ..110, 116
Immigration Inspector and Interpreter.... 138
Immigration Officer, Principal Woman.. 256
Indian Agent.. 8
Investigator.... 55
Investigator, Junior.. 51
Investigator of Drawback Claims.. 242
Investigator, Senior.. .. ..57, 269
Laboratory Assistant.. 11
Lay Inspector.... .. ..93, 96, 98, 99
Letter Carrier.. .. ..113, 116, 195, 228
Librarian, Departmental. 40
Live Stock Promoter, District.136, 163, 271, 328
Messenger-Clerk. 114, 116, 145, 195, 199
Migratory Bird Warden.. 120
Naval Cadetships.. 71
Office Boy.. .. ..54, 258
Packer and Helper.. .. ..115, 116
Photographer, Air.. 287
Photographer, Junior Motion Picture.. 246
Porter, Postal.. .. ..195, 223, 226
Poultry Promoter, District.. 60
Purchasing Agent, Junior.. 53
Reporter, Parliamentary.. 85
Seed Analyst, Female.. 29
Seed Analyst, Senior.. 260
Seed Analyst, Supervising.. 156
Statistician.. 184
Stenographer-Bookkeeper.. .. .. ..94, 98, 100, 102, 106, 108, 300
Stenographer-Bookkeeper, Senior.. ..94, 95, 98, 100, 104, 107, 109
Stockyard Agent, Grade 1.. 117
Stockyard Agent, Grade 11. .. ..87, 118
Stockyard Agent, Junior.. 117
Storekeeper.. .. ..88, 309
Trade Commissioner, Junior. 245
Transfer Agent.. .. ..195, 223, 227
Truckman.. .. ..115, 116
Veterinary Inspector.. .. ..35, 91
Warehouse Locker.. .. ..217, 219, 221
Weights and Measures, District Inspector of. 306
Weights and Measures, Inspector of.. 46
Zoologists, Female Junior.. 151

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

2. BY DEPARTMENT.

AGRICULTURE.

PAGE.

Clerk, Male Principal.. 124
Clerk, Senior (promotion).. 37
Cold Storage Inspector.. 167
Dairy Products, Inspector of.. 153
Editor.. 234
Egg Inspector.. 134
Entomologist, Junior.. 14
Fruit Commissioner, Assistant to.. 155
Laboratory Assistant.. 11
Lay Inspector.. .. ..93, 96, 98, 99
Live Stock Promoter, District.136, 163, 271, 328
Poultry Promoter, District.. 60
Seed Analyst, Female.. 29
Seed Analyst, Senior.. 260
Seed Analyst, Supervising.. 156
Stockyard Agent, Grade I.. 117
Stockyard Agent, Grade II.. .. ..87, 118
Stockyard Agent, Junior.. 117
Veterinary Inspector.. .. ..35, 91
Zoologist, Female Junior. 151

AIR BOARD.

Boat Builder, Air.. 281
Engine Fitter, Air.. 283
Fabric Worker.. 282
Foreman Mechanic, Air.. 285
Photographer, Air.. 287
Rigger, Air.. 284
Storekeeper.. .. ..88, 309

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Examiner, Head English.. 5
Examiner, Junior.. .. ..186, 288
Examiner, Principal.. .. ..292, 294
Examiner, Senior.. 290
Investigator.. 55
Investigator, Junior.. 51
Investigator, Senior.. .. ..57, 269

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE.

Accountant (promotion). 296
Appraiser, Assistant (promotion). 254
Appraiser, Grocery (promotion).. 236
Cashier, Excise (promotion).. 170
Cashier, Express and Postal (promotion).. 169
Checker, Excise Statistical (promotion).... 233
Clerk.. .. ..217, 218, 221, 222
Clerk, Excise.. .. ..217, 219, 221
Clerk, Express and Postal.217, 219, 220, 221, 311
Clerk, File (promotion).... 157
Clerk, Manifest.. .. ..217, 219, 220, 221
Clerk, Principal (promotion).. 30
Clerk, Senior (promotion).. 313
Clerk, Senior Warehouse Record (promotion).. 240
Clerk, Warehouse.. .. ..217, 219, 221
Clerk-Bookkeeper, Senior (promotion).. .. 308
Clerk-Examiner. 217, 219, 220, 221, 273
Collector of. 12, 61, 137, 275
Examiner.... .. ..217, 219, 220, 221, 274
Examiner of Refund Claims (promotion).. 231
Exciseman, Grade I.. .. ..217, 219, 221
Inspector of (promotion).. .. ..165, 251
Inspector of, Assistant (promotion). ..238, 276
Investigating Officer (promotion).. 168
Investigator of Drawback Claims (promotion).. 242
Sub-Collector of.. 297
Surveyor of, Assistant (promotion).. 277
Warehouse Locker.. .. ..217, 219, 221

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY.

PAGE.

Clerk-Stenographer (promotion).. 63

HEALTH.

Foods, Drugs and Fertilizers, Inspector of.16, 298
Librarian, Departmental.. 40

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Reporter, Parliamentary.. 85

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

Conductress.. 255
Emigration Officer, Assistant Principal Woman.. 256
Emigration Officer, Principal Woman... .. 256
Guard.. .. ..112, 116
Immigration Officer, Principal Woman.. .. 256
Inspector.. .. ..110, 116
Inspector and Interpreter.. 138

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Agent.. 8
Clerk-Bookkeeper (promotion)... 141

INTERIOR

Clerk, Engineering.. .. ..52, 164, 252
Clerk, Principal (promotion).. 262
Clerk, Senior Engineering.. .. ..42, 158
Clerk, Senior Stores.. 190
Clerk, Stores. 19
Clerk-Bookkeeper, Senior (promotion).. .. 244
Clerk-Stenographer, Senior (promotion).... 278
Draftsman.. 119
Draftsman, Map.. .. ..119, 249
Draftsman, Senior.. 173
Draftsman, Senior Map.. .. .. ..157, 261, 315
Migratory Bird Warden.. 120
Stenographer-Bookkeeper.. 300

LABOUR

Clerk, Statistical.. 172

MARINE AND FISHERIES

Clerk-Stenographer, Male (promotion).. .. 33
Draughtsman, Junior.. 9
Fisheries, District Inspector of.. .. ..267, 321
Fishery Overseer.. .. ..67, 131, 264
Hatcheries, District Inspector of.. 81
Hatchery Assistant.. 83
Hatchery Helper 82
Hatchery, Superintendent of.. .. ..21, 69

MINES

Purchasing Agent, Junior (promotion).. .. 53

NAVAL SERVICE

Naval Cadetships.. 71

POST OFFICE

Chauffeur, Postal.. 23
Clerk (promotion).. 191
Clerk, Postal.. .. ..195, 223, 224, 225
Clerk, Principal Post Office (promotion).... 305
Clerk, Railway Mail.. .. ..195, 229
Clerk, Senior (promotion).. 304
Clerk, Senior Postal (promotion). 327
Clerk, Senior Post Office (promotion).. .. 326
Clerk-Stenographer (promotion).. 193

PAGE.

Clerk-Stenographer, Senior (promotion).323, 324
Letter Carrier.. .. ..113, 116, 195, 228
Porter, Postal 195, 223, 226
Transfer Agent.. .. ..195, 223, 227

PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY

Clerk, Principal (promotion).. 188

PUBLIC ARCHIVES

Archivist, Associate.. 79

PUBLIC WORKS

Chemist, Associate.. 316
Elevator Operator.. .. ..45, 66

RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Hydraulic Engineer.. 179

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Clerk, Principal Statistical.. 143
Clerk, Senior Stores.. 319
Clerk-Typist (promotion—*Patent and Copyright*).. 161
Electricity and Gas, Inspector of.. ..10, 25, 123
Photographer, Junior Motion Picture... .. 246
Statistician.. 184
Trade Commissioner, Junior.. 245
Weights and Measures, District Inspector of (promotion).. 306
Weights and Measures, Inspector of.. 46

GENERAL

PAGE.

Clerk.. .. ..195, 197, 198, 203, 205
Clerk, File.. .. ..195, 204
Clerk, Junior.. .. ..197, 200, 205
Clerk, Junior Account.. .. ..196, 206
Clerk, Junior Audit.. .. ..96, 98, 101
Clerk, Male Principal.. 148
Clerk, Senior.. 49
Clerk, Senior File.. 247
Clerk, Stores.. .. ..195, 201
Clerk, Supplies.. .. ..195, 201
Clerk-Bookkeeper.. .. ..94, 97, 98, 102
Clerk-Bookkeeper, Junior 96, 98, 101
Clerk-Bookkeeper, Senior.. ..94, 95, 97, 98, 104
Clerk-Stenographer.. .. .. ..94, 98, 100, 107, 109, 195, 197, 203, 209, 210, 214
Clerk-Stenographer, Junior.... .. ..98, 99, 106, 108, 146, 197, 202, 208, 209, 213
Clerk-Stenographer, Senior.. .. ..195, 197, 198, 203, 210, 211, 215
Clerk-Typist.. .. ..195, 198, 215
Clerk-Typist, Junior.. .. ..197, 212
Duplicating Machine Operator.. 27
Higher Grades, Positions in the (Supplementary—Spelling).. 26
Messenger-Clerk.. .. ..114, 116, 145, 195, 199
Office Boy.. .. ..54, 258
Packer and Helper.. .. ..115, 116
Stenographer-Bookkeeper.. .. ..94, 98, 100, 102, 106, 108
Stenographer-Bookkeeper, Senior.. ..94, 95, 98, 100, 104, 107, 109
Truckman.. .. ..115, 116

EXAMINATION PAPERS

1920

HEAD ENGLISH EXAMINER

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, NOVEMBER 30, 1919

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS—PART I

Time: 3 hours

1. Discuss the possibilities and limitations of educational tests in selecting applicants for entrance to the Civil Service of Canada.

2. What weight would you give to the previous experience of applicants for entrance to the Civil Service in selecting (*a*) Junior Clerk, starting salary $600 a year; (*b*) Inspector of Weights and Measures, starting salary $1,200 a year; (*c*) Senior Clerk, starting salary $1,320 a year; (*d*) administrative positions, starting salary $3,000–$5,000 a year?

3. In view of the reluctance of applicants for administrative positions to submit themselves to written tests, what method, or methods, of testing the fitness of applicants for such positions would you employ? Why?

4. Assume that "promotion shall be made for merit by the Commission upon such examination as the Commission may by regulation provide."

   What factors should be considered in making promotions within the Civil Service, and what relative importance should be given to each? Give reasons for your answer.

5. Dwell briefly on the advantages and disadvantages of the methods commonly used by large commercial concerns for securing employees.

6. (*a*) Outline a plan for securing unpaid publicity for Civil Service examinations.

   (*b*) Tell what steps you would take, as Head English Examiner, to call the attention of the right class of prospective applicants to examinations for *any five* of the following positions:—

   (*a*) Indian Agent.
   (*b*) Clerk-Stenographer.
   (*c*) Truckman.
   (*d*) Linotype Operator.
   (*e*) Library Assistant.
   (*f*) Junior Engineer.
   (*g*) Forest Supervisor.
   (*h*) Railway Mail Clerk.
   (*i*) Weather Observer.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS—PART II

Time: 4 hours

1. Give in order the various steps involved in holding a Civil Service examination from the time the need for an examination arises until a list of persons eligible for appointment has been established.

2. Assume that the Examination Branch receives 2,000 applications a month for an average of 200 different classes (kinds of position); that applications require to be held for varying periods until examinations occur; that all applications must be retained for at least one year after the examinations occur; that applications and the examination papers of candidates appointed to the service must be turned over to the Administration Branch, and that after one year from the date of holding the examination both applications and examination papers of candidates not appointed may be destroyed.
   Describe a filing system that will meet these requirements.

3. Outline a plan of holding a Civil Service examination, to include a written test on the duties of the position, an oral interview, and a rating of the applicants' education and experience which will conceal the candidates' identity until all the ratings are complete.

4. Discuss the desirability of each of the following office appliances by the Examination Branch of the Civil Service Commission of Canada in carrying on its work: (*a*) Addressograph, (*b*)Mimeograph, (*c*) Multigraph, (*d*) Adding Machine, (*e*) Numbering Machine.

5. Following are descriptions of the work, the qualifications to be required of applicants, and the starting salary for Clerk, Letter Carrier, Elevator Operator, and Junior Engineer, as these classes of positions are designated in the Civil Service of Canada. Prepare what you consider a satisfactory examination programme to test the relative fitness of applicants for *two* of these classes.

CLERK

Definition of Class: To perform under supervision, clerical work requiring skill, previous experience, and familiarity with clerical methods; in some cases to supervise a small number of employees in the same or a lower rank; and to perform other related work as assigned.

Qualifications: Primary school education; at least one year of office experience; some knowledge of modern office practice.

Starting Salary: $960 a year.

LETTER CARRIER

Definition of Class: To perform, under supervision, all work connected with the delivery of mail in the business or residence section of a city; to sort letters, newspapers, small parcels, and other mail matter preparatory to leaving the post office; to deliver mail matter to the addressees; to secure receipts for registered mail delivered; to report changes of address; in some cases to supervise a small group of Letter Carriers; to re-address mail matter as necessary; and to perform other related work as assigned.

Qualifications: At least primary school education; courtesy and tact in dealing with the public; trustworthiness; good physical condition; good eyesight.

Starting Salary: $780 a year.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

Elevator Operator

Definition of Class: Under direction, to operate a passenger or freight elevator; to assist in keeping an elevator in good running condition; and to perform other related work as assigned.

Qualifications: Primary school education; preferably some experience in operating an elevator; thorough understanding of the operation of hydraulic or electrically driven passenger or freight elevators; ability to make minor repairs; good physical condition.

Starting Salary: $780 a year.

Junior Engineer

Definition of Class: Under direction, to make surveys, supervise engineering construction and repairs, and make computations in engineering work; and to perform other related work as required.

Qualifications: Education equivalent to high school graduation; either graduation from a school of applied science of recognized standing with two years of engineering experience, or four years of engineering experience in design, estimate, construction, and maintenance work.

Starting Salary: $1,680 a year.

INDIAN AGENT, NORTH TIMISKAMING, P.Q.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, JANUARY 27, 1920

LETTER AND REPORT WRITING

Time: 1 hour

Note.—At the end of your letters and reports write down your examination number, and not your name.

1. You wish to enter the Civil Service of Canada as an Indian Agent. Write a suitable letter to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa.
2. Assuming you are an Indian Agent visiting a few reserves, make a report to the Superintendent of Agencies for one of the reserves along the following lines: weather, health of Indians, agriculture, haying, live stock, visiting reserves.
3. You were President of an annual fair where about 2,500 Indians attended. Write a report regarding their conduct, exhibits, naming and describing same; prizes won by them, the effect the fair would have on the Indians in general.

TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO FRENCH

Time: 30 minutes

Translate into French:

FARM GARDENS

We are not only encouraging the farmers to grow better crops, but we are endeavouring to make the farm and its surroundings more comfortable and attractive. I have found many farmers who have never had a garden of any kind. In such cases we advise the farmer to plant some vegetables and small fruits, and the result is in many cases most gratifying. On one of these farms, a young lady in the family became interested in the garden work, and found ready sale for vegetables in a neighbouring village. She also had a flower garden, and was able last year to grow sweet peas nine feet high, a thing I had never seen before. She is planning to enlarge her garden this coming year, so as to supply the whole village with vegetables. I have in mind another woman whom I wanted to encourage in growing vegetables. She said: "I have too many chickens around to grow vegetables." I replied: "You can, if you wish, put the vegetables out in the cornfield or the potato field, and let the men take care of them."

Time: 30 minutes

Traduire en Anglais:

PESÉE JOURNALIÈRE ET AUGMENTATION DE RENDEMENT

L'habitude de peser le lait tous les jours, au lieu de trois fois par jour, paraît se répandre de plus en plus. C'est là un fait fort encourageant, car il indique un accroissement d'intérêt dans la partie capitale du contrôle: l'étude constante et critique de chaque vache du troupeau. Nous avons toujours eu la pesée journalière en vue quand nous avons commencé à organiser les sociétés, et nous l'avons toujours recommandée vivement en expliquant le système du contrôle aux cultivateurs. La pesée journalière a plusieurs qualités qui la recommandent: d'abord elle appelle l'attention immédiate sur toute variation importante dans les rendements de lait. Le troupeau entier a pu être affecté par quelque chose que l'on aurait pu éviter: l'exposition à une pluie froide, par exemple, ou par quelque chose que l'on ne pouvait guère prévenir. Dans tous les cas il y a une différence qui serait restée ignorée si l'on n'avait pas pesé le lait pendant une semaine ou dix jours, mais, que l'on remarque au contraire de suite quand on pèse tous les jours.

JUNIOR DRAUGHTSMAN

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE, JANUARY 27, 1920

TRACING AND COLOURING OF DRAWING

Time for tracing, 3½ hours, for colouring, 1 hour

Candidates will trace the drawing with title handed to them by the Supervisor, and, after 3½ hours, they will be required to colour the shaded portion in blue; one hour is allowed for colouring. Candidates must furnish their own material.

(The Drawing gave the details of the Connecting Rods of a Compound Engine—scale 3" to the foot).

INSPECTOR OF ELECTRICITY AND GAS

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, JANUARY 27, 1920

Time: 2 hours

Values.

8 1. Give a simple explanation of Ohm's Law for direct currents.

12 2. If you had a number of 25-watt and 50-watt 110-volt lamps, in how many different ways could you group them for use on a 22-volt circuit?

12 3. If the disc constant of a watthour meter is .5 watthours per revolution, how many revolutions would the meter make in a minute, when passing 8 amps at 100 volts?

10 4. If the resistance of a 150-volt voltmeter is 2,350 ohms, how many ohms resistance would you have to use in series with it when using it on a 600-volt circuit?

8 5. When a soft-iron keeper is placed across the poles of a horse-shoe magnet, does it do anything besides keeping the lines of force from straying?

8 6. Describe briefly the difference between an Indicating Wattmeter and an Integrating Watthour meter.

10 7. In an A.C. circuit, can the product of the volts and amperes exceed the watts? If there is an agreement, to what is the discrepancy due?

10 8. When measuring the volume of a gas by meter, what factors have to be allowed for in calculating the corrected volume?

10 9. What is the law connecting the amount of light falling on a surface and the distance of the source of light from that surface?

12 12. What property of water is made use of in finding the calorific value of a gas with a water calorimeter?

50

LABORATORY ASSISTANT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FEBRUARY 24, 1920

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS

Time: 2 hours

Note.—Five questions only are to be attempted.

1. You are told to equip a laboratory to be used for the purpose of simple experiments in Chemistry and Physics. Name 20 items of equipment—excluding chemical re-agents and those mentioned in Question 4—which you consider would cover most of your needs.

2. What do you understand by the statement that one substance is heavier than another? Make a list of the metals, giving nomenclature and relative weights.

3. Name the four acids (with formulæ) most commonly met with in a laboratory. How would you distinguish these?

4. Write a short note on: Burette, Bunsen Burner, Retort, Overflow Beaker, and Pipette.

5. "The atmosphere is a mixture of two gases." Criticize the accuracy of this statement and enlarge on the subject raised.

6. Distinguish carefully between a mechanical mixture and a chemical compound. Illustrate your answer.

7. Give the properties and characteristics of Phosphorus, Sodium, and Potassium.

ZOOLOGY

Time: 2 hours

Note.—Six questions only are to be attempted. The first is obligatory.

1. Definite parasitism, and trace its effects (*a*) on the parasites themselves, and (*b*) on the hosts of the parasites.

2. (*a*) Give the composition of the human blood. (*b*) Explain the use of serum in the antitoxic treatment of diseases.

3. Describe some of the common parasites found on dogs, sheep, and domestic fowls.

4. Trace the metamorphosis of the mosquito, and show how this insect is associated with the transmission of malaria and yellow fever.

5. Describe the respiratory system of a fish.

6. Name and describe *two* species of insects which, in the larval stage, are parasitic in the tissues of animals.

7. Describe the migrations, the growth, and the reproduction of the trichina worm.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—ANTIGONISH, N.S., MARCH 9, 1920

ARITHMETIC

Time: 2 hours

Note.—Candidates will answer the first four questions and any two from the remaining four. All steps leading up to the answers must be shown. Credit will be given for neatness, and clearness of reasoning.

Values.

15 1. Add together sixty-five, three hundred and six, and seven hundred and fifty-eight. Express your answer in words.

15 2. Add together 356, 73, 9073, 8, and 4567.

15 3. A man makes purchases to the value of: 75c., $1.25, 82c., 10c., and $3.05. He tenders a ten dollar bill in payment. What change should he receive?

15 4. A train leaves Montreal at 6 a.m. and travels at the uniform rate of 30 miles an hour. When should it arrive at a point 100 miles away?

20 5. Three men, A, B and C, on a holiday trip agree to share expenses equally. After the first day A finds he has paid out $5, B $7, and C $9. How do they settle up?

20 6. A man has a sheet of glass 3 feet long and 2 feet wide which he wishes to cut into pieces 8 inches by 6 inches. How many such pieces should he obtain?

20 7. A boy decides to save 5c. every day. He puts the first 5c. away on January 1, 1919. On what date did his savings amount to $5?

20 8. A book has 227 pages, and on each page there are 27 lines, and on each line (on an average) eleven words. How many words are there in the book?

PAPER ON CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE CUSTOMS ACT

Time: 2 hours

Note.—On the 6th of the month, a copy of the Customs Act was forwarded to each candidate, and he was advised to study carefully the ten marked sections of the Act on which the following questions are based.

1. How are goods *bona fide* exported to Canada from any country, but passing *in transitu* through another country, valued for duty?

2. How many days are allowed under the Customs Act to make claim for refund of any alleged misdescription of goods by the importer?

3. In respect of what markets are goods subject to an *ad valorem* rate to be valued for duty purposes?

4. What action is to be taken by an Appraiser who discovers goods enclosed in any package which are not mentioned in the invoice or entry of such package?

5. What is the limit as to time within which a debt to the Crown for the true amount of Customs duties payable can be recovered?

6. Are goods taken out of warehouse subject to the duties to which they would be subject if then imported, or to the duties in force at the time of their importation?

7. Within what time after landing should a Customs Appraiser assess damage in respect of goods imported by water, or partly by water and partly by land?

8. May cash discounts be allowed in estimating the value of imported goods for duty? If so, to what extent and under what conditions?

9. What is the smallest quantity of goods in packages or in bulk which may be taken out of warehouse at one time?

10. Are goods exempt from duty on account of their having been brought into Canada from a wrecked vessel?

LETTER AND REPORT WRITING

Time: 1½ hours

Note.—At the end of your letters and reports sign with your examination number, and not your name.

1. Write a letter asking for the aid of a landing officer at your port.

2. It is reported that an unauthorized index of manifest numbers is in use. The Collector receives orders from Ottawa to cease forthwith from its use. Acknowledge the instructions.

3. Make a report to your District Inspector that you have been unable to obtain missing manifests, though they have been repeatedly requested from the Port of Manchester.

4. Report with full details to Ottawa that your local Customs Building is in urgent need of repairs.

JUNIOR ENTOMOLOGIST

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MARCH 30, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 3 hours

EDUCATION

1. Give your full name and address, and the title of the position for which you are applying.

2. Outline your education, giving the name, location and kinds of schools attended, the date and length of your attendance in each case, the courses of study you pursued and the scope of each course, and what kinds of diplomas, degrees or honours you received.

3. Describe in some detail any studying or research work you have done, not included above, that in your opinion would tend to fit you for the position for which you are applying.

4. Name the technical magazines or other publications you read regularly.

EXPERIENCE

5. State in order the different employments you have followed up to the present time. Give in each case the name and address of your employer, the date and length of employment, the title of the position held, the name and title of your immediate superior, the duties performed, and the salary received. This information should be given in tabular form, followed by such explanation as may seem necessary.

6. Describe any work you have carried out requiring you to exercise tact and diplomacy.

7. (*a*) Have you any military honours?
   (*b*) In what rank did you enter and terminate your service, if a returned soldier, in the Great War?
   (*c*) Were you wounded? If so, are you in receipt of a pension?

8. Have you travelled abroad?

PAPER ON ENTOMOLOGY

Time: 3 hours

Note.—Five questions only are to be answered, and these must include Questions 1 to 4. Wherever possible, illustrate your answers with sketches.

1. Describe briefly the life histories, habits, methods of prevention and control of *two* of the following insects: Codling Moth, San José Scale, Colorado Potato Beetle, Woolly Aphis, White Grubs, Anopheles Mosquito, Corn Root-aphis.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

2. Classify as fully as possible, and give the diagnostic features of *four* of the following insects: *Mayetiola destructor, Lasius niger, Phorbia brassicae, Tetranychus bimaculatus, Ephestia kuehniella, Tenebrio molitor, Macrosiphum pisi, Lepisma saccharina.*

3. Describe the manner in which you would proceed to investigate the life history, habits and control of *one* of the following insects: a cut-worm, potato flea-beetle, a shade tree insect, the apple or plum curculio.

4. Describe the methods of preparation and application of the following: an arsenical spray, an insecticide for sucking insects, and a poisoned bait.

5. Give an account of the chief factors responsible for the natural control of injurious insects.

6. What means would you adopt to promote the use, among farmers or fruit-growers, of measures for the control of insect pests?

INSPECTOR OF FOODS, DRUGS AND FERTILIZERS

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, MARCH 30, 1920

EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE AND MILITARY SERVICE

Time: 30 minutes

Fill out the following blanks:—

What is your examination number?.....Age?.....

Address in full .....

What education have you received in school?.....

.....

What experience have you had in the wholesale and retail trade?.....

.....

.....

Have you had any experience in the manufacturing of Foods, Drugs and Fertilizers?

.....

If so, give details .....

.....

Any experience as Inspector of Foods, Drugs and Fertilizers?.....

.....

Have you performed other duties which in your opinion qualify you for the position in question? .....

If so give details .....

.....

Have you been on active service overseas during the recent war?.....

.....

In what capacity did you enter service (Private, Commissioned Officer, etc.)?

.....

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2½ hours.

1. John Doe, of Isaactown, writes you, as a friend, that he intends to take up the business of retail grocer, and asks information regarding goods sold in sealed packages, and goods stocked in bulk and sold by weight or measure.

   Write him a letter of at least 100 words giving the information requested, to the best of your ability.

2. Define the terms *manufacturer, agent, shipment, consignment, importation, discount, rate of exchange.*

3. A grocer is offered jam, put up in three-pound tins, by a United States packer at 17 cents per tin, and by a Canadian packer at 20 cents. If he buys in the United States, he must pay in gold; if in Canada, our currency will be accepted. Freight and other charges from the United States will add 15 per cent to the cost, as laid down; from Canada this cost will be 11 per cent on the purchase price. The rate of exchange as between gold and Canadian currency is a premium of 8 per cent. These added costs are payable in Canadian currency.
   (*a*) Which is the more profitable way to purchase?
   (*b*) What will he save on a purchase of 10 cases of one dozen tins each?

4. The purchase price of a shipment of 965 lbs. cheese is 14 cents per lb. Freight and other charges add 4 per cent to the first cost.
   If this cheese is sold at retail, what must be the price per pound, allowing 3 per cent loss of weight for the turn of the scale, in order that the vendor may make a profit of 40 per cent upon actual cost?

LETTER AND REPORT WRITING

Time: 1 hour

Note.—Three letters only to be written.

1. Supposing you obtain the position for which you are applying, write a letter to the Department of Health acknowledging the appointment and stating when you will be able to commence duties.

2. Write a short warning letter to one of the following in regard to the product mentioned, stating the liability to inspection and the risk of having on their premises, whether for sale or not, products which may be defective:—
   (*a*) Mrs. J. Farmer, Sunny Vale, Alta., who prepares butter for sale;
   (*b*) The Edmonton Meat Market, Limited, Meats in Carcass and Tinned Foods;
   (*c*) The Chemical Products Co., Limited, Drugs and Fertilizers.

3. You have taken a number of samples of milk delivered in the City of Edmonton. Write a report to the Chief Analyst containing the particulars you think necessary in this connection, when forwarding the samples.

4. Write, in tabular form, a specimen daily work report, mentioning the places visited, the samples taken, difficulties encountered, if any, and any remarks you think might help your Department in their investigations.

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH INTO ENGLISH

Time: 30 minutes

Traduire en anglais:

TRANSPORT DU FROMAGE

Au commencement de l'été 1912 des marchands de fromage de Montréal se sont plaint au départemement que la proportion des boîtes cassées parmi les expéditions de fromage qu'ils recevaient par voie ferrée des stations de Québec et de l'est de l'Ontario était plus grande que d'habitude. Nous avons de suite donné ordre aux inspecteurs qui relèvent de ce service de se rendre au terminus des chemins de fer à Montréal afin d'examiner l'état des boîtes au déchargement.

Un inspecteur ambulant reçut ordre également d'étudier la manière dont les fromages sont transportés et chargés sur les wagons aux stations de campagne. Tous les wagons sont chargés par les hommes qui charrient le fromage de la fabrique à la station, et les inspecteurs ont constaté que 90 pour cent de la casse provient de ce que les boîtes de fromage dans les wagons ne sont pas chargés de façon assez serrée; aussi elles se dérangent ou tombent par terre au cours du transport.

TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO FRENCH

Time: 30 minutes

Translate into French:

Memories of the Old Homestead

When I planned my vacation last year, I finally resolved to include in it a trip to the old homestead, to refresh the memories of my boyhood days. Somehow, it seems to every country boy that the best times were spent at his grandfather's farm, and, as I walked up the lane leading to the house, the memories of those good times came back to me in a moment. The old familiar picket fence around the front yard had vanished, and there was no evidence of the beds of beautiful flowers of which my grandmother was so fond. But regardless of these changes and the fact that a porch had been added to the front of the house, the old homestead looked just as it did when, as boys, we raced about, in and out of doors, playing hide and seek.

Now I appreciate more fully than ever before the inestimable value of the camera in preserving the memories of home and the incidents that impress us most in every day life.

STORES CLERK

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—JASPER PARK, ALTA., MARCH 30, 1920

QUESTIONNAIRE ON EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 30 minutes

1. What is your Examination Number?.....

2. Give your Name in full.....

3. Your address.....

4. Give data and place of Birth.....

5. Name, with dates, the different schools you attended.....
.....
.....

6. What certificates did you obtain?.....L
.....

7. Have you at any time received instruction in Commercial Subjects? If so, give extent and subjects in which you consider yourself qualified.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

8. What business experience have you had? Give names of your employers, and a summary of your duties.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

9. *Fill in the following blanks:—*

Date and place of Enlistment.....

Original Unit.....Overseas Unit.....Reg. No.....

Rank.....Length of Service in Canada.....Length of Service in England.....Length of Service in any theatre of war.....

To what Medals are you entitled?.....

How many times were you wounded?.....Have you any disability?.....

Give extent of disability.....
.....

What Pension do you receive?.....

WRITING

Time: 30 minutes

Candidates are required to make a copy of the Tabular Statement given below. This, with the necessary ruling, to be completed in the time allowed.

TABLE No. 8

PHYSICAL AND MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS MADE BY PHYSICAL AND MEDICAL BUREAU

DURING YEAR 1915

Positions	Passed	Rejected
Alienist	9	0
Assistant Director, Bureau of Standards	15	0
Associate Efficiency Engineer	22	4
Actuarial Clerk	10	3
Attendance Officer	1	1
Assistant Fire Marshal	210	16
Attendant (Male)	1,175	336
Auto Engineman	341	50
Auto Engineman (Hoisting)	2	0
Attendant, Parks, Manhattan	1	0
Asphalt Worker	181	7
Auto Truck Driver	149	42
Blaster	2	0

ARITHMETIC

Time: 2 hours

Note.—Candidates will answer the "first three" questions and any "two" of the remaining three. Candidates are cautioned that accuracy alone will not entitle to full marks. In addition to being accurate, answers must be neat, and if any reasoning is necessary, same must be shown clearly.

Values.

---

7 1. (*a*) Add together 34, 57, 369, 752, 987, 1246, 73, and 9.

7 (*b*) Add together $5.05, $15.65, $8.73, and 3c.

7 (*c*) How much is the above in excess of $10?

7 2. (*a*) Multiply 734562 by 604.

7 (*b*) Divide your answer to above by 1812.

15 3. I walk 6 miles at the rate of 1 mile in 15 minutes: I run 1 mile in 5 minutes: I cycle 5 miles at the rate of 1 mile in 5 minutes. What is my total time in making the journey, and how much longer would I take if I walk the whole distance?

25 4. Two Indian guides, A and B, in making a portage of my outfit, carry the following loads per trip:—

A: 112 lbs.; 98 lbs.; 105 lbs.

B: 84 lbs.; 107 lbs.; 109 lbs.

What is the total weight of my outfit? Who carries the greater weight in all, A or B, and by how much?

25 5. A labourer works 44 hours a week at 55 cents an hour. What is his yearly income, supposing he loses time amounting to three weeks?

25 6. A man goes 210 miles by automobile. One driver takes him 65 miles, another 75 miles, and a third the remainder of the distance. The cost is 35 cents a mile. What does he pay each driver, and what is the total cost?

SUPERINTENDENTS OF HATCHERIES

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, MARCH 30, 1920

EXPERIENCE

Time: 1 hour

1. What kinds of fishing have you carried on
   (*a*) on your own responsibility?
   (*b*) under the direction of others?
2. Have you ever made or mended nets? If so, what kinds
   (*a*) on your own responsibility?
   (*b*) under the direction of others?
3. Have you ever set and fished nets? If so, what kinds
   (*a*) on your own responsibility?
   (*b*) under the direction of others?
4. Name the different parts of a pound-net, and give the size of mesh of net and twine commonly used in each part.
5. What experience, if any, have you had with steam and electric pumping machinery?
6. What experience, if any, have you had with gasoline engines and motor boats?

PRACTICAL FISH CULTURE

Time: 3 hours

Values.

4 1. (*a*) Name the different varieties of fish that were propagated in Dominion Government hatcheries in 1918.
   (*b*) Give the spawning season of each variety.

8 2. (*a*) Describe in detail the approved method of catching, handling and retaining parent fish of a given variety until they are ready to spawn.
   (*b*) Give, in order as they are used, a list of apparatus and utensils that are necessary.

4 3. (*a*) How do you determine when parent fish are ripe and ready to spawn?
   (*b*) How can the sex of parent fish be ascertained without dipping or handling them?

15 4. (*a*) Describe in detail the taking, handling and packing for shipment of a case of eggs of a given variety. State the time that should be given to each stage of the above work.
   (*b*) When stripping fish, how can eggs that cannot be fertilized be distinguished from those that can?

6 5. (*a*) Give the dimensions of a standard hatching jar or trough.

(*b*) Give the maximum number of eggs that can be carried in either jar or trough with the water at a temperature of 36 degrees Fahrenheit.

(*c*) Give the quantity of water per minute that should be used in either jar or trough under the above conditions.

6 6. (*a*) How would you ascertain the number of eggs of a given variety in a hatchery at any specified stage of hatching?

(*b*) How would you remove dead, diseased and unfertilized eggs from amongst good eggs of a given variety in a hatchery at any specified stage of hatching?

(*c*) Under different conditions, would you adopt different methods?

6 7. (*a*) At what age should fry be distributed?

(*b*) What are the principal requirements for keeping healthy fry in good condition during transportation?

4 8. (*a*) What is a syphon, and on what principle does it depend?

(*b*) What is a hydrometer, and for what purpose is it used?

7 9. Should the water supply be suddenly cut off from a hatchery, what steps would you take to save the eggs:

(*a*) when they are in the early stages of development?

(*b*) when they are on the point of hatching?

POSTAL CHAUFFEURS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, MARCH 30, 1920

EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE AND MILITARY SERVICE

Time: 30 minutes

Fill out the following blanks:—

What is your examination number?.....Age?.....

Address in full .....

What education have you received in school?.....

.....

Have you had any experience in repairing automobiles or motor trucks, and driving them? .....

If so, for what length of time?.....

.....

Have you performed other duties which in your opinion qualify you for the position in question? .....

If so, give details .....

.....

Have you been on active service overseas during the recent war?.....

.....

In what capacity did you enter service (Private, Commissioned Officer, etc.)? .....

.....

What was your rank at date of discharge?.....

Length of service in England? .....

Length of service in France?.....

In any other theatre of war, naming locality?.....

Give below particulars of your service.....

.....

.....

.....

If you are in receipt of a pension, please state class of disability and amount of pension .....

.....

If you have been wounded while on active service, state when and where received and nature of injuries .....

.....

How does this affect your present condition?.....

.....

Are you entitled to military medals?.....If so, give particulars.....

.....

In case you are offered a position how much notice will you need?.....

.....

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2 hours

1. Give, in your own words, the Rules of the Road to be observed in driving, passing, turning, signalling, working of lights, etc., when conducting a motor truck or passenger car.

2. Give in detail the different steps taken in preparing a car for serivce, both in winter and summer.

3. Explain clearly the purpose and necessity of the following accessories: speedometer, odometer, grade indicator, gasoline gauge, revolving motor horn.

4. (*a*) What are the factors that enter into long tire mileage?
   (*b*) Explain briefly how you would go about repairing tubes?

5. Give the cause and remedy for each of the following troubles: Engine fails to start; Engine starts but misses; Engine turns regularly for a few minutes and then stops; Engine stops slowly with misfiring; Engine misses on low speed.

6. Describe the process for testing piston rings and cylinders for leaks.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTRICITY AND GAS

TORONTO, ONT.—SUPPLEMENTARY, MARCH 30, 1920

Time: 2 hours

Values.

8 1. Give a simple explanation of Ohm's law for direct current.

12 2. What properties of a circuit have to be taken account of in calculating the current in the circuit when an alternating current is flowing that has no influence when direct current is flowing?

10. 3. If the resistance of a 110-volt meter is 2,000 ohms, what resistance will have to be used in series with it when using it for 440 volts?

10 4. If the resistance of the potential coil of a D.C. wattmeter is 5,000 ohms, what is the power lost in it when used on a 100-volt circuit?

5. What is meant by:

2 (*a*) Frequency?

2 (*b*) Power Factor?

2 (*c*) An Indicating Meter?

2 (*d*) An Integrating Meter?

2 (*e*) A Recording Meter?

50

10 6. If the disc constant of a watthour meter is one watthour per revolution, how many revolutions will it make in a minute when passing six amperes 400 volts?

7. If you have ten resistances, each of one ohm, what will the resistance be when—

5 (*a*) all are in series?

5 (*b*) all are in parallel?

10 8. What is the law connecting the amount of light falling on a surface and the distance of the light from that surface?

10 9. What will happen to an induction meter if it is inserted in a D.C. circuit?

10 10. Give a diagram showing how to connect two single-phase wattmeters so as to ascertain the power in a three-phase circuit.

50

POSITIONS IN THE HIGHER GRADES

TORONTO, ONT.—SUPPLEMENTARY. MARCH 30, 1920

SPELLING—PART II.

Time: 30 minutes

Note.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Examiner will read over the whole extract once, then re-read it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

In the country of which I speak nothing seemed to flourish so profusely as the vermin and insect life. I have attacked creeping things in my drawing-room and have shaken them out of my blankets. Mosquitoes were numerous enough, but the sand-flies were everywhere: the common house-fly attacked you in battalions, and was gifted with a more piercing bite than the average mosquito. Some one has truly said that there the tiniest little insect does its bit faithfully, night and day. When in summer, according to custom, we dined upon the roof of the house, our table was often covered with a multitude of winged insects, varying in size from the largest beetle to the smallest May-fly. On account of the neglected banks of the river, there were frequent floods, one strange result of which was the plague of frogs. They literally swarmed by the million in the swamps and pools. They were possessed of an astonishing variety of voices, so that you could hear their squeaking, squealing, singing, and croaking long before you came in sight of the reeds or could smell the odours of their watery home.

DUPLICATING MACHINE OPERATORS

March 30, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 1 hour

1. What is your Examination Number?.....

2. At what centre are you writing?.....

3. If a returned soldier, state period of overseas service.....
....

4. Where were you educated—(give names of schools, colleges, etc.)?.....
....
....

5. What clerical experience have you had? Give names of employers and nature of duties ....
....
....
....

6. Have you had any training in the operation of duplicating machines?.....

7. Where did you receive your training?.....
....

8. Give the name and address of your instructor.....
....

9. Give details of your course of training.....
....
....
....

10. Give full descriptive title of machine in the operation of which you consider yourself proficient .....

11. What other machines are you familiar with?.....
....
....
....

12. Have you had any practical experience in the operation of a machine, apart from your period of training?.....

13. If so, give following particulars: Name and address of Employer (or Employers), name of machine, nature of work turned out, and extent of duties.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

14. Could you take full charge of a machine?.....

15. Have you ever done so?.....

16. If so, where and when?.....
.....

17. If you have acted in a supervisory capacity, give some particulars.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

18. Give name and address of any person in a responsible position who could testify to your proficiency as an operator.....
.....
.....

19. If offered a position, where would you prefer to serve?.....
.....

20. Would you serve anywhere?.....

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2 hours

1. With what type of machine are you most familiar? Give name of maker and the nearest agent to whom you would apply for spare parts.

2. On what principle is the machine mentioned by you based? Name machines which are based on some other principle.

3. Name what you consider the *five* most important parts of your machine, with the exact function of each.

4. Are you able to effect repairs of a simple nature? Give *four* defects in a machine which may result in poor work being turned out, the reasons for same, and the steps you would take to remedy these defects.

5. You are given a rough draft of a notice which has to be sent to 10,000 people. Assuming that the whole work is in your hands, give in exact order the steps you would take so that the notices would be in the mail in the shortest possible time.

FEMALE SEED ANALYSTS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, APRIL 13, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2 hours

Note.—Candidates must answer questions under Section A and under either B or C.

A

Outline the provisions of the Seed Control Act in respect to the sale of seed in Canada, and indicate the function of the Seed Laboratory in the enforcement of the Act.

B

1. Separate the weed seeds from the sample of seed submitted and report the number of each kind of weed seed found, indicating which are considered noxious under the Seed Control Act. Enclose the weed seeds in the envelope supplied and hand it, together with the cleaned seed, to the Supervisor. Write your Examination Number and the number of the seed sample examined on each of the envelopes, as well as on your answer book.
2. Name the Noxious Weed Seeds under the Seed Control Act.

C

1. Under what conditions of light, temperature and substratum are each of the following kinds of seeds tested for germination: flax, blue grass, onion, cucumber, corn, wheat, asparagus, celery, beets, tobacco, millet, carrot, parsnip, tomatoes, salsify?
2. Describe, with drawings, the structure of any dicotyledonous seed.

PRINCIPAL CLERKS

INLAND REVENUE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—

PROMOTION, APRIL 13, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 1 hour

1. Give full details of your education, giving the name, location and kind of school attended, the approximate date of entering and leaving each, the scope of subjects studied, and any diploma or honour received.

2. What business training have you had? What experience have you had in office work of a modern character, and how much of this has been in the Inland Revenue Branch? State the nature of the duties you have performed, and the extent to which this has, in your opinion, fitted you for the position for which you are applying.

3. Explain in detail any supervisory work you have done, indicating the approximate number and kind of employees supervised, the extent of your authority and the problems encountered. Describe any work you have done in this capacity requiring you to deal with administrators and executives.

4. State in detail any experience you have had in office organization, in handling correspondence, in keeping filing systems and records. What experience have you had in the examination of claims, in collection of War Excise Taxes, and in shipment of goods?

MODERN OFFICE PRACTICE

Time: 3 hours. Value, 100 marks

Values.

20 1. How are moneys, duties, taxes, etc., remitted to the Department? From what sources do they come?
How are moneys paid out, such as salaries, refunds, etc., and on what authority?

10 2. Draw up a form letter or stereotyped form to be printed for acknowledging orders for three grades of Methylated Spirits in drums and barrels; for quoting prices on same; and for announcing date when shipped or to be shipped.

(Answers will be judged for suitability, conciseness, form and spacing.)

24 3. A War Excise Tax is about to be placed upon Rubber Tires. Describe, concisely, a system of records and filing which might be adopted to care for dealer's inventories of tires on hand on the date when the tax becomes operative, provided that separate Divisional accounts, correspondence, etc., must be maintained in relation thereto with the Collector of each Division.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

12 4. In handling the following letter, how should it be treated on the files of the Department, and before whom should it be placed for reply?

Minister of Customs, Ottawa. Sir:—I enclose five dollars for stamps to be put on Painkiller and other medicines. Send them right away. Send me another barrel of Methylated Spirits next Tuesday; and let me know the duty on a Kalamazoo Washing Machine that is made in Michigan and costs $100. Yours truly,

General Merchant.

18 5. Prepare a brief report to the Minister, and a Submission from the Minister to Council, recommending the granting of permission to pass a Free Entry, in the following circumstances: 7000 lbs. of Malt, in bond, has been destroyed by fire in the Brewery of Small & Co., Waterloo. (Assume any other facts or details necessary to present the case properly.)

16 6. A Certificate has been received from the Civil Service Commission authorizing the temporary employment of John Smith as Exciseman, Grade 1, in the Division of Moose Jaw. Assuming any other details you require, write the necessary letters regarding this appointment to the parties concerned, and state what action is taken for the purpose of recording same in the Department.

100

THE ACTS, REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURE OF THE INLAND REVENUE SERVICE

Time: 2 hours. Value, 100 marks

Values.

20 1. Under what Acts is the Inland Revenue Department (Service) constituted and administered?

In whom is authority vested?

How are Regulations promulgated, and on what authority?

How are "rulings" obtained by the Department, and from whom?

How may a change in an Act be secured?

12 2. How should the following matters be brought to the knowledge and attention of the Department, and by what documents:—

(*a*) The production of 55,000 cigars in the month of February, 1920, by Cyrus Bland, Cigar Manufacturer, Galt?

(*b*) A request by an officer to be allowed to charge the Department with his Hotel Expenses incurred while acting on temporary duty?

(*c*) An account for payment of expenses incurred by an officer at a small out-office?

28 3. Enumerate the various War Excise Taxes and rates of same now in force under the Special War Revenue Act, 1915, and Amendments thereto; also, the exemptions applicable by Act or Regulation in the case of Automobiles.

10 4. A United States firm have written the Department, stating that they propose to start business in Sherbrooke, Que., as Cigar Manufacturers, and asking what papers, guarantees and payments will be required, and to whom they should apply for license.

Tabulate (only) the points to be included in a complete reply.

18 5. State the various kinds of Guarantees, Bonds or Securities which may be accepted to cover the following cases:—

(*a*) An export of spirits to Hong Kong.

(*b*) An application for license.

(*c*) The manufacture of matches in Canada.

12 6. What should be the nature of the replies to the following letter, and to whom should they be addressed?

SIR:—Your Officer says I must pay $10 tax on a Talking Machine which I made myself. I am going to sell it if I can get $125. for it, and then build myself another. Must I pay tax on both? Yours truly,—John Doe.

100

MALE CLERK-STENOGRAPHER

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES—PARRY SOUND, ONT., PROMOTION

MARCH 20, 1920

TYPEWRITING

Time: 10 minutes

As a large area at the west end of the embankment between the old and the new St. Charles river quay walls was under rental to the Quebec Shipbuilding and Repair Company, for use as a shipyard, the work of grading and paving had to be suspended, and can only be resumed when the site under lease reverts to the Commission.

The first of the two fireproof landing sheds, 1000 feet by 104 feet, on the St. Charles river quay front, with the grain galleries, was taken over from the contractor last season. A railway line was laid along the shore side of this shed and an additional Gantry locomotive crane provided for use along the dock front.

On the nights of November 18 and 19 high tides with a strong east wind caused considerable damage to the Commissioners' property at Pier No. 1, Pointe-à-Carey pier, and Indian Cove long pier; the highest of these tides on the evening of November 19 rose to 23 feet two inches above the Commissioners' low-water mark, and five feet two inches above the normal level of spring tides.

WHARFINGER'S REPORT

The traffic in connection with the St. Charles docks and wharves was: inward 424 vessels, 461170 tons register; outward 266 vessels, 594979 tons register; lower port steamers 6119481 tons register.

HARBOUR MASTER'S REPORT

Port of Quebec—Record of shipping arrivals, 1918:—

	Number of Vessels	Gross Tonnage
Coasting vessels from seaward	128	129550
Coasting vessels from Montreal and lake boats	361	619391
Ocean Steamships inward	153	1150147
Ocean Steamships outward from Montreal	115	865761
	757	2764849

STENOGRAPHY

Note.—The following letters (addresses and signatures included) should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice at the rates indicated. No preliminary reading is to be given to the candidates. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds. Upon completion of the two readings, the candidates should be notified that they will be allowed one hour for transcribing their notes.

Sixty Words per Minute

Dear Sir:—On the 23rd March I had the honour to forward you a letter | dealing with the question of establishing a line of steamers between Australia and England, and | I now have pleasure in transmitting a general report upon this subject, conveying a little | further information and recapitulating the particulars already given you. The size of the vessel required is | laid down in your letter of the 27th October last

as between ten thousand and | fifteen thousand tons register; but the dimensions of a vessel suitable for the trade are | conditioned by the difficulties of navigating the Suez Canal and by the depth of water | at the different ports of call. After careful inquiry I find that the greatest length | of ship navigable through the Suez Canal is 560 feet, while the draught of water | for safe navigation should not exceed 27 feet, and this depth of water could be | afforded by any of the Australian ports of call. A vessel for the Australian trade, | therefore, must not exceed 560 feet in length, nor draw more than 27 feet of water, and within these limits it is not possible to build vessels having more than | 11,000 or 12,000 gross tonnage, unless by unduly increasing the extent of the deck erections, | and this cannot be done in the case of the faster vessels on account of | their necessarily fine lines.

Ninety Words per Minute

DEAR SIR:—We are in receipt of yours of the 19th instant, and will give your order immediate attention. It | will be necessary for us to obtain a supply of the Imperial Brand goods from the Home manufacturers, and we have | cabled an early shipment, which should reach here in about five weeks time. In the meantime we can meet you | in other lines at the prices quoted, but cannot guarantee the oil as up to specification, owing to a somewhat inferior lot | having been forwarded to us through some mistake. However, this particular oil has given satisfactory results under working tests, and, if you | like, we will send you a small quantity on approval. We take this opportunity of bringing under your notice a new | drilling machine we are about to introduce. It possesses many advantages over other types, and we think you will find the | price satisfactory. Our catalogue enclosed gives a description of the machine, and, should you feel disposed to favour us with an order, we | will make you a special quote.

Yours faithfully,

VETERINARY INSPECTORS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MARCH 27, 1920

ANATOMY

Time: 1½ hours

1. Name the ligaments and tendons attached to the *os pedis* of the horse.
2. Describe the mechanism of rumenation.
3. Describe the structure of the bovine uterus and its appendages.
4. Name the cranial nerves.
5. Describe the kidney of the horse, and state the differences to be noticed in the kidney of the ox, the sheep and the pig.

HISTOLOGY

Time: 1½ hours

1. Describe the minute structure of the liver.
2. Describe the histology of the adrenal gland.
3. Make a drawing of and describe the kidney.
4. What variety of epithelium do you find in the fallopian tubes; in the uterus; in the bladder; in the trachea; and in the œsophagus?
5. Describe the histology of the skin.

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

Time: 1½ hours

1. Name the bacilli causing the following diseases: anthrax, tetanus, tuberculosis, glanders, ulcerative lymphangitis, symptomatic anthrax.
2. How would you collect a sample of blood from a suspected case of Anthrax to forward to a laboratory for diagnosis?
3. How would you diagnose a case of rabbies by laboratory methods?
4. Describe the changes found in a pneumonic lung.
5. What are Trynanosomes, and what are the principal diseases they convey to horses?

REGULATIONS

Time: 1 hour

1. May unmarked meats be moved from one establishment to another? If so, under what conditions?
2. What sanitary conditions must be observed in establishments under inspection?
3. Name *four* diseases which must be reported to the Department of Agriculture.
4. What period of quarantine is required for swine imported into Canada?
5. Name the maximum values allowed under the Act for horses, cattle, sheep and swine ordered to be slaughtered and for which compensation is allowed.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Time: 2 hours

1. Name the parasite producing the most common form of Mange in cattle. Describe the reasons for requiring two dippings for the eradication of this disease.
2. Describe the characteristic differences between Anthrax and Black-quarter before and after death. Name species of animals susceptible to each of these diseases.
3. (*a*) What is immunity? Describe how it may be produced.
   (*b*) Define Virulence.
4. What is your understanding of effective disinfection? How would you proceed in cleaning up premises after an outbreak of Contagious Disease, like Hog Cholera?
5. What do you understand by the Triple Tuberculin Tests?

MEAT INSPECTION

Time: 2 hours

1. Name the principal diseases of domestic animals that are communicable by the eating of meat, and describe minutely the post-mortem appearance of *one* of them.
2. (*a*) Give the life cycle of *Cysticerous Cellulosae.*
   (*b*) How would you dispose of a carcass affected?
3. Name *four* physiological conditions that would render meat unfit for food.
4. Is ante-mortem inspection important? If so, why?
5. Trace the lymph flow from
   (*a*) Parietal Pleura to the Blood Stream;
   (*b*) Anterior surface of Liver to the Blood Stream;
   (*c*) Heart Muscle to the Blood Stream;
   (*d*) Hind leg below Hock to the Blood Stream.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

SENIOR CLERKS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—PROMOTION, APRIL 27, 1920

ARITHMETIC

Time: 1½ hours

Note.—The details of the work of each question must be shown.

Values.

20 1. Add together the following sums of money: $34.65, $72.89, $135.05, $94.25, $362.25, and $49.27. Also, subtract your answer from $1,500.

20 2. A man starts work on Monday and earns on successive days: $5, $4.50, $7.50, $10, $4.25, $2.50. His expenses for the six days are: $3.50, $4.25, $3.75, $4.75, $4.25 and $7.25.
Find: (*a*) his net earnings for the six days: (*b*) his average gross earnings per day; (*c*) his average gross expenses per day.

20 3. A grocer buys 200 lbs. of tea @ 55c. per lb. and 300 lbs. of inferior quality @ 38c. per lb. He mixes these. At what price must he sell this mixture per lb. to gain 25%?

20 4. A man borrows $2,000 at 8% compound interest. If he agrees to liquidate the debt by paying $400 at the end of each year, find what he still owes after he has made five payments.

20 5. An agent sells goods on commission to the value of $4,500. After deducting his commission and $72.29 for expenses, he sends his client $4,112.71. Find rate of commission charged.

100

MODERN OFFICE PRACTICE

Time: 2 hours

1. What operations have to be provided for to produce an efficient Filing Department? What is Alphabetical Filing?
Enumerate the other methods of Filing.

2. "You can judge a good business man by his desk." Discuss this statement.

3. What do you understand by Cross-index, Voucher, Photostat, Stencil, and Central Registry?

4. Incoming Mail is passed to you, unopened, for distribution, and later returned to you, together with copy of reply, if any, for filing. This mail arrives four times a day.
Describe in detail the system you would adopt so that (*a*) you would be able to locate any letter at any time, (*b*) no letter would be filed away unattended to, (*c*) your work would be evenly distributed throughout the day.

5. Discuss some improvements which have been made, within your own experience, in office methods.
Cite *three* cases.

CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORT WRITING

Time: 2 hours

Note.—At the end of your letters and reports place your Examination Number, not your Name.

1. What do you understand by a Form Letter? Give an example of a Form Letter which may be used in connection with the request for enclosure omitted, and one acknowledging receipt of same.

2. Describe any follow-up system with which you are familiar. Point out the defects in this system, and suggest improvements.

   You have written to a gentleman on whom you have no claim, for certain information. He does not reply. Write the follow-up you would send him. (Assume any facts you consider necessary.)

3. (*a*) Write a short letter to Mr. D. Jackson, who is a very busy man, for an appointment.

   (*b*) Mr. Jackson has replied granting you the interview requested, but at the last moment you are unable to keep the appointment.

   Write an apology to Mr. Jackson, explaining the circumstances to the extent that you consider necessary, and endeavour to arrange another appointment.

4. You have been warned of the unpunctuality of your staff. Write a Report giving the steps you have taken and those you intend to take to effect an improvement.

5. You have been asked for a Report on the Filing System in operation in your office. Investigation reveals the following:—

   (*a*) Equipment sufficient but poorly arranged.

   (*b*) Staff keen, but have been allowed to pick up the work, instead of being trained.

   (*c*) Letters often filed under wrong subjects.

   (*d*) Frequent duplication of Files.

   (*e*) No accurate record of disposal of Files in use.

   Embody these points in your Report.

SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE OF WORK OF THE CANNED FOOD DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Time: 2½ hours. Value: 200.

1. What Act of Parliament (and Regulations made thereunder) is administered by the Branch in which you wish to qualify through this examination?

2. Let it be supposed that the John Doe Canning Co., of Ottawa, have submitted for approval their "Red Robin Brand" of labels for the various foods named below: give briefly the wording required by the Regulations for each individual type of label submitted:—

   (*a*) For a jam made of *Raspberries* and *Sugar*.

   (*b*) For a jam made from Fruit and Sugar only, the fruit to be in the proportion of 40 pounds of *Strawberries* to 60 pounds of *Apple Juice*.

   (*c*) For a jam made from Fruit, Sugar, Glucose, and containing Colour and Preservative, the fruit to be made up as follows:—30 pounds of Currants, 50 pounds of Apple Juice, and 20 pounds of Ground Figs.

(*d*) For a very poor grade of Canned Tomatoes.

(*e*) For a very good sample of very small Canned Peas.

(*f*) For an ordinary sample of Strawberries canned in a very sweet syrup.

3. Henry Jones, a Wholesaler in Ottawa, purchased from John Peters, a Packer in Toronto, a carload of the highest grade of Evaporated Apple Rings. The purchaser wishes to have his own name on the boxes.

   Draft a letter to the *Packer* advising him how the cases, or boxes, must be marked to meet the requirements of the Regulations.

4. What is meant by the following terms when applied to Canned or Evaporated Fruits or Vegetables in the Regulations?

   (*a*) Standards of Quality;

   (*b*) Degree Balling;

   (*c*) 2's Cans;

   (*d*) Limit of moisture for Evaporated Apples.

DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIANS

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, APRIL 27, 1920.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS ON LIBRARY WORK

Time: 2 hours

Note.—Candidates will take Questions 3, 4 and 5, and "either" 1 or 2. Four questions will constitute a full paper.

1. Any system of classification must be based on some definite principles or fundamental ideas. Examine any standard system of classification upon this basis.

2. Give a general outline of any standard system of classification.

3. What are the main features to be observed in the making of a card catalogue? Indicate any important differences in the details on the cards of a general library and those of a special or departmental library. Illustrate by sample cards.

4. Outline carefully the charging system you would install, if you had a free hand in your departmental library.

5. A Member of Parliament wishes to have within twenty-four hours a list of references on some topic covered by your library. He wishes this list to be in two parts: (*a*) the first to include everything your library contains on the topic; (*b*) the second to include all the important references in books, periodicals and transactions on the topic. Indicate how you would prepare these lists.

TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO FRENCH

(Optional Subject)

Time: 30 minutes

Translate into French:

The Department has continued to add its efforts to the general endeavour to popularize the use of fish as a staple food, instead of as an occasional change of diet. How the home market can best be utilized is a matter for the most careful consideration of fishing interests, official and private, not only under the present abnormal circumstances, but equally so when normal conditions return. Heretofore no opportunity has been lost to place Canadian fish products on foreign markets; the export trade has been prosecuted vigorously. Within the past year the British and Australian markets have been invaded. Such commercial enterprise merits the highest commendation, particularly so when it serves also to relieve a national necessity, such as the present fish shortage has caused in Great Britain. But the cultivation of overseas trade seems to be emphasized at the expense of domestic possibilities, and without due appreciation of the unique position already occupied by our fishing industry with regard to export business.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH INTO ENGLISH

(Optional Subject)

Time: 30 minutes

Translate into English:

Nulle part au monde on ne trouve de climat plus sain et plus agréable que dans l'Alberta. Quoique assez chauds pour permettre un dévelopement vigoureux de toutes les graines et céréales, des légumes, des fleurs et des petits fruits que l'on recontre généralement dans les zones tempérées, les étés n'ont pas cette chaleur accablante qui caractérise les parties plus occidentales de l'Amérique du Nord et les régions moins élevés. Quoique froid, l'hiver est comparativement dépourvu de tempêtes violentes. Grâce à son atmosphère très sèche, on se ressent peu des désagréments communs aux régions plus basses, même lorsque la température y est moins rigoureuse. Le pays étant légèrement incliné dans la direction du sud au nord, la moitié méridionale de la province est à plus de 2,500 à 3,500 pieds audessus du niveau de la mer, tandis que le pays arrosé par la rivière la Paix, dans le nord, est à une altitude de 2,000 pieds. Cette altitude moindre contrebalance la différence de latitude.

TRANSLATION FROM ITALIAN INTO ENGLISH

(Optional Subject)

Time: 30 minutes

Translate into English:

Noi Italiani non siamo a un pezzo cosi industriosi e cosi corrivi dietro al guadagno come gl'I.....; e se la natura no ci mette in mano le cose belle e fatte, appena ci degniamo aver ricorso all'arte per procacciarcele. Questa nostra indole nuuadimeno io non la posso troppo disapprovare; perchè quantunque sia vero che buona cosa è l'esser ricco, pure chi più ne ha più ne vorrebbe; e se un tratto cominciassimo a far danari d'ogni cosa come gl'I..... fanno, diventeremmo tanto avidi di roba come sono essi in generale, e per interesse faremmo ogni cattiva cosa, o, per meglio dire, faremmo più cattive cose di quelle tante che già pur troppo facciamo. Oltre di che non m'aggrada vedere gran parte del genere umano affaticarsi come asini in tirar innanzi penose manifatture, o in iscavare la terra come talpe, onde alcuni pochi possedenti si stieno arrovesciati nell'ozio, ne' diletti e nelle pompe.

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN INTO ENGLISH

(Optional Subject)

Time: 30 minutes

Translate into English:

So erging Shakespeare. Selten, vielleicht nie hat er sich seine Fabel selber erfunden, so verschieden auch im einzelnen Fall ber Umfang und die Bedeutung dessen ist, was er seiner Quelle verdankt. Man hat ihn den grossen Aneigner gennant, und mit Recht; aber wer meint, durch solche Bezeichnung dem Dichter auch nur das kleinste Blatt aus seinem Ruhmeskranz reissen zu können, der weiss nicht, was poetische Originalalität in der Litteraturgeschichte bedeutet. "Je prends mon bien où je le trouve," hat Molière gesagt, und nach dieser Maxime sind alle grossen Eroberer im Reiche des Geistes verfahren. Die wesentliche Frage ist nicht, wie viel einer erobert, sondern was er aus dem eroberten Gebiet macht. Und wer hätte wohl Grund, sich uber Shakespeares Verfahren zu beschweren? Die von ihm benutzten Schriftsteller? Aber hatten diese ihrerseits nicht ebenso, ja in noch grösserem Umfang ihre eigenen Vorgänger benutzt? Und dann, verdanken die meisten von ihnen nicht gerade Shakespeare ihre Unsterblichkeit? Wer wurde ihre Schriften noch lesen, ware es nicht um Shakespeares willen?

SENIOR ENGINEERING CLERKS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, APRIL 27, 1920.

MATHEMATICS.

Time: 3 hours

Note.—Chambers' Mathematical Tables to be used.

Values.

12 1. Find Z from the formula

$$\tan Z = -\frac{\tan P \sec L \sin t}{1 - \tan P \tan L \cos t}$$

given $P = 5^\circ\ 50'$;
$L = 57^\circ\ 30'$;
$t = 97^\circ\ 24'$.

2. Solve the equations

6 (*a*) $\dfrac{1}{x-1} + \dfrac{1}{x-2} + \dfrac{1}{x-3} \equiv \dfrac{3}{x-4}$

6 (*b*) $\dfrac{x}{2} + \dfrac{y}{5} = \dfrac{2}{x} + \dfrac{5}{R} \equiv \dfrac{5}{2}$

12 3. Find the area of a triangle in which one side measures 21.00 chains, and the angles at its ends are 42° 34′ and 75° 39′.

6 4. (*a*) Prove that if two triangles are equingular, their corresponding sides are proportional.

6 (*b*) Prove that in a right-angled triangle the perpendicular drawn from the right angle to the hypotenuse is a mean proportional between the segments of the hypotenuse.

7 5. (*a*) Prove that $\sin (A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$.

7 (*b*) Give an approximate expression for $\sin (x + h)$ when h is small.
Hence find the value of sin 45° 00′ 12″.2,
given $\sin 45^\circ = \cos 45^\circ = 0.7071068..$
$\sin 1'' = 0.000004848..$

12 6. In a spherical triangle the sides are
$a = 32^\circ\ 58'$;
$b = 66^\circ\ 32'$;
$c = 90^\circ$.
Find the angle C.

12 7. Find the area of the province of Saskatchewan, taking the boundaries to be the 49th and 60th parallels of latitude and the meridians of 102° and 110° West longitude. Consider the earth as a sphere of radius 3960 miles.

7 8. (*a*) Explain what is meant by maximum and minimum values of a function of x. Illustrate by a consideration of the function $\sin x + \cos x$.

7 (*b*) From a rectangular sheet of tin measuring 8 feet by 5 feet, equal squares are cut off at each corner, and a tank with open top formed by turning up the sides. Find the side of the square so that tank may have maximum content.

TECHNICAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORT WRITING.

Time: 3 hours.

Sec. 57 of the Dominion Lands Survey Act, 1908, provides that an error of five chains or more in the position of a monument defining the boundary of land held as homestead or under lease, license or agreement of sale may be corrected without the consent of the holder thereof, provided the person acquiring any improvements through such correction shall pay the owner of such improvements an amount to be fixed by the Minister of the Interior, or by arbitration in case of dissatisfaction with the Minister's findings. A single arbitrator may be agreed upon, or, if not, one may be appointed by each of the parties and a third by the two so named. No monument defining the boundary of land for which letters patent have been issued shall be corrected without the consent in writing of the owner thereof.

John Doe obtained letters patent for the S.W. quarter of sec. 32, Tp. 21-28-2. The west half of sec. 29 was occupied by Richard Roe under agreement of sale from the Dominion. All other lands in the vicinity were vacant Dominion lands. The original survey showed all the quarter section sides as forty chains each. On January 20, 1915, Doe wrote to the Surveyor General that by measurement he had found the west boundaries of the southwest quarter of section 32 and the northwest quarter of section 29 to be 35.50 and 44.50 chains respectively. He asked that the survey be corrected.

Values.

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15 1. Write a letter for the Surveyor General's signature in reply to John Doe, explaining what can be done in a case of this kind if Mr. Doe's measurements are correct.

In November, 1915, a surveyor employed by the Department of the Interior retraced the boundaries of sections 29 and 32. He found the west boundaries of the southwest quarter of section 32 and the northwest quarter of section 29 to be 34.74 and 45.20, respectively. Both Messrs. Doe and Roe were absent, and the surveyor while on the ground could not communicate with them. He found fences erected along the lines defined by the monuments, and he estimated that Mr. Roe's improvements on the land in dispute were valued at $350.

30 2. Write letters for the Surveyor General's signature to both Doe and Roe in view of the information obtained from the surveyor. State what the Department will do in the matter and explain what action should be taken by each of them.

Doe replied that he did not propose to take any further action in the matter. In March, 1916, Doe sold his land and gave title for it to Wm. Smith, and in May, 1916, Roe secured letters patent for the northwest quarter of section 29. In July, 1916, Smith wrote to the Deputy Minister of the

Interior and stated that his quarter section did not contain 160 acres He insisted on a resurvey being made which would give him a full quarter section. The Deputy Minister referred the matter to the Surveyor General for report and for his views.

3. Write a comprehensive report for the Surveyor General's signature, reciting the facts of the case and advising what should be done. Keep in mind that this case had not come to the Deputy Minister's attention before and that he required full information.

4. Condense the report you have just written into the smallest possible compass. Retain only the most essential points. Assume that the Deputy Minister is familiar with the procedure in similar cases.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, APRIL 27, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2 hours

1. What precautions would you take regarding elevator doors?
2. Would you permit others to operate a car in which you were in charge? If not, what exceptions would you make to this rule?
3. How much over carrying or rated capacity would you load a car?
4. Describe the usual safety devices to be found on an elevator.
5. Should the car refuse to stop when control switch has been moved to central position, what action would you take?
6. Should car overtravel its limit, what action would you take?
7. In case of trouble with your machine, what procedure would you follow?
8. When travelling either up or down and you receive a call, would you immediately reverse? Describe procedure.
9. What precautions would you take before starting car for the day?
10. How often should the headgear be examined by operator?

INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, APRIL 27, 1920

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC

(AND MENSURATION)

Time: 2 hours

Note.—Candidates will take Questions 1 and 2, and any "three" from the remaining four. The details of the work must be shown.

Values.

20 1. Add together 73, 345, 28, 964, 845, 5643, and 99. By how much is this total less than 100,000?

20 2. A man makes purchases costing 35 cents, $1.05, 82 cents, $2.50, $3.10, and $1.18. What change should he receive out of $15, and what is the average price of each purchase?

20 3. It is found that a train travels at the rate of 88 feet per second. How many miles would it cover if this speed were maintained for one hour?

20 4. The floor of a room which is 20 feet long and 16 feet wide is partly covered by a rug 18 feet by 14 feet. Draw a diagram of the floor showing the rug in the center of the room. Use whatever scale you think convenient, and explain the steps you take.

Calculate the area of the floor uncovered.

20 5. The area of a circle may be found as follows: Multiply the square of the diameter by 11 and divide the product obtained by 14.

The diameter of a circle is found to be 21 inches. What is its area?

20 6. If a cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 ounces and a gallon of water weighs 10 lbs., how many gallons of water are there in a cistern 5 feet by 4 feet by 3 feet?

LETTER AND REPORT WRITING

Time: 1 hour

1. A number of firms ordered paint tins which were to be Imperial measure. They received short-measure tins filled with paints, with a shortage of 2% to 10% on pints and quarts. Knowing this shortage and desiring not to deceive the public, they call you in. Make a detailed report of the matter to the Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures, Ottawa, recommending the employment of a standard paint tin measure, the same as milk cans, and in order to deal with the short-measure paint tins, make some recommendation.

2. It is reported to you that a firm is selling bottles of maple syrup which they advertise at one pint. After an official test, it is discovered that the bottles hold only 12 fluid ounces, a minus quantity of 8 fluid ounces, or 40% short of one Imperial pint. The City Short Weight Inspector interviews you in this regard and decides to purchase a quart bottle. This is tested, in his presence, and is found to hold 30.75 fluid ounces, or 23.127% short of one Imperial quart. Under the City Short Weight By-law a charge is laid against the selling firm. It is further established that the makers of the maple syrup are to be located in Montreal. Make an official report to Ottawa of the above proceedings.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS

Time: 2 hours

Note.—Five questions only are to be attempted.

1. Explain in your own words the term "lever." Straight levers may be divided into three classes. What are these three classes? Illustrate your answer by means of diagrams.

2. Explain, in respect to leverage, the action (*a*) of a pump handle, (*b*) an oar, (*c*) the human arm.

3. A balance to be "good" should be (i) true, (ii) stable, (iii) sensitive, (iv) rigid. Explain "true," "stable," "sensitive," and "rigid" in this connection.

4. An ordinary balance is known to be false. How would you use this balance to obtain the true weight of an object?

5. If when the scale pans are empty the beam does not take up a horizontal position, what do you assume is wrong with the balance? Without correcting the defect, how could you find the true weight of an object?

6. What do you understand by the term "centre gravity"? How would you find by experiment the centre of gravity of an irregular body, such as a table?

7. In what way is the accuracy of a balance affected by (*a*) wear and tear, (*b*) temperature, (*c*) dampness? Indicate the parts particularly affected.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS ON WEIGHTS AND MEASURES REGULATIONS

Time: 2 hours

Note.—The following questions are based on the sections of the Weights and Measures Regulations which the candidates were advised to study.

1. What is an equal-arm scale? What are the two general types of construction? Could you test an equal-arm scale with only one standard weight? Explain the method.

2. What are the requirements governing all knife-edges as set on scale beams and levers?

   What do you understand by the term "horizontal plane," and how would you test for this feature as applied to the knife-edges of a lever?

3. What is the difference between the "accuracy" and "sensitive property" of a scale? What do you understand by the terms "oscillation," "deflection," "toleration of error," "equilibrium"?

4. How many check-rods should a platform scale have?
How is the load test to be applied to a platform scale?
What are the two essential conditions in which the scale should be set before applying any load test?

5. What is a computing scale? What are the regulations governing the indicating line and the money graduations?

6. What is the general situation as regards spring scales as defined by the Regulations?

7. The law requires that all weighing machines shall be inspected and stamped before taken into use.
How is this effected (*a*) with Canadian, (*b*) with imported machines?
Can a machine be removed from the Customs without inspection? If so, under what conditions?

8. What are the identification marks that must be stamped on all weighing machines? What is the procedure when scales are found (*a*) incorrect but capable of repairs, (*b*) incorrect and incapable of repairs?

9. State as breifly as possible the conditions with which a platform scale must comply in order to be admitted to inspection and stamping?

10. Platform scales must be accurate within the one-two-thousandth ($\frac{1}{2000}$) part of their capacity.
Suppose you were testing a 5,000-lb. scale and found a two pound error on 1,000 lbs. of test weight. Would such a scale be correct? Explain your answer.

SENIOR CLERKS

April 27, 1920.

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 30 minutes

1. What is your Examination Number?
2. Name, with dates, the different schools you attended.
3. At what age did you leave school?
4. What is your age now?
5. Have you at any time received instruction in Commercial Subjects? If so, give the subjects in which you consider yourself qualified.
6. What business or office experience have you had? Give name and address of Employers, a summary of your duties, and length of service with each.
7. Have you ever been employed in a supervisory capacity? Give (i) number of employees over whom you exercised control, (ii) nature of their work, (iii) title of your position.
8. Give particulars of any specialized clerical work you have been responsible for.
9. If a Returned Soldier, give the following particulars: date and place of enlistment; unit with which you proceeded overseas; length of service in England, in France; date and place of discharge; Rank on discharge.

MODERN OFFICE PRACTICE

Time: 2 hours

1. What operations have to be provided for to produce an efficient Filing Department?

   What is Alphabetical Filing?

   Enumerate the other methods of Filing.
2. "You can judge a good business man by his desk." Discuss this statement.
3. What do you understand by Cross-index, Voucher, Photostat, Stencil, and Central Registry?
4. Incoming Mail is passed to you, unopened, for distribution, and later returned to you, together with copy of reply, if any, for filing. This mail arrives four times a day.

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5. Discuss some improvements which have been made, within your own experience, in office methods.

   Cite *three* cases.

CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORT WRITING

Time: 2 hours

Note.—At the end of your letters and reports place your Examination Number, not your Name.

1. What do you understand by a Form Letter? Give an example of a Form Letter which may be used in connection with the request for enclosure omitted, and one acknowledging receipt of same.

2. Describe any follow-up system with which you are familiar. Point out the defects in this system, and suggest improvements.

   You have written to a gentleman on whom you have no claim, for certain information. He does not reply. Write the follow-up you would send him. (Assume any facts you consider necessary.)

3. (*a*) Write a short letter to Mr. D. Jackson, who is a very busy man, for an appointment.

   (*b*) Mr. Jackson has replied granting you the interview requested, but at the last moment you are unable to keep the appointment.

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5. You have been asked for a Report on the Filing System in operation in your office. Investigation reveals the following:—

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   (*b*) Staff keen, but have been allowed to pick up the work, instead of being trained.

   (*c*) Letters often filed under wrong subjects.

   (*d*) Frequent duplicate of Files.

   (*e*) No accurate record of disposal of Files in use.

   Embody these points in your Report.

ARITHMETIC

Time: 1½ hours

Note.—The details of the work of each question must be shown.

Values.

20 1. Add together the following sums of money: $34.65, $72.89, $135.05, $94.25, $362.25, and $49.27. Also, subtract your answer from $1,500.

20 2. A man starts work on Monday and earns on successive days: $5, $4.50. $7.50, $10, $4.25, $2.50. His expenses for the six days are: $3.50, 4.25, 3.75, $4.75, $4.25, and $7.25.

   Find: (*a*) his net earnings for the six days; (*b*) his average gross earnings per day; (*c*) his average gross expenses per day.

20 3. A grocer buys 200 lbs. of tea @ 55c. per lb. and 300 lbs. of inferior quality @ 38c. per lb. He mixes these. At what price must he sell this mixture per lb. to gain 25%?

20 4. A man borrows $2,000 at 8% compound interest. If he agrees to liquidate the debt by paying $400 at the end of each year, find what he still owes after he has made five payments.

20 5. An agent sells goods on commission to the value of $4,500. After deducting his commission and $72.29 for expenses, he sends his client $4,112.71. Find rate of commission charged.

100

JUNIOR INVESTIGATORS

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, MAY 11, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 5 hours

Values.

5 1. Explain the meaning of *five* of the following terms: staff records; routing, as applied to factory or office work; organization; vocational training; trial balance; employment control; rebate.

10 2. What facts may be shown on an organization chart; and for what purpose are such charts prepared?

20 3. What different methods of recording attendance are there? Give the relative advantages and disadvantages of each. Indicate which you think preferable, and why.

20 4. You are aware that certain of your employees are not turning out as much work as they were six months previously. How would you proceed to bring production back to normal and keep it that way? (Make any assumptions necessary as to the kind of work, but state specifically your assumptions.)

10 5. You are assigned to investigate the question of abuse of "travelling allowances". What facts would you expect to bring out? Suggest remedies for the elimination of such abuses.

10 6. An old, well-established bakery finds that the delivery men are pilfering. Indicate at least one method of stopping this practice.

10 7. Fifteen branch factories of a corporation manufacturing the same line of goods each have their own purchasing division. Criticize this plan or scheme, giving reasons in each case.

15 8. (*a*) Why at this time are many corporations and governments giving their employees bonus rather than increasing salaries? (*b*) Is this a sound principle? Why? (*c*) If a bonus is given, how long should it continue? Why? (*d*) How, in your opinion, should a bonus be determined, and why?

100

ENGINEERING CLERKS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, May 11, 1920

MATHEMATICS

Time: 3 hours

Note.—Chambers' Mathematical Tables to be used.

Values.

12 1. Find from the tables:
- (*a*) sine of 47° 23′ 33″;
- (*b*) angle whose tangent is 1.4712324;
- (*c*) number whose logarithm is 3.2419747;
- (*d*) log cos 127° 47′ 24″;
- (*e*) angle whose log tan is 0.0473477.

12 2. Find the angles X and Y from the formulæ

$$\sin X = \frac{\sin B}{\sin A}$$

$$\tan (45° + \tfrac{1}{2}Y) = \sqrt{\frac{\tan \tfrac{1}{2}(A + B)}{\tan \tfrac{1}{2}(A - B)}}$$

given $A = 37° 41'$
$B = 37° 21'$

12 3. Considering the earth as a sphere of radius 3960 miles, calculate:
- (*a*) length of one degree of latitude;
- (*b*) length of one degree of longitude in latitude 51°.

13 4. Solve the equations

(*a*) $\left.\begin{aligned} 2x + 3y &= 3 \\ 4x^2 + 9xy + 9y^2 &= 18 \end{aligned}\right\}$

(*b*) $\dfrac{x-a}{2a} + \dfrac{x-2a}{a} = \dfrac{a}{x-2a} + \dfrac{2a}{x-a}$

13 5. (*a*) Prove that in any triangle the sum of the squares on two sides is equal to twice the square on half the base together with twice the square on the median which bisects the base.

(*b*) Find the locus of a point which moves so that the sum of the squares of its distances from two fixed points is constant.

13 6. (*a*) Prove that the opposite angles of any quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

(*b*) The four sides of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are 1, 2, 4 and 3 feet. Find its area.

12 7. To determine the breadth AB of a river an observer places himself at a point C in the straight line AB produced, and then measures a distance of 300 feet at right angles to this line. He then finds that AB and BC subtend angles of 15° 26′ and 25° 34′ at his eye. Find the breadth of the river.

13 8. In a spherical triangle

$a = b = 34° 20'$
$C = 22°.$

Find the other side and angles.

JUNIOR PURCHASING AGENT

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF MINES—PROMOTION, MAY 11, 1920

Time: 2 hours

1. Six Peterborough canoes of specified size and quality are to be purchased. What is the course of procedure followed by the purchasing agent from the time he receives the requisition bearing the signature of the departmental authority approving of the purchase until he receives the invoice from the company from whom the purchase is made?

2. After opening tenders for a certain article, you are led to suspect that the tenderers have agreed together on prices. What course of procedure should you follow?

3. (*a*) What are emergency purchases?
   (*b*) Draw up a form for reporting emergency purchases to the War Purchasing Commission.

4. After receiving the authorization of the War Purchasing Commission, you place an order with a certain firm, and the order is accepted. The firm afterwards claims that it is unable to procure material of the quality specified and offers a substitute, forwarding a sample. How do you proceed under the circumstances?

5. (*a*) What classes of articles must be purchased through Government Departments other than the War Purchasing Commission?
   (*b*) Through which departments are these different classes of articles purchased?
   (*c*) On whose authorization are they purchased?

OFFICE BOYS

OTTAWA—MAY 11, 1920

WRITING AND SPELLING

Time: 30 minutes

Note.—Writing will be judged from the answers to all the questions.

1. Give your examination number; your age; the name of the schools you attended. If you are employed at present, give the number and name of the street where you are employed, and mention some of the things you have to do.
2. Suppose you have to address envelopes to the following persons, show how you would do so:—
   Alexander Hamilton 26 Green St Halifax; Ethel B Carmichael 435 Yonge St Toronto; J Robinson and Co Ltd Men's Outfitters Main St Winnipeg; Dr S B Young 2406 21st Street E Vancouver.
   Give the province in each case.
3. Make a copy of the following, correcting the errors in spelling:—
   An offis boy shuld be clene, smart, obeedient, and reddy to do all the wurk he is asked to do. He should be curteous, and act gentlemanly at all times. He shuld be like a good wattch: for, as a wattch that cannot be dependid upon to give the currect time is wurthless, so an offis boy who cannot be dependid upon to do the current thing is also of no value.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE CITY

Time: 30 minutes

1. Mention the names of *six* of the principal streets of Ottawa, and tell as nearly as possible the direction in which they run.
2. On what street is each of the following buildings?
   City Post Office. City Hall. Booth Building. Victoria Museum. Royal Mint. Hunter Building. Public Library. Connaught Block. Trafalgar Building. Y.M.C.A.
3. Suppose you are employed in an office on Rideau Street, and you are given: (*a*) a letter to be registered and forwarded; (*b*) a telegram to be sent; (*c*) a copy of an advertisement for the *Citizen:* and (*d*) a similar advertisement for the *Journal.* Give the names of the streets you would pass along, the buildings you would call at, and, as nearly as you can, where those buildings are.

ARITHMETIC

Time: 30 minutes

Note.—All the work must be shown.

1. Add 369; 43; 10,078; 621.
   Give your answer in words.
2. Multiply 4267 by 69; and 2593 by 38; and find the difference between the results
3. Divide 16323930 by 378.
4. A boy receives $10.00. He spends $5.95 on shoes, $1.00 on a tie, $1.50 on sports, and 60 cents on picture shows. How much has he left?

INVESTIGATORS

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, MAY 12, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 5 hours

Values.

25 1. In a manufacturing business employing altogether about 400 men a preliminary survey has shown overstaffing in all departments, largely because of improper organization and lax supervision.

(*a*) Explain in detail how you would proceed to cut down staff to handle the work without loss of production.

(*b*) Make a rough chart of your new organization.

10 2. Explain briefly *six* of the following terms: classification of personnel; employment management; time and motion study; unit cost; Whitley councils; collective bargaining; production control; cost accounting; staff records; classification of accounts; labour turnover.

10 3. You have the following equipment to place in an office 20′ x 30′:—

4 desks for file and checking clerks;

1 double typewriter desk for clerk in charge;

7 single typewriter desks;

8 4-drawer filing cabinets;

1 6′ work table;

3 coat trees.

Make a rough sketch of your layout, giving reasons for the layout.

20 4. In a manufacturing business you are given charge of a filing system comprising:

(1) General correspondence with the outside public. Average, 200 letters per day.

(2) Correspondence with 150 branch offices. Average, 100 letters per day.

(3) Correspondence with travellers on the road. Average, 25 letters per day.

(4) General staff records and correspondence with employees. 2,500 employees.

What system, or systems, of filing would you keep? Describe methods you would adopt for keeping track of files drawn from your filing room.

20 5. Answer *one* of the following:—

(1) Draw up an ideal organization and give an outline of the plant required to operate a stone quarry taking out both dimension and crushed stone for building purposes.

(2) You desire information on hours of work and rates of pay of various skilled trades. Design a questionnaire form to be sent to employers for their replies.

(3) Outline an organization for a Municipal Lighting Company, in a city of 100,000, which generates by water-power its own electricity.

6. Assume that you are placed in charge of an investigational force of eight investigators, 4 clerks, and four stenographers. You find that your time is broken up by the continual reference of matters for your decision by your staff. Explain in detail what you would do so as to have at least one-half of each day free for certain matters of policy, giving reasons.

100

SENIOR INVESTIGATORS

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, MAY 13, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

PART I

Time: 3 hours

Note.—This exercise is intended to test the competitor's comprehension of, and resourcefulness and originality in attacking, practical problems, as well as his ability logically and clearly to present his views. Mere rhetoric and classic quotations are not desired.

Write a thesis of not less than 1,000 words on *one* of the following subjects:

(*a*) The classification of positions and standardization of salaries in the public service, discussing its function, importance, method of procedure, method of application, method of maintaining, and results and benefits to be derived therefrom.

(*b*) A method for ascertaining performance and recording efficiency of *two* of the following groups of public employees:—

(1) Letter carriers;
(2) Stenographers performing mixed work;
(3) Sorters of mutilated and torn currency.

Illustrate your methods with forms and instructions.

(*c*) Index numbers for retail prices of commodities, covering their function and method of preparation.

(*d*) The organization, function and operation of an employment department, public or private.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

PART II

Time: 3 hours

Note.—This exercise is intended to test the competitor's comprehension of, and resourcefulness and originality in attacking, practical problems, as well as his ability logically and clearly to present his views. Mere rhetoric and classic quotations are not desired.
N.B.—Candidates will answer Questions 1 and 2, and one of the three remaining questions.

1. Assume that you were required to ascertain and record prevailing rates of pay for the various classes of skilled labour in the various industrial centres throughout Canada. Describe the method you would pursue, the forms you would employ, the difficulties you would meet, and the results you would expect to accomplish. How much time would you estimate would be required for such an undertaking?

2. Show by chart or outline a good organization for a street railway company in a city of 500,000; show different organization units, together with their functions, and the numbers and kinds of employees required for each.

3. Discuss the essential principles affecting the determination of the proper compensation of public and private employees.

4. Design a cost accounting system, with forms, for *one* of the following operations:—

(*a*) job printing;
(*b*) candy making;
(*c*) holding civil service examinations.

5. What are the principles to be observed in making an audit of pay-roll and expense accounts?

ACCOUNTANCY AND COST SYSTEMS

Time: 4 hours

1. The Balance Sheet of The General Store Co., Limited, (which does a cash business), at 31st January, 1915, was as follows:—

LIABILITIES

Accounts and Bills Payable—Merchandise	$ 7,500 00
Reserve for Depreciation	800 00
Profit and Loss Account	20,200 00
Capital Stock—Paid up	20,000 00
	$48,500 00

ASSETS

Cash on Hand and in Bank	$ 4,350 00
Unearned Insurance	125 00
Merchandise	36,775 00
Furniture and Fixture	7,250 00
	$48,500 00

Cash Receipts and Disbursements for year ending 31st January, 1916, were as follows:—

RECEIPTS

Cash, etc., 31st January, 1915	$ 4,350 00
Cash Sales—Net	110,787 20
Bills Payable—Bank	20,000 00
Capital Stock—Sold	5,000 00
Rebates—General Expense	207 34
" —Purchases	322 50
	$140,667 04

DISBURSEMENTS

Purchases (less discounts, $1,322.27)	$ 92,782 75
Salaries and Wages	12,287 20
Rent and Taxes	3,300 00
Insurance	475 00
Advertising	1,272 20
Interest	227 70
General Expense	2,151 67
Furniture and Fixtures	225 00
Dividend	4,000 00
Bills Payable—Bank	20,000 00
Cash, etc., 31st January, 1916	3,945 52
	$140,667 04
Inventory Merchandise, 31st January, 1916	$50,281 61
Accounts and Bills Payable, Merchandise, 31-1-16	8,662 60
Unearned Insurance, 31-1-16	100 00
Depreciation Furniture and Fixtures for year	650 00

(*a*) Prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year, and Balance Sheet as at 31st January, 1916.

(*b*) Prepare Statement showing percentages of Gross Profit, Expenses, etc., to Sales.

2. The A. Co., Limited, early in its career finds itself financially embarrassed, and asks you to outline a scheme for reconstruction for submission to the creditors, bondholders and shareholders. The following appears, as a result of your investigations, to be the position of the Company:—

Capital Account—		
Common Stock (issued for Rights)		$100,000 00
Preferred Stock		50,000 00
Bonds		100,000 00
Creditors		50,000 00
Stock and Supplies	$ 50,000 00	
Bank Advances (secured by Supplies and Accounts Receivable)		75,000 00
Patent and License Rights	100,000 00	
Debtors	37,500 00	
Land, Buildings and Plant	150,000 00	
Preliminary Expenses	12,500 00	
Profit and Loss Account	20,000 00	
Cash	5,000 00	
	$375,000 00	$375,000 00

It is admitted that the manufacturing possibilities covered by the Patents and License Rights will permit of good returns, if liabilities can be consolidated and fair working capital provided.

(*a*) Submit a scheme, in the form of a report, showing the working of the proposal.

(*b*) Assuming your scheme has been approved and consented to by creditors, bondholders and shareholders, and is carried out, journalize the several transactions involved, closing, if necessary, the accounts given above and bringing into account the new state of affairs.

3. If you were organizing an Accounting Branch of a Government Department, what would be the basis on which you would proceed? Suggest a routine for dealing with all claims submitted.

4. Prepare, as an example, a schedule of the positions in the organization proposed in your answer to question 3, showing the proportion of higher salaried positions to the lower ones,—

(*a*) where the expenditure is of widely varied class;
(*b*) where the expenditure is confined to one class.

State your reasons in connection with (*a*) and (*b*).

5. Describe the purpose served in keeping an efficient Cost Accounting System in a Government Arsenal, and outline a system which you consider would be adequate for this purpose.

6. What factors must be taken into consideration in cost accounting? In what particulars would Government Cost Accounting differ from Commercial Cost Accounting?

7. For what class, or classes, of work would you recommend using the following office appliances, giving your reasons briefly:—

(*a*) Addressograph, (*b*) Graphotype, (*c*) Cheque-writing Machine (such as a Sun or a Remington), (*d*) Multigraph, (*e*) Mimeograph, (*f*) Dictaphone, (*g*) Photostat, (*h*) Protectograph, (*i*) Time Recorder?

DISTRICT POULTRY PROMOTERS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MAY 25, 1920.

CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORT WRITING

Time: 1 hour

Note.—Sign your letters and report with your Examination Number, not your name.

1. One of your employees, who has given you entire satisfaction as a Junior Poultry Promoter, is about to leave and asks for a letter of recommendation.

   Write such a letter as you would give him as to his character, ability and experience.

2. Mr. Harris, who is much interested in the poultry business, writes you for information regarding the best breed of poultry for egg production and marketing purposes, and the care to give them in order to realize as much as possible.

   Embody the essential points in your letter to Mr. Harris giving him the necessary information.

3. As District Poultry Promoter, write a short but comprehensive report, such as you would send the Chief of the Poultry Division, outlining the method best adapted to promote the production and co-operative marketing of poultry and poultry products in your district.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS ON THE DUTIES OF THE POSITION

Time: 2½ hours

1. Outline in detail the "Case Plan System" of identification, as applied in quality payment for eggs.

2. A request has been received from an outlying country district for the organization of a co-operative egg marketing association. Outline briefly, but specifically, the procedure to be followed up to the point of the first shipment.

3. Of the two systems of financing—collateral and share capital—which is the system most suitable for financing centralized egg marketing associations, and why?

4. Outline in detail the line of procedure you would follow in arriving at a satisfactory working understanding with the Provincial Department with respect to the work of District Poultry Promoter.

5. In the original flock culling in Prince Edward Island, from forty to sixty per cent of the birds were removed without any appreciable falling-off in production. Outline a working plan whereby either Provincial or Federal Departments, or both, could arrange for systematic flock culling by the people themselves on a large scale.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—LUNENBURG, N.S., PROMOTION, MAY 25, 1920.

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE.

Time: 1 hour

1. What is your Examination Number?
2. How old are you? Give date of birth.
3. Name in order the different schools, colleges, etc., you attended.
4. Have you ever received any instruction in Commercial Subjects? If so, in what subjects do you consider yourself qualified?
5. How were you employed prior to entering the Service?
6. Give following particulars:—
   (*a*) Date of entering the Service.
   (*b*) First position held.
   (*c*) Present position.
   (*d*) Nature of duties now.
7. What additional duties would you have, if appointed to the position of Collector?

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS.

Time: 2 hours

1. Where goods, the Produce or Manufacture of Canada, are shipped from one Customs Port of Entry in Canada to another Customs Port of Entry in Canada, passing through Foreign Territory, state the Procedure to be followed in dealing with such goods, and the Number of the Form of Manifest required to be used in accounting for same.
2. What action is required to be taken respecting repairs made in a Foreign Country upon a Canadian Registered Vessel intended to be employed, or which is thereafter employed, in the Coasting Trade of Canada, where the Vessel arrives in a Port of Canada within one year after the repairs to such Vessel have been made?
3. State the procedure to be followed respecting goods which have been entered for duty at a Customs Port in Canada, and passed into the hands of the Importer, in cases where such goods are found not to be the goods ordered.
4. State the Procedure to be followed where the Collector at the Receiving Port finds that imported goods, arriving "IN BOND" and accounted for under Customs Manifest, have been manifested in error.

5. State the regulations under which Vessels are permitted to carry passengers to or from a Customs Port of Entry in Canada.

6. What are the requirements of a Vessel to permit goods to be imported upon such Vessel into Canada?

7. What are Invoices of goods imported into Canada required to exhibit?

8. If any non-enumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles, on which different rates of duty are chargeable, what rate of duty shall be collected upon such article?

9. What number of packages may the Collector require to be sent to the Examining Warehouse for examination by the Appraiser?

10. After what period are over-paid duties not returnable?

11. Within what period of time is application for Refund of duties paid required to be made, for any alleged mis-description of goods by the Importer?

12. Upon what value may goods be imported into Canada?

13. In the case of goods shipped to Canada on consignment, upon what amount shall the value for duty purposes be based?

14. State the regulations governing the Exportation of goods from out of Canada.

15. When additional duties are ascertained, on examination and appraisal, to be due the Customs, would you insist that such additional duties be paid before the delivery of the examination packages to the Importer?

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

CLERK-STENOGRAPHER

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SECRETARY—PROMOTION, MAY 28, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 30 minutes

Give in a clear and concise manner, paying attention to the grammar and style of your answer, the information asked for below.

What is your age?

Give full details of your education, with the names of schools attended and the dates.

What office experience have you had? Give the names of your employers and the duration of your service.

Have you had any experience in filing or record-keeping? Any experience in any other clerical work? In stenography or typewriting?

STENOGRAPHY

Note.—The following letters (addresses and signatures included) should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice at the rates indicated. No preliminary reading is to be given to the candidates. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds. Upon completion of the two readings, the candidates should be notified that they will be allowed one hour for transcribing their notes.

Ninety Words per Minute

OTTAWA, September 6, 1918.

DR. E. HOBSON,
19 Prince St.,
St. John,
N.B.

DEAR SIR:

I have your letter of the 31st ultimo | requesting information concerning the Exhibition Car in New Brunswick.

The object of this Exhibition Car is to convince you of the need | for your personal co-operation in the important business of forest protection. You are aware that a new Forest Service has been organised | with a competent Chief Forester and an adequate staff. This staff has been appointed by a non-political Forestry Board where all applicants | are disposed of according to personal merits, and that alone.

The districts where forest fire hazards exist will be adequately patrolled by men | who must make good or forfeit their jobs. Such modern equipment for fire protection as lookout towers, gasoline pumps, motor vehicles, canoes, etc., | are being liberally provided from the public treasury.

Every citizen of New Brunswick has reason to regard the Forest Service as one | of the most progressive and economical steps ever undertaken by any government. It forms, so to speak, an insurance policy upon the greatest | money-making enterprise we have, protecting it against fire-ruin and careless cutting.

Trusting that we have your hearty co-operation.

Yours truly,
D. M. SMITH.

One Hundred and Ten Words per Minute

Ottawa, July 3, 1919.

Geo. Hill, Esq.,
Board of Trade Building,
Hamilton,
Ont.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 1st instant | and in reply to say that it will be impossible for all three members of the Committee to be present on the 11th instant, as you suggest. | It is quite likely that one, and possibly two, of the Committee will attend this meeting.

It is not considered advisable to send you copies of the questions | and answers which you request. It is evident that you misunderstand the language of the Committee's letter to you on June 27. Your attention is called | to the fact that we have no power to compel persons to testify in any investigations, but we must rely for evidence upon the personal statements of | such individuals as will voluntarily give the same. It is not expected that it will be necessary to examine all the persons you mention in your charges | as having received the circular. This is not to be a trial, as you must know, but simply an investigation. The Committee must necessarily be the judge | as to how and from what source it will seek information. Your statement as well as the statements of others who may have knowledge of the facts, | will be given careful consideration. The Committee is anxious that all should have an opportunity to give information which may lead to a satisfactory explanation.

Yours truly,
Secretary. |

TYPEWRITING

Time: 10 minutes

The Committee has obtained the assistance of a number of volunteers from outside the Ministry and also a number of members of the staff of the Ministry to assist them in their investigation. From these six Sub-Committees have been formed, composed partly of volunteers and partly of members of the Ministry staff, the volunteers, however, in each instance, being in the majority, to undertake the detailed examination of the staff and methods of working in particular Departments.

Special Committees, composed largely of members of the main Committee, have also examined in detail the staff and methods of the Department of Munitions Requirements and Statistics which forms part of the Secretariat and is charged with the duty of criticising, transmitting and watching the fulfilment of requisitions received from the War Office and other Departments, and have in addition investigated the Non-Ferrous Materials Supply Department, and the Registry and Transit work of the Ministry. The results of these enquiries have been reported to the Minister by the Committee with their recommendations.

The Committee has further itself been engaged on enquiries of a more general character, examining the principles on which the Ministry is at present organized and the relations of the Supply Departments with the central administration. As a result of these enquiries the Committee has forwarded to the Minister a general

interim report, in which it is recommended that each Department responsible for a main class of supply should be regarded as an independent business, and the Controller of the Department should be held responsible for ensuring that the authorised programme requirements passed to him are met and that all measures necessary to fulfil these requirements are taken; that the accounts with Contractors working for his Department are kept and watched and that their bills are paid; that the movements of all goods and materials with which his Department is concerned are recorded; and that a balance sheet summarising the financial effect of the activities of his Department is rendered every half-year; and that to enable the Controller to discharge these functions he should have under him officers responsible for Production, Contracts and Accounts.

To a considerable extent the Committee's recommendations have been adopted and are in course of being carried into effect, and the action taken on them has already led to some economy of staff, and it is anticipated will lead to still greater economy in the future.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—SUPPLEMENTARY, JUNE 12, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2 hours

1. What precautions would you take before starting your car for the day? Describe fully.
2. What precautions would you take regarding elevator doors?
3. How many safety devices are usually to be found on a machine, and what types are they?
4. If for any reason you are required to leave your car, what precautions would you take?
5. How much over rated capacity in pounds would you allow your car to be loaded?
6. When travelling in either direction and you receive a call, would you immediately reverse? Describe procedure, and give reasons for your answer.
7. Should car fail to stop when control lever is moved to the central position, what action would you take?
8. Should car overtravel its limit, what action would you take?
9. If your relief failed to report for duty, what would you do?
10. How often would you examine the head or winding gear?

FISHERY OVERSEERS

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, JUNE 15, 1920

KNOWLEDGE OF THE FISHERIES

Time: 1 hour

Values.

40 1. (*a*) What species of fish are caught for commercial purposes in the three prairie provinces?
(*b*) Name the *three* most valuable species commercially, in the order of commercial importance.

40 2. What are the principal fish-producing lakes, giving them in their order of importance, in—
(*a*) Manitoba?
(*b*) Saskatchewan?
(*c*) Alberta?

40 3. During what season of the year is commercial fishing heavily carried on—
(*a*) in Lake Winnipeg?
(*b*) generally, in other waters of the three provinces?

20 4. In what season of the year do the following fish spawn:—
(*a*) Whitefish?
(*b*) Pickerel?
(*c*) Pike?

40 5. In what condition are fish shipped to market that are caught—
(*a*) in winter?
(*b*) in summer?

20 6. Where are the fish caught in the three prairie provinces mainly sold?

200

WRITING AND SPELLING

Time: 1 hour

Note.—Writing will be judged from all the answers.

1. Make a copy of the following table:—

	Output in Dollars	Exports in Dollars
Agriculture (including dairy products and cattle).	673,771,500	194,930,254
Forests.....(1912)	182,300,000	43,255,060
Mines.....	144,031,047	57,442,546
Fisheries.....	33,389,461	16,336,721
Furs.....	.....	5,415,118

2. The following sentences are faulty: write them out in full, correcting the faults.
   (*a*) There is several names on the list that are not familiar.
   (*b*) Has this been done, or shall it?
   (*c*) I was not aware that they had went away yesterday.
   (*d*) This was the man what done it.
   (*e*) He and me were boys together.

3. Write out the following, correcting the errors in spelling:—

Will the abundanse of fish in Cannadian watters remain unchanged? This kwestiun can only be ansered by a studdy of the rekords or the fishereyes of European watters, where steme tralling has been carried on so long, and where the fleetz are so large. There, in the narro North Sea, what wood in Canada be called exessive fishing gose on from January to December, yere in and yere out, by an immens flete of tralling and other steme vessels exsept within the three-mile limmit. Climatic condishons in Cannadian watters provide a nattural protechshun against depletion. For three or four munths in each yere there is an enforst klose time, dureing wich little or no fishing takes place. Indede, the gulf of St. Lawrence—that immens fish-breeding area—is klosed to fishing from December to May, which period covers the spowning season for cod, hadock, hake, and sutch fish.

ARITHMETIC

Time: 1 hour

1. Find the sum of: 36, 78, 605, 9432,7, and 98346.
2. What is the difference between 86428 and 7934206?
3. Multiply 39654 by 378.
4. Divide 89347521 by 391.
5. 134362 cwt. of fresh cod were marketed in Canada in 1914-15. This was valued at $568,457. Find: (*a*) the value per cwt.; (*b*) the value per lb., giving each answer to the nearest cent.
6. The number of men who received bounties in Prince Edward Island in 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1915 was 2262, 2328, 2349, and 2263, respectively. The value of bounties paid for these years was $11119, $11082, $10340, and $9514. Find the average amount paid to each man in the years mentioned (answers to be to the nearest cent).

REPORT WRITING

Time: 1 hour

Note.—Sign the Reports with your Examination Number, not your name.

1. You have learned that illegal fishing is taking place in your district.
   Write a report to the Inspector of Fisheries on the conditions, stating what, in your opinion, would improve them and render illegal fishing a more difficult undertaking.
2. You have been sent to a fishing port to observe the methods of fishing in use there. Submit your report.
3. "A large area of the spawning and feeding grounds have been destroyed by industrial wastes, especially by sawdust: and from other areas the sensitive whitefish has been driven away by sewage-polluted waters."
   Give a short account of any similar conditions in your district.
4. Write a specimen report of the work done by you during one week, exactly as you would submit it to your Inspector.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WINNIPEGOSIS FISH HATCHERY

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES—SUPPLEMENTARY, JUNE 15, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 1 hour. Value: 40 marks

1. Give full particulars of the education that you have received.
2. Give the number of years that you have fished commercially on your own responsibility.
3. Give the number of seasons you have fished for hatchery purposes, under direction or otherwise.
4. Describe, in detail, the kinds of nets used by you in hatchery work.
5. Describe a pound-net, and how it is set and operated.
6. What experience have you had in building or repairing fishing boats?
7. Are you competent to effect or direct the general annual repairs required to keep a whitefish hatchery in first-class working order? What experience have you had in this connection, and under whose direction did you gain this experience?
8. Describe the principle of a steam pump and its operation. What experience have you had with a steam pump, and what engineer's certificates, if any, have you held?
9. What experience have you had in handling gasoline motor boats?
10. What experience have you had in natural history or hatchery work?

PRACTICAL FISH CULTURE

Time: 3 hours. Value: 60 marks

1. (*a*) Name the different species of fish of commercial value that are found in Lake Winnipegosis.
   (*b*) Give the spawning season of each one of these species.
   (*c*) Give the close season for each one of these species.
   (d) Define all areas in Lake Winnipegosis, if any, that are closed to commercial fishing.
   (*e*) Describe, in detail, the kinds of nets used commercially for each species.
2. (*a*) Describe, in detail, the kinds of nets that you recommend for taking parent fish (state species) for hatchery purposes.
   (*b*) How long can fish (state species) so taken be retained under favourable conditions and yield good results as to the quality of their eggs?

(*c*) How many eggs, on the average, will a whitefish yield per pound of her round weight, if she is ripe when taken from the water?

(*d*) How many eggs, on the average, will a whitefish yield per pound of her round weight, if retained for ten days under favourable conditions?

(*e*) What are favourable conditions under which to retain whitefish for hatchery purposes?

(*f*) What are the best kinds of retainers for parent whitefish, and under what conditions should each kind be used?

3. (*a*) How do you determine when parent fish are ripe and ready to spawn?

(*b*) What proportion of male to female whitefish would you use, when spawning them?

(*c*) How long will it take whitefish eggs to water-harden at 40° F.?

(*d*) Describe, in detail, the care of whitefish eggs in cans or in cases from the time they are water-hardened until they are placed in the hatchery jars.

4. (*a*) Give the number of whitefish eggs that should be placed in an average jar when they are set up at the beginning of the season.

(*b*) How much water per minute should be used in each jar, under the above conditions?

(*c*) How are the bad eggs removed from the good ones in a jar?

(*d*) At what stage of development should whitefish fry be distributed?

(*e*) What are the conditions that should be looked for when locating distributing grounds for whitefish fry?

NAVAL CADETSHIPS

JUNE 15, 1920

ARITHMETIC

Time: 2½ hours

1. (*a*) Find the amount, in gallons, of liquid wasted in 24 hours from a leaky tap which the liquid is dropping at the rate of 45 drops per minute:—
   Given 20 drops = 1 cubic centimetre;
   1000 c. cm. = 1 litre;
   1 litre = 61.02 cubic inches;
   277.27 cu. ins. = 1 gallon.

   (*b*) The length of the metre is 39.37 inches. What is a kilometre of a mile?

2. (*a*) Each of two rolling wheels has a pin on its circumference which strikes a bell as the wheel turns. Given that the circumferences are 54 inches and 198 inches and that each pin strikes the bell at the same instant in starting, how many times will the bells be struck simultaneously in going a distance of a mile?

   (*b*) A portion of a breakwater is to be 21.6 ft. long, 53.2 ft. broad and 22.8 ft. thick, and is to be built of largest cubical blocks of granite possible. Find the size of the blocks to be used.

3. Simplify

   (*a*) $\dfrac{6\frac{5}{6} + 3\frac{7}{9} - 8\frac{11}{15}}{4\frac{4}{9} \div 4\frac{1}{6}}$.

   (*b*) $(\frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{4})^2 = -[(\frac{4}{5})^2 - (\frac{3}{4})^2]$.

4. One locomotive (A) is known to travel 52 feet for every 35 feet that another locomotive (B) travels, when drawing their customary loads. If A completes a journey of 25.84 miles in 56 mins., how far will B go in 1 hr. 32 mins.?

5. (*a*) Tough brass is made by alloying together 15 parts of tin, 100 parts of copper and 15 parts of zinc. Find the percentage composition of brass.

   (*b*) A student measures the weight of a piece of wire as .0397 ozs. The correct weight is .0400 ozs. What percentage error has the student made in weighing?

6. An automobile is made at a cost of $1500. The manufacturer sells it at a profit of 7½% to the dealer, and the latter sells to a purchaser at a profit of 12½%. What does the purchaser pay for it? How much per cent is this above the cost price?

7. Two vessels were designed to steam at the same speed, but one of them does 27½ knots on her trials, which is 10% faster than was contracted for. The other does 5% less than her contracted speed. Find the speed of the slower.

8. A watch which loses regularly was found to be 3 minutes fast at 10 a.m. on April 4th. At 3 p.m. on April 9th it was 2 minutes slow. When did it show correct time, and what was the time by it at 9 p.m. on April 7th?

ALGEBRA

Time: 2½ hours

1. Define the following: term, factor, coefficient, power, degree.
   Illustrate each of these in an algebraic expression of the fourth degree with three terms involving the unknowns x, y, z.

2. A man is x years old and his son is y years younger. What is the sum of their ages? What was the sum of their ages 8 years ago? What was the difference of their ages 8 years ago? In how many years will the father's age be twice that of the son? Verify when $x = 34$, $y = 22$.

3. Divide $2x^6 + x^5 - 7x^4 - 2x^3 + 6x^2 - 5x - 7$ by $2x^2 - 3x - 1$.
   For what value of x will the remainder vanish?
   Test with this value of x.

4. Simplify
$$\left[\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - 2\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)\right] \div \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2$$
   Verify when $x = 2$.

5. Factor (1) $x^2 - 13x - 48$:
   (2) $(a^2 + b^2)^2 - 4a^2b^2$;
   (3) $x^3 - 27$.

If $y = \dfrac{x}{1 + x}$, find x in terms of y.

7. Solve the equations
$$\frac{5}{y} - \frac{2}{x} = 1\tfrac{1}{6}, \qquad \frac{36}{x} - \frac{24}{y} = 1$$
   Test your results.

8. A man walks one-half of a journey at the rate of 4 miles an hour, bicycles one-third at 12 miles an hour, and rides the remainder at 9 miles an hour, completing the journey in 6 hours 10 minutes.
   Find the length of the journey.

9. If the floor of a room were 9 feet longer and 6 feet narrower it would require 4 square yards less carpet; but if it were 6 feet shorter and 6 feet wider, it would not change its dimensions. Find its area.

GEOMETRY

Time: 2½ hours

1. Draw the following carefully. In each case explain your construction briefly:—
   (*a*) AB is a line, P a point on one side of the line and two inches from it. Through P draw a line parallel to AB and another perpendicular to AB.
   (*b*) Construct a triangle ABC, in which AB = 3 in., BC = 4 in., and the angle A = 72°. Measure AC.
   (*c*) Construct a parallelogram ABCD having AB = 6 cms., AD = 10 cms., and AC = 14 cms. Measure the angle ABC.

2. Define the following terms, and, where possible, illustrate by means of drawings: Adjacent angles, supplementary angles, alternate angles, rhombus, vertex, congruent, converse, corollary.

3. Prove that if two straight lines intersect, the vertically opposite angles are equal.

4. Prove that any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side.

5. Prove that in an obtuse-angled triangle the square on the side opposite to the obtuse angle is equal to the sum of the squares on the sides containing the obtuse angle plus twice the rectangle contained by one of those sides and the projection on it of the other.
Show that the sum of the squares on the sides of a parallelogram is equal to the sum of the squares on the diagonals.

6. What is a quadrilateral? Name the four conditions that, one of which being true, a quadrilateral may be a parallelogram.
Select one of these and prove that a quadrilateral is a parallelogram under that condition.

7. AD bisects the angle BAC; and E is a point in AB such that AE = ED. Show that ED is parallel to AC.

8. From two given points on the same side of a given straight line draw two straight lines which shall meet in the given straight line and make equal angles with it.

GEOGRAPHY

Time: 2½ hours

Note.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

1. Draw an outline map of Canada and mark on it (with their names) *five* large rivers, *seven* large lakes and *four* large islands. Write a line or two of information about each.

2. Compare any two provinces of Canada as regards climate, agriculture, mineral resources, means of communication, industries, and population.

3. Give the location of the following and write a line or two of information about each. (All are in Canada.)
Amherst, Athabasca, Assiniboine, Brandon, Calgary, Dawson, Rideau Canal, Fort William, Sackville, Saguenay, Saskatoon, Valcartier, Victoria.

4. Where does most of our imported wool, meat, cotton, silk, and sugar come from? Where in Canada are most apples grown and most ships built? What commodity do we export most of?

5. What varieties of climate and physical features do we find in the United States? Show (either by a rough map or otherwise) where the areas are that chiefly produce coal, cotton, and wheat. To what causes may we attribute the rise of the great cities of Chicago, New Orleans, Minneapolis, and San Francisco?

6. Tell what you know of the location, the climate, and the chief productions of the following parts of our Empire: The Dominion of Newfoundland, the Dominion of New Zealand, Jamaica, Trinidad, The Straits Settlements or Malay States.

7. Where are the Cocos Islands, Coronel, the Falkland Islands, Dogger Bank, Zeebrugge, Kiel, Scapa Flow? For what incidents in the late war are they notable?

8. Write short geographical accounts of any *two* of the countries Denmark, Italy, Ireland. Where are the following, and why are they of some importance at present: Danzig, Fiume, Silesia, Schleswig?

HISTORY

Time: 2½ hours

Note.—Six questions only are to be attempted: "three" in each part.

Part I

1. Write short notes on *five* of the following: Cartier's second voyage to Canada. The Sovereign Council (Custom of Paris), the second capture of Louisburg, the Constitutional Act 1791, the Reciprocity Treaty 1854, the Charlottetown Conference 1864, "Fifty-four Forty or Fight!"

2. (*a*) Give: (i) the dates of the sieges of Quebec, (ii) the name of the leader of each expedition, (iii) the result in each case.

   (*b*) Write an account of *one* siege.

3. What were the causes for the political strife in the Canadas during the first part of the Nineteenth Century? What was done to remedy the existing system of government?

4. (*a*) State clearly why Canada went to war with the United States of America in 1812.

   (*b*) Write an account of *one* important battle of the war.

Part II

1. Write short notes on *five* of the following: The Navigation Laws, the Non-jurors, the Family Compact 1733, the Reform Bill 1832, Warren Hastings, William Pitt the Younger, Disraeli.

2. Show the main difference in point of view between Charles I and Parliament, and trace the steps by which this difference of opinion was converted into armed rebellion.

3. Give some account of Napoleon's scheme for the invasion of England during the years 1803-05. Show how his plans were eventually frustrated.

4. Tell what you know of the main causes and the chief events of the Second Boer War, 1899-1902.

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

Time: 2½ hours

1. Explain the distinction between a chemical element and a compound, and between a chemical compound and a mere mixture. Give examples.

   What happens when (*a*) steam is passed over heated iron filings, and (*b*) air is passed over heated copper oxide?

2. Describe how you would prepare some of the gas hydrogen. Make a list of the chief properties of this gas. Hydrogen used to be called "inflammable air". Why?

3. Describe an experiment to show clearly the difference between sea-water and fresh water.

   In the study of Science (particularly of Heat) we find that water has many interesting properties. Can you give some of them?

4. What are the main effects produced by heat? Illustrate by showing what happens when heat is applied to ice, to cold water, to water hot enough to boil, to a mixture of gasoline vapour and air, and to our bodies, respectively.

5. Suppose you want to lift a 200-lb. barrel of flour on to a cart 3 feet high. You cannot raise it directly, but you roll it up on a plank 5 feet long. How hard do you have to push, neglecting friction?

   There is a gain here, evidently. Is there any loss to counterbalance it? How does this principle of "nothing for nothing', or "no gain without loss", work out in the case of a lever? Have you met with any law similar to this in your study of chemistry?

6. Choose some well-known experiment you have heard about, such as Torricelli's famous one. Describe it carefully and tell exactly what it teaches. Why do we perform scientific experiments?

7. Write clear notes on the following: a vacuum, a fluid, a still, a thermometer, an explosion.

   Write a few lines about *three* of the great men of Science.

8. *Either* (*a*) A stone falls freely for 3 seconds. How far does it fall in each successive second? How fast does it fall?

   Or (*b*) Explain as fully as you can the meaning of each of these terms: Force, Work, Energy, as used in the Science of Mechanics.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION—PART I

Time: 1 hour

Write an essay of about 300 words on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. My Autobiography.
2. My Favourite Book.
3. The Visit to Canada of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION—PART II

Time: 1½ hours: Dictation, ¾ hour; Reproduction, ¾ hour

Note.—This part is not to be seen by the candidates. The Supervisor in charge will advise them to give attention to Spelling, Punctuation and Writing.

1. *The following is to be read twice aloud: once as a whole to give the meaning and once by phrases to enable the candidates to write.*

Those who look on his character without favour or malevolence will pronounce that, in the two great elements of all social virtue, in respect for the rights of others, and in sympathy for the sufferings of others, he was deficient. His principles

were somewhat lax. His heart was somewhat hard. But while we cannot with truth describe him either as a righteous or as a merciful ruler, we cannot regard without admiration the amplitude and fertility of his intellect, his rare talents for command, for administration, and for controversy, his dauntless courage, his honourable poverty, his fervent zeal for the interests of the State, his noble equanimity, tried by both extremes of fortune, and never disturbed by either.

2. *The following is to be read twice aloud: once as a whole to give the meaning and once by phrases to enable the candidates to write.*

Lo! the poor Indian, whose untutored mind
Sees God in clouds or hears Him in the wind;
His soul proud science never taught to stray
Far as the solar walk or milky way;
Yet simple nature to his hope has given,
Behind the cloud-topped hill, an humbler heaven;
Some safer world in depth of woods embraced,
Some happier island in the watery waste,
Where slaves once more their native land behold,
No fiends torment, no Christians thirst for gold.
To be, contents his natural desire—
He asks no angle's wing, no seraph's fire;
But thinks, admitted to that equal sky,
His faithful dog shall bear him company.

3. *The Supervisor in charge will instruct the candidates to write the gist of the extract in Question 2 in their own words.*

MECHANICAL DRAWING

Time: 1 hour

1. Show how to draw a circle of given radius through two points.

2. Make a mechanical drawing, as large as possible, of a rectangular block of wood, the dimensions of which are (24 × 12 × 2) inches. The size of your drawing paper is limited to (18 × 12) inches.

FREEHAND DRAWING.

Time: 1 hour.

(The Candidate was required to copy with pen and ink a single sketch of a Dutch landscape.)

FRENCH.

Time: 2½ hours.

1. *Traduisez en anglais:*

(*a*) Un jour, à la tombée de la nuit, nous étions réunis dans la cuisine; l'oncle Rebel venait de rentrer et allumait sa pipe, la tante commençait les préparatifs du souper. Noiraud méditait assis devant le feu et mon chat bien aimé, Grisou, enseveli avec moi dans le grand fauteuil, dormait. Tout-à-coup une voiture s'arrêta devant la maison. C'était une chose si rare que

je ne me souvenais pas qu'elle fût arrivée, sauf lorsque le médecin était venu. Noiraud dressa les oreilles, Grisou remua la queue d'un air mécontent, puis se leva sur ses quatre pattes et aurait sauté à terre si je ne l'avais retenu de force. Un étranger était debout sur le seuil de la cuisine et une voix rude jeta un seul mot: Rebel!

"C'est moi", dit l'oncle en regardant le visiteur d'un air étonné.

(*b*) Paris, 18 février. M. Paul Deschanel est devenu aujour-d'hui le dixième président de la République française, ayant succédé à M. Raymond Poincaré, qui s'est retiré du pouvoir après l'avoir occupé pendant l'une des périodes les plus critiques dans l'histoire du pays. La transmission des pouvoirs a eu lieu au palais de l'Elysée cet après-midi.

La cérémonie a été favorisée par un magnifique temps de printempts et Paris a profité de l'occasion pour rendre hommage au nouveau et à l'ancien président, entre lesquels les honneurs ont été impartialement partagés.

Tous les membres du corps diplomatique qui ont été en relations avec le président Poincaré pendant sa magistrature ont été reçus au palais de l'Elysée à la cérémonie d'adieux qui a eu lieu à onze heures ce matin.

2. (*a*) Donnez le pluriel de: caillou, clou, général, bal, détail, travail, celui-ci, avec moi, pour lui, il la lui dit, son œil bleu, le petit agneau.

(*b*) Donnez le féminin de: heureux, blanc, secret, gentil, trompeur, gouverneur, malin, cheval, épais, tigre, actif, entre eux, faux.

3. (*a*) Remplacez les mots en italiques par des pronoms: *le favori* jeta *une pierre au derviche*; nous jouissions *de l'air de la mer.*

(*b*) Donnez le contraire de: trop tôt, la paix, commencer, souvent, le départ.

(*c*) Donnez des synonymes de: tout-à-coup, qui, ses domestiques, le visage, une parole.

4. (*a*) Ecrivez les temps primitifs de: aller, avoir, devoir, écrire, entendre.

(*b*) Ecrivez le futur de: pouvoir, envoyer; le présent du subjonctif de: venir, être; l'impératif de: finir, avoir, vouloir.

5. *Traduisez en français:*

(1) I shall get news from my brother at six o'clock. He ought to have written to me yesterday.

(2) Where is the boy whose exercise I have just corrected? He went home ten minutes ago.

(3) Which of these hats do you prefer? I like this one.

(4) What books are you looking for? I am looking for my French grammar. Here it is.

(5) Unless you work, you will never succeed.

6. *Traduisez en français:*

George the Fourth, Charles the First, this day week (future), a week ago, on the eleventh of July, 1899, at half-past six in the morning, 21, 81, 101, 500, 5,000, near the door, across Canada, in France, in Paris.

LATIN.

Time: 2½ hours.

1. *Translate into English:*

(*a*) Omni Gallia pacata, tanta huius belli fama ad barbaros perlata est ut ab Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolebant, mitterentur legati ad Caesarem, qui se obsides daturos pollicebantur, nam timebant ne Caesar suam terram vastaret. Quos legatos Caesar, quod in Italiam properabat, inita proxima aestate ad se reverti jussit. Ipse, legionibus in hiberna ductis,. in Italiam profectus est. His rebus gestis, ex litteris Caesaris supplicatio dies quindecim decreta est, quod ante id tempus accidit nulli.

(*b*) Puer in prato oves pascebat, atque per iocum clamitabat, ut sibi auxilium ferretur, quasi lupus gregem esset adortus. Agricolae undique succurrebant, neque lupum inveniebant. Ita ter quaterque se elusos a puero viderunt. Deinde cum ipse lupus aggrederetur, et puer re vera imploraret auxilium, nemo gregi subvenit, et oves lupi praeda sunt factae. Mendaci homini non credimus.. etiam cum vera dicit.

2. *Translate into Latin:*

(1) The German soldiers destroyed the town.

(2) The Romans have been conquered by a brave general.

(3) The rich man who inhabits this house has given much money to the poor.

(4) They left my house and set out for the country immediately.

(5) Have not the enemy laid waste our lands with fire and sword?

(6) I hope the general will return victorious.

(7) Let us give him money that he may not become our enemy.

(8) His spear being broken, the horseman was defending him with a sword.

3. Decline in the singular and in the plural: agricola bonus, mater mea, ille homo, vir fortis, dies, deus, ipse (all genders).

4. (*a*) Give the other degrees of comparison of: facilior, pessimus, magnus, peius, miser.

(*b*) Give the adjectives from which the following adverbs are formed: pulchre, prudenter, subito, impune, multum.

5. (*a*) Write the principal parts of: scribo, vinco, morior, soleo, solvo.

(*b*) Write the imperfect subjunctive of: moneo, sun volo; the imperative mood of: eo, nolo, fero; the future participle of: audio; the gerund of: amo; the gerundive of: rego.

6. Give the Latin for: 15, 50, 500, 20th, 100th, 2000 soldiers, a hundred times, the top of the moutain, in Italy, at Rome, at home, about to go, to have gone, the sooner the better.

ASSOCIATE ARCHIVIST

PUBLIC ARCHIVES, JUNE 22, 1920

TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO FRENCH

Time: 45 minutes

Translate into French:

CONTROL OF OCEAN RATES

The whole discussion is predicted upon conditions and practices existing before the war, and I am firmly convinced that, with a situation such as we have had it—with agreements between the carriers—with the absence of competition, a proper measure of sane constructive Government control is necessary. That of itself, however, will be insufficient to cope with the situation arising on the proclamation of peace.

On the one hand, there has been a large destruction of mercantile tonnage, made up in part, doubtless, by new construction, but resulting on the whole, in all probability, in a largely decreased tonnage. On the other hand, there will exist producing centres glutted with commodities they produce, and overseas markets requiring these commodities.

Our investigations have satisfied us that in normal times the combination of shipowners is strong enough to limit the freedom of shippers, whose varied and detached interests make it difficult, if not impossible, for them to combine in any effective opposition, and that, therefore, in principle, it is not desirable that the operations of steamship companies should remain longer without some measure of Government supervision.

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH INTO ENGLISH

Time: 45 minutes

Translate into English:

Les grandes arbres nos forêts

Parmi les grands arbres de nos forêts, on peut voir l'orme blanc, si remarquable par l'ombrage protecteur qu'il offre au travailleur. A une vingtaine de pieds du tronc, quatre ou cinq rameaux s'élancent en divergeant jusqu'à hauteur de soixante ou soixante-dix pieds, et là s'arrêtent pour se pencher vers la terre, formant avec leur riche feuillage un immense parasol. Quelques-uns de ces arbres s'élèvent à une hauteur de cent pieds. Isolés, ils apparaissent dans toute leur majesté, et ce sont sans contredit les arbres les plus magnifiques de nos forêts. On voit encore le frêne blanc, remarquable par sa belle écorce, la beauté de son feuillage, et l'excellente qualité de son bois, qui sert à une multitude d'usages; le hêtre à l'écorce grisâtre, que la foudre ne frappe jamais, et dont les branches offrent aussi, par leur gracieux feuillage et leur attitude horizontale, un arbre recherché; le merisier à l'écorce aromatique, et dont le bois égale en beauté l'acajou; le sapin, au feuillage toujours vert, et enfin le pin, qui s'élance jusqu'à cent cinquante pieds et que sa forme gigantesque a fait surnommer le "roi de nos forêts."

NORTH AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN HISTORY

Time: 2½ hours

Note.—Not more than six questions to be answered. The candidate may answer as few as three, if he considers that he can so use the time to best advantage.

1. Explain the difference between primary and secondary authorities in history.
2. Explain the main features of the development of Prussia between the beginning of the reign of Frederick the Great and the fall of Bismarck.
3. Explain the relations of Louis XIV with Canada.
4. Show the relation of Rousseau to the French Revolution.
5. Compare Mirabeau and Robespierre as leaders in the French Revolution.
6. What made Napoleon possible as a military dictator, and what caused his fall?
7. Compare the political careers of the elder and the younger Pitt.
8. Why did Peel turn to Free Trade?
9. Explain Cavour's place in the work of Italian unification.
10. Explain the significance of Saratoga and Yorktown in the American Revolution.
11. In what circumstances was the present Constitution of the United States produced?
12. Explain the place of slavery in the causes of the American Civil War.
13. Compare the Constitution for Canada created in 1791 with that created fifty years later.
14. Write notes on any *five* of the following: Frontenac; Montcalm; Papineau; Sir John Macdonald; the Earl of Elgin; Lord Sydenham; Louis Riel; the two Cartiers.
15. Show when and how the Canadian provinces west of Ontario came into being as provinces.
16. How did Napoleon III attain to supreme power in France?
17. Explain why Austria proved weak during the recent war.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR OF HATCHERIES, EASTERN DIVISION

Department of Marine and Fisheries, June 22, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS AND EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE IN FISH CULTURE

Time : 3 hours. Value: 200 marks

1. Give full particulars regarding your training and experience in natural history, biology and fish culture.

2. What conditions would you look for when locating a site for a modern salmon hatchery? What hatcheries, if any, have you located?

3. Describe in full the construction and equipment of a modern salmon hatchery, and specify the arrangements of all buildings, equipment, ponds and water supply. Supplement description by a rough sketch. State the experience that you have had in superintending or directing the building of hatcheries, and the installing of hatchery equipment.

4. In selecting distributing grounds for Atlantic salmon and speckled trout fry, give in full the conditions that you would look for. What experience have you had in this direction?

5. Make a sketch of a system of salmon-rearing ponds, indicating dimensions and the volume of water required at a stated temperature.

6. Give the different kinds of food that you have used for feeding salmon and trout fry, and their relative values. Describe the preparation and the method of feeding each kind.

7. Describe in full any fish cultural methods or equipment that you have suggested or invented, and that have been adopted.

8. Describe in full any experiments in fish culture that you have initiated or conducted on your own responsibility, and the results obtained.

9. Describe, in detail, any fish cultural method or equipment that you consider would be an improvement over those practised or used at present.

10. To what extent can an area of water be successfully stocked with a suitable species of fish?

HATCHERY HELPERS

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, JUNE 22, 1920

ARITHMETIC

Time: 1 hour

(*This paper was the same as that set for Hatchery Assistants, Department of Marine and Fisheries, and will be found on page 83.*)

ENGLISH: WRITING AND SPELLING

Time: 1 hour

(*This paper was the same as that set for Hatchery Assistants, Department of Marine and Fisheries, and will be found on page 84.*)

HATCHERY ASSISTANTS

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, JUNE 22, 1920

PRACTICAL FISH CULTURE

Time: 2 hours. Value: 200 marks

Note.—Candidates will give particulars regarding: (a) their education; (b) their training and experience in natural history, biology and fish culture.

1 Give the different kinds of fish propagated in the Dominion Government hatcheries in 1919, and the spawning season of each.

2. What are the principal requirements for keeping healthy fish in good condition during transportation?

3 When changing water on live fish during transportation, what precautions are necessary?

4. Describe the construction and arrangement of the interior fittings of a fish hatchery.

5. What changes occur in fish eggs during the first hour after they are impregnated, and what precautions should be taken during this period?

6 Describe the dry method of fertilizing fish eggs.

7. How are dead eggs removed from good ones in a hatchery?

8. At what stage of development should fry be distributed?

9. In what way is artificial fish culture superior to the spawning and hatching of fish eggs under natural conditions?

ARITHMETIC

Time: 1 hour

Note.—All the work must be shown. No marks will be given for answers to Questions 1, 2 and 3 that are not absolutely correct.

1. Add: 76, 9658, 597, 8495, and 62304.

2. Subtract 729846253 from 2506877645.

3. Multiply 4827603 by 837.

4. How many hours are there from 10 a.m. Monday to 7 p.m. Thursday of the same week?

How many days from April 13th to November 11th, including both dates?

5. In an examination, the full marks were 400. A obtained 78%, beating B by 56 marks.

What percentage of the full marks did B get?

6. 55% of the area belonging to a hatchery is occupied by buildings; one-eighth by trees; one-tenth is waste; and the remaining portion is under water.

What percentage of the total area is under water?

ENGLISH: WRITING AND SPELLING

Time: 1 hour

1. As a test in writing, write the names of: (*a*) the days of the week; (*b*) the months of the year; (*c*) the provinces of Canada.

2. Make a copy of the following table:—

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF FISH MARKETED IN CANADA IN 1914-15

Kinds of Fish	Quantity	Value
		$
Bass.....cwt.	4,066	47,435
Clams, fresh.....bbl.	69,669	175,814
Cod, fresh.....cwt.	134,362	568,457
Fish glue material.....ton	31	310
Fish oil.....gal.	391,650	121,521
Herring, fresh.....cwt.	252,778	904,122
Salmon, canned.....cases	1,134,973	5,675,518

3. Write in alphabetical order the names of the following Hatcheries:—

Lindloff, N.S.; Rivers Inlet, B.C.; Banff, Alta.; Kenora, Ont.; Miramichi, N.B.; Winnipegosis, Man.; Kelly's Pond, P.E.I.; Tadoussac, P.Q.; Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.

4. Write out the following, correcting the errors in spelling:—

The effectifness of the Government fish breeding operashuns in the Grate Lakes is shone by the following facks:—

In Lake Superior we are plawnting no fry at all—ressult: the catch is less than half what it was twentie yeres ago. In lake Huron and Georgian Bay the averrage plannt for the last five yeres has been only abbout 700 a yere per skware mile of whitfish area, and the catch in thoes watters is only abbout a third of what it was twentie yeres ago.

The plaunting of fry in sufishiently large kwantities in the Cannadian watters of the Grate Lakes has undoutedlie ressultid in an inkreast yeeld of fish.

RAPPORTEUR DU PARLEMENT

CHAMBRES DES COMMUNES, 24 JUIN 1920.

HISTOIRE

Temps: 4 heures

Points.

HISTOIRE CONSTITUTIONNELLE

15 1. Quels sont les deux principes qui forment la base de la constitution anglaise et sous quel roi ont-ils éte posés? Comment se nomme le document qui les contient?

15 2. Quand la responsabilité ministérielle a-t-elle été établie en Angleterre et au Canada?

15 3. Comment se constitue un ministère sous le régime constitutionnel tel qu'il est compris aujourd'hui et comment prend-il fin?

HISTOIRE DU CANADA

10 4. Que s'est-il passé d'important sous le régime du gouverneur de Frontenac?

5 5. Quel fut le premier gouverneur anglais au Canada sous le régime anglais?

15 6. Quel droits le Traité de Paris qui cédait le Canada à l'Angleterre reconnaissait-il-aux Canadiens-français?

QUESTIONS SUR LA BIBLE

13 7. Dites ce que vous savez de Moïse et de Salomon.

12 8. Dites ce que vous savez du Sermon sur la Montagne.

100

LITTÉRATURE FRANÇAISE

Temps: 2 heures

Points.

20 1. Combien de parties ou de divisions dans un discours? Quel est l'objet de chacune de ces parties?

30 2. Qu'entendez-vous par littérature classique et littérature romantique? Quels sont les écrivains les plus remarquables chez les romantiques?

30 3. Nommez les grands écrivains du siècle de Louis XIV et dites quels furent leurs principaux ouvrages.

20 4. Quelles qualités doit avoir le style?

100

PROCÉDURES PARLEMENTAIRES

Temps: 1 heure

1. Qu'est-ce que le Discours du Thrône?
2. Qu'est-ce que le Budget?
3. Quand l'Orateur a-t-il le droit de voter sur une question soumise à la Chambre des Communes?
4. Par qui l'Orateur est-il nommé?
5. Par qui le Greffier est-il nommé?
6. Qui doit présider la Chambre des Communes quand l'Orateur et l'Orateur suppléant sont tous deux absents d'Ottawa?
7. Combien faut-il de députés présents pour former un quorum à la Chambre des Communes?
   Qu'arrive-t-il quand il n'y a pas quorum?
8. Quel est le nombre des députés qui composent la Chambre des Communes du Canada?
   Comment ce nombre est-il déterminé?
9. Faut-il toujours faire motion pour la formation de la Chambre des Communes en comité des subsides?
   Si non, quand une motion à cet effet est-elle nécessaire?
10. Quelle est la différence entre un Bill public, un Bill privé et un Bill du Gouvernement?

STOCKYARD AGENTS, GRADE II

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO—JULY 2, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2 hours

1. Give a short description of one of the terminal stockyards in Canada, showing how constructed.
2. Describe the method of handling a carload of live stock, from the time it reaches a stockyard, until it passes over the scales.
3. Describe the market classes of stock.
4. Describe a scale ticket used at a stockyard.
5. How would you go about to bill out a car of live stock from a stockyard?

STOREKEEPER

AIR BOARD, CAMP BORDEN, ONT.—JULY 2, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 2 hours

1. Make a tabular statement of your education, naming the locations and types of schools attended, periods of attendance at each school, courses of study pursued, and degrees or diplomas received.

2. Describe any courses, apart from those mentioned in your answer to Question (1), which you have taken in any of the following fields:—
   (*a*) Business Management,
   (*b*) Accounting,
   (*c*) Engineering,
   (*d*) Photography,
   (*e*) Mechanical Transport.

3. Name the technical magazines or other publications that you read regularly.

4. Detail any other education which, in your opinion, would tend to fit you for the position for which you are applying.

5. Tabulate the different employments you have had up to the present time, giving in each case the name and address of your employer, the date and length of your employment, duties performed, and salary received.

6. Detail any supervisory work you have done, stating the number and kind of employees supervised, and the extent of your authority.

7. (*a*) Point out your experience in book-keeping, record-keeping, or filing.
   (*b*) Detail the extent of your experience in stock-keeping or the receipt of and issue of stores.

8. What experience have you had that would tend to familiarize you with aeroplane parts?

DUTIES OF OFFICE

Time: 2 hours

1. If in charge of a storehouse containing a number of different classes of stores, with a limited personnel, what method would you suggest of conveniently handling the stores?

2. What departments would be required in a large store that received, stored and issued goods, in order that a thorough check might be kept on the materials received, stored, and issued?

3. What differences, if any, would you suggest in the accounting of consumable and non-consumable stores, and what method of obtaining receipt, if required, for above?

4. What method and what precautions would you suggest in the storing of inflammable goods?

5. What method of placing shelves in a store handling paints, oils, etc., especially when you wished the old material to be used before the new?

6. Sketch the following specimens of forms:—
   (*a*) Issue and Receipt Voucher.
   (*b*) Equipment Indent.
   (*c*) Ledger Sheet,
   (*d*) Transfer of Conversion Voucher.

7. Give some uses of the Transfer of Conversion Voucher.

8. What are following, and for what used:—
   (*a*) Packing Note?
   (*b*) Certificate of Stock-taking?
   (*c*) Tally Card?

BOOKKEEPING

Time: 2½ hours

1. Draft a form of Accounts Payable Register which will provide for the distribution of purchases under twenty headings. Write in the headings of the principal columns, and fill in figures to indicate how the form is to be used.

2. Using the classification of goods in above register draw up sample cards properly ruled to keep a record of all stock on hand, purchased and sold or delivered, indicating both quantities and prices, all at cost price.

3. If you should place an order for future delivery of a variety of parts to be delivered at various dates, how would you keep a record to indicate what stock you have on hand at all times, and what portion of the order was not filled?

4. The following transactions are to be entered in the books of Robert Greene for month of May. Carry them through the books, take off a trial balance, and close the accounts at the end of the month.

Purchased goods from Woods Ltd.	530 00
Sold goods to Public Schools.	96 81
Cash on hand May 1st.	165 10
Paid cash for telegram.	1 86
Deposited in Bank.	105 00
Issued cheque to clerk.	17 00
Balance in Bank May 1st.	850 00
Merchandise stock on hand May 1st.	1,000 00
Purchased goods from White Bros.	44 31
Paid cash for freight on goods out.	1 80
Sold goods for cash.	76 20

Issued cheque for Petty Cash	10 00
Accounts Receivable Balance May 1st	1,765 40
Accounts Payable Balance May 1st	943 82
Bills Receivable Balance May 1st	1,035 20
Bills Payable Balance May 1st	689 75
Bought goods from Power & Co	216 14
Issued cheque for April rent	51 00
Sold goods to John Snow	99 10
Sold goods to Arthur Hume	192 20
Received cash from Arthur Hume	191 61
Discount allowed Arthur Hume	0 59
Bought goods from D. Kerr	215 49
Paid D. Kerr by cheque	200 00
Received 10 days' note from John Snow	99 10
Paid by cheque, Office Furniture	131 10
Paid by cheque, Wages	75 00
Paid by cheque, Light and Gas	18 75
Accepted 30 days' draft drawn by Power & Co	205 34
Discount 5 per cent on Power & Co.'s account	10 80
Returned goods to White Bros	14 31
Accepted draft 10 days drawn by White Bros	30 00
Received cheque from A. Hume	100 00
Received note 3 months from A. Hume	92 20
Snow's note 10 days paid when due	99 10
Deposited Hume's cheque	100 00
Discounted Hume's note in Bank	88 80
Notes on hand May 1st paid to Bank	1,000 00
Deposited in Bank	270 00
Bought stamps out of Petty Cash	2 75
Paid by cash accounts due in May	900 00
Received cash on accounts due May 1st	1,500 00
Deposited in Bank	1,500 00
Sold goods to Public School	600 00
Paid drafts due in May	650 00
White Bros.' draft paid when due	30 00
Paid draft, Power & Co., less 2 per cent cash	201 24
Stock on hand May 31st	1,233 50

VETERINARY INSPECTORS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—SUPPLEMENTARY, JULY 6, 1920

MEAT INSPECTION

Time: 1½ hours

1. In making a post-mortem on a carcass affected with Septicæmia, what lesions would you find? Describe particularly a case where the point of invasion has been the udder.

2. Give in detail the manner in which you would conduct an ante-mortem examination for Hog Cholera.

3. Give in detail the method to be pursued in making a post-mortem on an animal suspected of having Hog Cholera:
   (*a*) bled before death;
   (*b*) found dead.

4. (*a*) Describe the ante-mortem symptoms of newly-weaned pigs affected with generalized Tuberculosis.
   (*b*) Describe the post-mortem lesions and the details of examination on said pigs.

5. How would you determine, on post-mortem examination, if an animal had been dead previous to slaughter?

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Time: 1½ hours

1. Name the causative agent of Farcy. What structures are usually involved, and what species of animals are naturally susceptible to this disease?

2. (*a*) Describe in detail how you would obtain and forward a specimen from a suspected case of anthrax for microscopical examination.
   (*b*) What precautions would you advise where animals are to be kept on land on which cases of anthrax have occurred?

3. By what means does natural infection occur in the following diseases: Blackquarter, Texas Fever, Rabies, Dourine, Actinomycosis, and Anthrax?

4. What is Tuberculin? Mention the various ways in which it may be applied.

5. Describe briefly preventive treatments against Hog Cholera. Mention their advantages and disadvantages.

REGULATIONS

Time: 1 hour

1. Define: Inspection Legend: Package: Food.
2. What should you do, if you wish to retain for official, scientific or educational purposes any condemned carcass, portion or product?
3. What restrictions are imposed upon horses imported from the United States?
4. Compensation for diseased animals is awarded under what conditions?
5. What animals are subjected to quarantine before entry into Canada is permitted?

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

Time: 1 hour and 20 minutes

1. Describe the blood in a case of anemia.
2. Give the pathological lesions encountered in a case of glanders.
3. What are the differences between a serum used in the treatment of a disease, and a bacterial vaccine?
4. What is anthrax vaccine, and how is it prepared?
5. How would you diagnose a case of black-leg by laboratory methods?

HISTOLOGY

Time: 1 hour and 20 minutes

1. Give the coats of the stomach, the bladder, the œsophagus.
2. Describe the histology of the spleen, and make drawing.
3. Describe the histology of voluntary and involuntary muscle.
4. Name the different elements of the blood.
5. Describe the histology of the spinal cord.

ANATOMY

Time: 1 hour and 20 minutes

1. What are the principal organs of the body in which yellow elastic tissue is found?
2. Describe the circulation of the blood in the liver.
3. Describe the salivary glands of the horse.
4. Name the various divisions of the vertebræ column, and give the number of vertibræ in each division (horse).
5. Describe the cæcum (horse), and note the differences to be seen in this organ in the ox, sheep, pig, dog, and fowl.

LAY INSPECTORS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, JULY 6, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2 hours

Note.—Five questions only are to be attempted.

1. Describe the trim of a Wiltshire Side of bacon.
2. What is the difference between a Long Clear and a Wiltshire Side?
3. On what cuts of bacon can borax be used?
4. Describe the duties of a Lay Inspector for a day in the shipping department.
5. Describe the following:—
   (*a*) Picnic Ham;
   (*b*) Square Cut Shoulder;
   (*c*) Ayrshire Bacon.
6. Give a description of the process of making pure lard, stating what fats are used and the limit of moisture.
7. What action would you take if, on starting work in the sausage department, you found that utensils had been left uncleaned from the previous day?
8. What action would you take on finding bone taint in a shipment of hams?

CLERK-STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPERS, SENIOR CLERK-BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERK-BOOKKEEPERS

JULY 6 AND 7, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 30 minutes

1. What is your age?

2. Name the schools you have attended, giving in each case the courses of study you pursued, the date you started and the date you left, and whether you received a certificate or diploma. Describe any other special training you have had.

3. Write a complete statement of your present and past employment. In each case give the following information:—

   (*a*) The name and address of your employer.

   (*b*) The date you started with him.

   (*c*) The date you left his employ, and your reasons for leaving.

   (*d*) The kind of work you did (describe carefully to what extent your duties included typewriting, stenography, bookkeeping, or any other clerical work).

   (*e*) If you had charge of the work of other employees, state the number, and the kind of work they did. If you were not in complete charge, make clear the degree of your supervision and responsibility.

4. Describe any special activities you may have undertaken which would tend to indicate your fitness for the class of position for which you are competing.

SENIOR STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPERS AND SENIOR CLERK-BOOKKEEPERS

JULY 6 AND 7, 1920

OFFICE PRACTICE

Time: 1 hour

Note.—Four questions only are to be attempted

1. A first letter is received from Henry J. Rice.

   Describe minutely all that you would do in arranging a place in your filing cases for this new line of correspondence, (*a*) when using a numerical filing system, (*b*) when using an alphabetical filing system with 40 divisions.

2. Describe fully *two* methods in common use for making and keeping copies of outgoing letters, and state the chief advantages and disadvantages of each.

3. (*a*) Describe in detail the system of indexing and of filing equipment necessary (i) when using the Direct Name System of filing, *or* (ii) when using the Automatic System of filing.

   (*b*) Tell how and what you transfer when clearing your active files at the end of a period.

4. Explain and state the uses of each of the following: Bank Draft, I.O.U., Sinking Fund, Protesting a Bill, C.O.D., Power of Attorney, Deposit Slip.

5. What do you understand by Office Efficiency? Give *two* instances where up-to-date methods have been introduced and increased efficiency has been obtained. (In your answer make no references to mechanical or labour-saving appliances.)

JUNIOR CLERK-BOOKKEEPERS, JUNIOR AUDIT CLERKS AND LAY INSPECTORS

JULY 6 AND 7, 1920

ARITHMETIC

Time: 2 hours

Note.—Candidates will take the first two questions and any "five" from the remaining six.

Values.

7 1. (*a*) Add: $459.37; $6748.63; $23.65; $369.48; $9672.15; $295.00; $89.38, $7849.95.

8 (*b*) Multiply 5864.25 by 3.75 and subtract the product from 50000.

7 2. (*a*) Divide 49678543015 by 76895.

8 (*b*) Simplify

$$3\frac{1}{2} + 6\frac{1}{3} - 7\frac{1}{8} + 4\frac{1}{5} - 5\frac{1}{4} - \frac{79}{120}.$$

14 3. Find the amount of the following bill:—

18	yards of	flannel	at	$ .75	a yard.
24	"	silk	"	4.50	"
48	"	cotton	"	.62½	"
32	"	muslin	"	.45	"

14 4. Find the interest on $275 at 8% per annum from March 10th till June 13th, 1919.

14 5. Find the amount of $560 at the end of three years, at 6% per annum compound interest.

14 6. A man paid 30% of his salary for board 15% for clothes, and 17½% for miscellaneous expenses. He saved the remainder, which was $750. What was his annual salary?

14 7. A piece of cloth would have sold for $315, if it had been one-sixth larger than it was. The price per yard was $2.50. Find the number of yards in the piece.

14 8. The average of nine numbers is 34.37. The average of the first three is 27.31, of the next three it is 36.. Find the average of the last three.

SENIOR CLERK-BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERK-BOOKKEEPERS

JULY 6 AND 7, 1920

ARITHMETIC

Time: 2 hours

Note.—Candidates will take the first two questions and any "five" from the remaining six Values.

7 1. (*a*) Find, without reducing to vulgar fractions, the value of
$815.85 \times 254.54 \div 1515.15$.

8 (*b*) Simplify

$$\frac{2\frac{2}{15} + 2\frac{2}{35}\frac{7}{5} - 3\frac{4}{21}}{2\frac{5}{21} + 3\frac{1}{3} - 4\frac{6}{7}}.$$

7 2. (*a*) Express as equivalent fractions with lowest common denominator.

$\frac{9}{14}$; $\frac{7}{16}$; $\frac{11}{20}$; $\frac{8}{21}$; $\frac{16}{35}$.

8 (*b*) Express as vulgar fractions in their lowest terms:
.125; .0625; .3125.

14 3. An agent receives $32.25 commission for buying flour at $8.60 a barrel on a commission of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$. How many barrels did he buy?

14 4. A merchant purchased a quantity of cotton. He sold one-fifth of it at a gain of 10%, one-fifth of it at a gain of 20%, and the remainder at a loss of 16%. He lost $306 in the transaction. Find what he paid for the cotton.

14 5. A debt which was due on July 19th was paid on September 30th by a payment of $762. Find the original debt, if the creditor charged 8% per annum on overdue accounts.

14 6. A man loaned $292.00, and after 60 days he received $294.88 in payment of interest and principal. Find the annual rate of interest.

14 7. Find the value, when due, of the following note:—

$220.00. OTTAWA, January 8th, 1919.

Sixty days after date I promise to pay N. C. Bonall the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars, with interest at 8% per annum, value received.

J. C. MOORE.

14 8. A man sold two houses for $12,600 each. On one he lost $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of cost, and on the other he gained $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of cost. Find the amount of his gain or loss on the two.

CLERK-STENOGRAPHERS, JUNIOR CLERK-STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPERS, SENIOR CLERK-BOOKKEEPERS, CLERK-BOOKKEEPERS, JUNIOR CLERK-BOOKKEEPERS, JUNIOR AUDIT CLERKS AND LAY INSPECTORS

JULY 6 AND 7, 1920

SPELLING

Time: 30 minutes

Note.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Supervisor will read the whole extract once, and then re-read it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

Filled almost with expectation of beholding an "old, old man, with beard as white as snow," whom he might question concerning this deserted mansion, our hero turned to a little oaken wicker-door, well clenched with iron nails, which opened in the court-yard wall at its angle with the house. It was only latched, notwithstanding its fortified appearance, and, when opened, admitted him into the garden, which presented a pleasant scene. The southern side of the house, clothed with fruit-trees, and having many evergreens trained upon its walls, extended its irregular yet venerable front along a terrace, partly paved, partly gravelled, partly bordered with flowers and choice shrubs. This elevation descended by three several flights of steps, placed in its centre and at the extremities, into which might be called the garden proper, and was faced along the top by a stone parapet with a heavy balustrade, ornamented from space to space with huge grotesque figures of animals seated upon their haunches, among which the favourite bear was repeatedly introduced. Placed in the middle of the terrace, between a sashed-door opening from the house and the central flight of steps, a huge animal of the same species supported on his head and forepaws a sun-dial of large circumference.

JUNIOR CLERK-STENOGRAPHERS AND LAY INSPECTORS

JULY 6 AND 7, 1920

LETTER-WRITING

Time: 1 hour

Note.—Only "three" letters are to be attempted. Candidates must not use their own names in signing the letters. Date, address, and complimentary closing should be given.

1. Write a letter to the Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, stating what you would consider to be suitable qualifications for the position in the Civil Service for which you are a candidate.

2. You have been employed in the office of J. Smith & Co., hardware dealers, Toronto, during the past three years.

   Write a letter to the firm, asking for an increase of salary, and giving your reasons fully for the request.

3. You are Secretary of the recently-organized Shakespeare Literary Society, Winnipeg.

   Write a circular letter, giving an outline of the work which the Society will undertake during the coming year.

4. A. Brown has opened a boot and shoe business in London, Ont.

   Write a circular letter for him to the public, announcing this fact, stating the kind of stock, prices, terms of sale, and any other information that would be in the interest of his business.

5. R. Thompson is a dry goods merchant in Montreal. He intends to discontinue doing a credit business.

   Write a letter to his customers, informing them of the change and stating the reasons therefor.

CLERK-STENOGRAPHERS, SENIOR STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPERS AND STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPERS

JULY 6 AND 7, 1920

BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE

Time: 1 hour

Values.

30 1. You are sending out solicitors with a view to pushing a particular line of goods.

Write a covering letter introducing these solicitors and setting forth in attractive terms the offer you are making. Write from Winnipeg, Man., and sign H. J. Taylor.

30 2. Your note for $90 in favour of J. D. Thomas, Windsor, Ont., falls due on July 20, and you find that you will be unable to pay it in full.

Write to Mr. Thomas informing him that you can pay $50 cash, and that you will give a new note at 30 days for the balance, if satisfactory. Write from Kingston, Ont., and sign B. Bolton.

30 3. Rewrite, in proper form, the following order for goods:—

406 king st east hamilton july 19 1920 mr e m robertson toronto ont dear sir please send the following goods five 30 lb tubs creamery butter 6 cwt granulated sugar one doz 25-lb chests of tea five 30 lb boxes of oleomargarine you may draw on us at sight for the amount yours very truly james mayer and son.

10 4. Correct the following sentences:—

(*a*) Neither of the sentences are well written.

(*b*) You cannot deny but what you received the letter.

(*c*) We have written to you twice previously.

(*d*) I will forward prices later on.

(*e*) This is between you and I.

JUNIOR CLERK-BOOKKEEPERS AND JUNIOR AUDIT CLERKS

JULY 6 AND 7, 1920

BOOKKEEPING

Time: 2 hours

1. A merchant buys 1,200 yards of cloth from a wholesaler, made up as follows:—

No. 1 lot, 240 yards	@	72c	$	172 80
No. 2 lot, 360 "	@	60c		216 00
No. 3 lot, 120 "	@	96c		115 20
No. 4 lot, 210 "	@	90c		189 00
No. 5 lot, 120 "	@	$1.08		129 60
No. 6 lot, 150 "	@	$1.20		180 00
1,200				1,002 60

He retailed it at an average price of $1.00 per yard.

What percentage of each sale was profit?

How much did he make on the 1,200 yards?

What percentage did he make or lose on each lot?

He settled for the whole order by accepting two drafts: one at sight for $300.00, and the balance two months from date.

He sells in six lots to six different customers. Terms: net 30 days.

When payments are made by the customers, the amounts are deposited in the bank.

Make original entries and Ledger accounts for the above transactions.

2. Write up in Cash-bood, Sales-book, Purchase-book, and Ledger the following transactions of Snow & Co. Prepare Trial Balance, Loss and Gain Account, and Balance Sheet, March 31, 1919.

Use Journal for closing entries only.

Jan.	2.	Cash on hand	$ 21 33
"	3.	Bought goods from Ward & Co.	169 94
"	8.	Sold goods to John Car	38 03
"	19.	Bought goods from Ward & Co.	22 66
"	28.	Paid Expenses	6 53
"	28.	Paid Wages	33 99
"	31.	Sold goods to John Carr	92 75
Feb.	5.	Sold goods for cash	11 53
"	12.	Bought goods from Wm. Reid	56 23
"	14.	Paid rent	26 71
"	24.	Sold goods to Peter Harris	48 31
"	28.	Sold goods to John Carr	12 82
Mar.	5.	Received cash from John Carr	143 60
"	8.	Bought goods from Wm. Reid	47 42
"	9.	Paid cash to Wm. Reid	109 65
"	12.	Bought goods for cash	8 22
"	14.	Bought goods from Ward & Co.	255 48
"	19.	Paid Wages	33 99
"	24.	Paid Expenses	8 74
"	31.	Stock on hand	448 60

What entries would you make in Single Entry?

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERK-BOOKKEEPERS

JULY 6 AND 7, 1920

BOOKKEEPING

Time: 3 hours

On April 1st, 1920, The Ryan Carriage Works, Limited, took over the business formerly conducted by Wm. Ryan, and at June 1st, 1920, a Trial Balance of the Company's Ledger showed the following accounts and balances:—

TRIAL BALANCE, JUNE 1ST, 1920

Accounts.	Dr.	Cr.
Advertising	$ 296 00	$
Bills Receivable	100 00	
Bills Payable		250 00
Capital Stock		10,000 00
Cash	127 48	
Discounts Allowed	16 72	
Discounts Earned		57 80
Factory Expense	112 59	
Insurance	72 00	
Interest and Exchange	7 95	
Jakes, George	541 90	
Kerr, John		247 95
Light and Heat	5 60	
Merchandise Purchased	5,740 64	
Mills, John	312 64	
Miskelly, Wm.	142 73	
Office Expenses	60 00	
Office Fixtures	482 50	
Plant and Machinery	8,150 00	
Power	55 20	
Rent	200 00	
Royal Bank, Current Account		131 07
Salaries	410 00	
Sales		6,430 19
Tallman, E. H.		275 00
Todd, Harry		271 64
Wages	829 70	
	$17,663 65	$17,663 65

The following transactions occurred during the month of June:—

1st. Received cheque for $306.39 from John Mills, allowing him $6.25 discount on his account.

2nd. Bought on account lumber valued at $500.00 from E. H. Tallman.

3rd. Deposited in bank $387.42. Paid John Kerr's account by cheque, $240.52, after deducting discount, $7.43.
4th. James McLaren paid his note of $100.00. Received cash, $200.00, from George Jakes, and his note at one month for the balance of his account.
5th. Sold Wm. Miskelly one delivery wagon, $127.50, on account.
7th. Discounted note of Geo. Jakes at bank; proceeds of note, $339.55.
8th. Sold John Mills, on account, goods valued at $465.72.
9th. Made sight draft on Wm. Miskelly for $264.83, allowing him $5.40 discount. Discounted this sight draft at the bank, bank charges on same being $1.35.
10th. Paid by cheque: $12.15 for telephone account, and $24.67 for power account. Sold for cash one buggy, $100.00.
11th. Accepted draft from E. H. Tallman for $268.13, being in payment of May account, less $6.87 discount.
12th. Received cheque from J. Johnston, $6.00, rebate on fire insurance premium.
14th. Shipped goods valued at $782.60 to Harry Todd.
Prepaid shipping charges on these goods by cash, $24.87.
15th. Paid by cash half-month's wages, $210,78, and office salaries, $100.00.
16th. Returned to E. H. Tallman some unsatisfactory lumber received from him on the 2nd, valued at $48.60.
17th. Our note for $250.00, given to Geo. Wilson on May 11th, was paid to-day by our bank.
18th. Issued cheque to Watson Co. for 1,000 catalogues, $375.00.
19th. Paid cash for lathe for factory, $50.00, and for typewriter ribbon, $1.00.
21st. John Mills returned goods valued at $47.65, and paid cheque for balance of his account, less 2% discount.
Deposited John Mills cheque in bank.
22nd. Received invoice from John Kerr for paint and varnish shipped to us on 12th inst., amounting to $359.73.
23rd. Received cheque from F. J. Boyd, $1,000.00, for ten shares of stock in the Company.
Deposited Boyd cheque in the bank.
24th. Sold Geo. Jakes, on account, goods amounting to $449.90.
26th. Sold John Kerr, on account, one second-hand typewriter from our office for $45.00. This typewriter was included in our inventory of Office Fixtures on April 1st at a value of $60.00.
28th. Paid cash, $15.00, to man for removing waste material from factory, and $2.28 to Hydro Company for light supplied.
29th. Received a note from Harry Todd for balance of his account.

1. Post the balances shown in the Trial Balance of June 1st, 1920, to Ledger Accounts.

2. Using a Journal and a Cash-book having columns for Bank Transactions and for Discounts Allowed and Received, write up the transactions for the month of June, and post them to the Ledger.

3. Take off a Trial Balance for June 30th, arranging the accounts in order so as to group them into Expenses, Revenue, Assets and Liabilities.

4. If the books of this firm had been kept by Single Entry, what accounts in the Trial Balance of June 1st would not have been used?

5. Define the terms: Bills Receivable, Insurance Unexpired, Wages Accrued, Invoice, Discounts Earned, Bank Overdraft, Sales Ledger, Sight Draft, Bank Discount, Balance Sheet.

SENIOR STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPERS AND SENIOR CLERK-BOOKKEEPERS

JULY 6 AND 7, 1920

BOOKKEEPING

Time: 3 hours

On April 1st, 1920, The Ryan Carriage Works, Limited, took over the business formerly conducted by Wm. Ryan, and at June 1st, 1920, a Trial Balance of the Company's Ledger showed the following accounts and balances:—

TRIAL BALANCE, JUNE 1ST, 1920

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Mills, John	312 64	
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Rent	200 00	
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Sales		6,430 19
Tallman, E. H.		275 00
Todd, Harry		271 64
Wages	829 70	
	$ 17,663 65	$ 17,663 65

The following transactions occurred during the month of June:—

1st. Received cheque for 306.39 from John Mills, allowing him $6.25 discount on his account.

2nd. Bought on account lumber valued at $500.00 from E. H. Tallman.

3rd. Deposited in bank, $387.42. Paid John Kerr's account by cheque, $240.52, after deducting discount, $7.43.

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29th. Received a note from Harry Todd for balance of his account.

1. Post the balances shown in the Trial Balance of June 1st, 1920, to Ledger Accounts.

2. Using a Journal and a Cash-book having columns for Bank Transactions and for Discounts Allowed and Reeeived, write up the transactions for the month of June, and post them to the Ledger.

3. Take off a Trial Balanee for June 30th, arranging the accounts in order so as to group them into Expenses, Revenue, Assets and Liabilities.

4. Close the books for the 30th of June, making allowance for the following outstanding items:—
Inventory of Merchandise on hand at June 30th, $2,314.73.
Inventory of Catalogues on hand, $300.00.
Wages, accrued, $208.65.
Salaries, accrued, $100.00.
Rent due for month of June, $100.00.
Insurance unexpired, $48.00.
A reserve is to be set aside for depreciation on Plant and Machinery at the rate of 10% per annum, and o nOffice Fixtures at the rate of 8% per annum.

5. Prepare Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Statement for June 30th, 1920.

JUNIOR CLERK-STENOGRAPHERS AND STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPERS

JULY 6 AND 7, 1920

STENOGRAPHY

Note.—The following should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice, at the rates indicated. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds. Upon completion of the two passages, the candidates should be notified that they will be allowed one hour for transcribing their shorthand notes into manuscript.

Seventy-five words per Minute

In the Rocky Mountains, a bear gets ready to go into winter quarters when the first snow falls. He cuts | his rations down, eats a little less from day to day, and spends a large part of his time | preparing his winter den. He drags in pine boughs and fallen leaves to make himself a soft and | comfortable bed, chinks up all the crevices to keep out the drafts, and blocks up the entrance until there | is only room for him to get in. When the big snow comes, he crawls into his den and curls | up for his long sleep. The bear is omnivorous, but his food is largely vegetable. If he had to | stay in the open and hunt for a living in the winter snows, he would die of starvation. So he | crawls into a den and sleeps until a new supply of food is ready for him in the spring. | When the bear comes out, although ravenously hungry, he does not proceed to gulp down food in enormous quantities. | He selects carefully and eats but little, so as not to strain his weakened digestive organs, and at night returns to | his winter den. Only after ten days or two weeks does he display the full measure of an appetite | acquired by several months of fast, and forsake his den for a bed in the open. |

Ninety Words per Minute

It might be pointed out that in many respects wood is being replaced by other materials. To a certain extent this | is true, but figures, as far as available, do not bear out the view that the use of wood is decreasing. For some uses | there has been a decrease, but to counteract this, new uses are constantly springing up. A list of a few of these | new uses includes artificial silk, imitation leather, paper towels, cardboard packing cases, insulation for electric cables, wooden paving blocks, etc. | The rate at which wood is consumed in the manufacture of paper in Canada has steadily increased. In 1916 the quanity of | pulpwood cut amounted to over 2,800,000 cords; and to give you some idea what this quantity of wood represents, I might say | that if it were all in four-foot lengths, and piled four feet high, the pile would reach a distance of 4,292 miles, | or, in other words, from Vancouver to Halifax, and out into the ocean one-fifth of the way to Liverpool. The lumber sawn | in Canadian saw-mills in one year, if placed in one pile, would make a cube a quarter of a mile to the | side, or fill a freight train long enough to reach from Calgary to Fort William, and then half-way back to Winnipeg. | Or it would build enough five or six room houses to house one million people. With no decrease in the demand for | wood, and a constantly decreasing supply, it is reasonable to believe that means must be taken to conserve what we have and | provide for a future supply.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

CLERK-STENOGRAPHERS AND SENIOR STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPERS

JULY 6 AND 7, 1920

STENOGRAPHY

Note.—The following should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice, at the rates indicated. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds. Upon completion of the two passages, the candidates should be notified that they will be allowed one hour for transcribing their shorthand notes into manuscript.

Ninety Words per Minute

Many reasons might be given why co-operative associations have failed in the past. It is only fair to say that reasons for failure | are becoming better understood and guarded against by those responsible for carrying on the business of these associations. Experience is | always the best teacher. As a co-operative association grows, it gains in experience. Right here might be mentioned the first reason for associations failing, | or at least partially failing. An attempt is often made to start in on too large a scale, before the necessary experience has | been gained, and often before sufficient capital is provided to carry on the more extensive operations. This is usually disastrous. The manager is | not only handicapped by lack of knowledge and experience, but also by lack of capital, with the result that if something unexpected | happens, the association is unable to weather the storm, and goes under. This can be avoided by starting in a smaller way, | growing up with the business and always keeping well within the capital or credit of the association, particularly at the beginning of its | existence. Still another cause for failure is often due to the practice of so-called economy in the employment of a manager. His | services are often very inadequately rewarded, and, in many cases, sufficient money will not be paid to secure the services of | a competent man. The amount of money that can be paid will depend on the volume of business, but it is safe to assume | that associations will only get what they pay for. It requires a keen, energetic man of business ability to manage a co-operative association successfully.

One Hundred and Ten Words per Minute.

Agriculture is more than mere farming. In its true sense it is advanced nature study, and we get an example of this from our experimental farms | throughout Canada. They are conducted on the basis of observation and experimentation, for the purpose of ascertaining the best methods of tilling the soil and the eradication of | injurious diseases. Farming in this manner can never become monotonous, for there will not be a repetition of the same thing day after day, as is the case | in many other professions. The chief aim of nature study is to teach the farmer boys and girls to appreciate and love the country. If the farmer, | as he walks through his corn rows, sees only clods and weeds and corn, he leads an empty and barren life. But if he knows of the | work of the moisture in the air and soil; of the use of air to the root and leaf, and of energy obtained from the sun along | with the other forces of nature, he realizes that he is no mere toiler. A knowledge of nature study is, moreover, of great economic value to the | farmer. For instance, his fruit-trees may be deteriorating rapidly, his grains and vegetables may become affected with various diseases, and he does not know the cause | or the proper treatment for overcoming the blight. By a nature study course all these things may be brought under his observation and the proper methods of | treatment discussed. In this way a farmer may be able to eradicate completely all diseases from his farm without the assistance of outside agencies that is so | often necessary. A more highly developed system of nature study is what we are now endeavouring to obtain, so that in the boys of to-day we may | see the farmers of to-morrow leading happy and more efficient lives because they understand what they are doing. The school garden is an excellent place for | the child to study nature.

JUNIOR CLERK-STENOGRAPHERS AND STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPERS

JULY 6 AND 7, 1920

TYPEWRITING

Time: 15 minutes

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION WORK

Not all the people can go to college: let the college, therefore, go to the people. If only a few from any community may have the privilege of attending classes and hearing what men of learning have to teach, why not take some of the classes, or at least some of the learning, to the others left at home?

That is the principle upon which the universities are working nowadays in their efforts to spread out their fields of service to reach the greatest possible number. Extension work, it is quite fittingly called. In some cases specially organized departments are maintained just for the purpose of carrying on this outside service of the universities, and the costs of maintaining and operating them are provided for in the annual budgets as regularly as any of their other running expenses.

The University of Alberta has a particularly active and successful extension department. It was begun eight years ago and has now become a recognized and established part of the province's educational life. Through its activities the University is being spread out to a much larger extent than would otherwise be possible; for, while there is now a student roll of about 1,100 young men and women who are taking the regular classes in Edmonton, there were 131,436 other persons in different parts of Alberta who last year were directly reached by the extension department.

People in the outside towns and in villages and country settlements all over the province were in this way brought into touch with the University and were given a taste of the privileges it was meant to provide for the public at large. The thousand inside students attend the classes, but the other thousands also have a share in the service which the big school renders throughout the year.

Lectures on worth-while subjects are a part of this extension programme. The University professors have been called upon for help in the lecturing, but the extension department provides most of the platform speakers from its own staff. During the war the service was confined mainly to patriotic subjects, but is now being resumed on a more general basis.

1818-19

August	3,700
September	3,541
October	8,324
November	7,023
December	13,426

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

CLERK-STENOGRAPHERS AND SENIOR STENOGRAPHERS-BOOKKEEPERS

JULY 6 AND 7, 1920

TYPEWRITING

Time: 15 minutes

MESSAGE TO INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

It is my privilege, through this message, to bid you welcome and to express my earnest and confident hope that your labours will be crowned with such success as to justify most amply the summoning of this confrerence.

In common with every nation in the world, the Canadian people are called upon to meet new and untried conditions surrounded with difficulties not less grave and complex than those which we encountered at the outbreak of war and during its continuance. Canada, in the extent and variety of her resources and in the energy, persistence and initiative of her people, is more thoroughly equipped for meeting these difficulties than most nations. The first great essential is to keep constantly in our minds a thorough realization of actual conditions and of the needs by which they are attended. The second and not less vital essential is to bring to bear upon the problems of peace the unity of purpose and of action, the persistance and determination, in short the national spirit, which maintained our effort throughout the war.

For half a century or more Canada has been a great borrowing country. Enormous sums, chiefly borrowed in the London market, have been brought into this country, not only by the federal, provincial and municipal authorities, but by industrial and commercial institutions. The interest on these borrowings constitutes a heavy charge upon our future which can only be met by constantly increasing production of all commodities for which we can find a profitable sale in the markets of the world.

Five years ago the interest charge upon the federal debt of Canada was less than $13,000,000. During the coming fiscal year the interest payable on our federal debt will be at least $115,000,000. In addition, there will be for many years to come an annual charge of from thirty to forty million dollars to provide pensions for our gallant soldiers and for the dependents of those who have fallen. Owing to the largely increased cost of operation on this continent, our extensive system of national railways will confront us with considerable deficits for an indefinite period; and, if our railways are to be maintained and developed in any reasonable proportion to the needs of the people, a heavy capital expenditure will be necessary within a very short time. One grave government problem is to find such means of raising the enormous sums annually required for meeting these charges and for carrying on the ordinary administration of public affairs as will not drive capital, restrict industry or hinder development.

For many years before the war there had been an adverse balance of trade against Canada. During the war this condition was absolutely reversed; but the change was due in no small measure to the enormous production and exportation of munitions of war and to the higher prices obtained for our grain, foodstuffs and other exports. Unless there is largely increased productioon accomplished under such conditions as will enable us to compete in the world's markets, there is serious danger of an unfortunate return to pre-war conditions. There should be no such outcome, for we have at hand, and in abundance, the raw materials upon which a great industrial development should be securely based.

Here, as elsewhere, there has been conflict between capital and labour, with the inevitable consequence that production has been checked and development hindered. In many cases the results of such conflict were inconclusive, and the struggle was merely postponed until one of the parties selected what it deemed a favourable opportunity for renewing it.

IMMIGRATION INSPECTORS

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION, JULY 8, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 1 hour

Values.

30 1. Assume that you have been appointed Immigration Inspector and have been assigned to make an investigation with regard to alleged anarchistic activities of a man admitted six months previously and living in Toronto. Tell exactly how you would proceed, what difficulties you would expect to encounter, and what results you would try to accomplist. (If you prefer, put your answer in the form of a report to the Chief Inspector of Immigration, assuming that you have actually made the investigation, and giving names, dates, places, findings, and so forth.)

10 2. What would you do if you were Immigration Inspector assigned to a small port where no other immigration officers were working, and a passenger gave evasive and unsatisfactory answers to your questions?

20 3. What action would you take as Immigration Inspector, if an immigrant appeared to be: (*a*) ill with measles; (*b*) indigent and without prospect of employment; (*c*) unfriendly towards Canadian institutions? Give reasons for your answer in each case.

10 4. What would you do if an immigrant found unsuitable for entry into Canada offered you $500 in cash to pass him?

30 5. In about 150 to 200 words discuss the moral and legal right of Canada to prevent undesirable persons from entering the Dominion.

100

REPORT-WRITING.

Time: 1 hour

Note.—Only "three" reports are to be attempted. Candidates must not use their own names in signing the reports. Date, address, and complimentary close should be given.

1. J. Smith is an Immigration Inspector at Halifax, N.S. During the month of May, 1920, one hundred immigrants were admitted to Canada and five were rejected at this port.

Make a general report to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, for J. Smith, under the following heads: (*a*) Countries from which they came: (*b*) Their education; (*c*) Their object in coming to Canada; (*d*) An estimate of their value as citizens; (*e*) The reasons for the rejection of the five immigrants.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

2. You are an immigration inspector at Quebec City. An immigrant fails to present himself for examination and is prosecuted under the provisions of the Immigration Act.

   Write a report to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, stating the facts of the case, the steps taken in the prosecution, and the penalty imposed.

3. A. Brown, the Canadian Immigration Inspector at Sarnia, Ont., rejects an immigrant coming by the Grand Trunk Railway from Chicago to Canada.

   Write a letter for A. Brown to the Grand Trunk Agent at Sarnia, requesting him to send back the rejected immigrant to Chicago at the Company's expense, and giving reasons for his rejection.

4. An immigrant arriving at Halifax, N.S., has a railway ticket for his destination at Regina, but is not in possession of money to the amount of twenty-five dollars, as required by the Act. He has been assured of employment at farm work near Regina and is permitted by the Immigration Inspector, A. Thomas, to proceed to his destination, owing to the exemption provided for such cases.

   Make a report of this case for A. Thomas to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa.

IMMIGRATION GUARDS

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION, JULY 8, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 1 hour

Values.	
10	1. (*a*) What would you do if you discovered an immigrant in your charge had a rash on his wrists and forearms?
10	(*b*) What action would you take if, under the circumstances mentioned in (*a*), the immigrant offered you $10 to do and say nothing?
10	2. What would you do if two men in a party of immigrants assigned to your charge: (*a*) were engaged in a loud quarrel; (*b*) were fighting?
10	3. If an excited immigrant asked you questions in a language you did not understand, and a train carrying immigrants were due to leave in three minutes, what would you do?
20	4. What are the difficulties encountered by an Immigration Guard in dealing with a large party of immigrants, from the time they land from the boats until they are safely aboard the train?
15	5. What points would you observe in examining a passenger car to see if it were in fit condition for the use of immigrants?
25	6. Write a letter of about 100 words, addressed to the Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, telling why you wish to become an Immigration Guard, and stating why you think you would be successful in such work.
100	

LETTER CARRIERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, JULY 8, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS.

Time: 1 hour

Values.

10 1. If you got a bad headache while delivering mail and were unable to cover the rest of your route, what would you do?

10 2. A Letter Carrier is required to secure a receipt from the addressee for each registered letter delivered. If the addressee refused to give you a receipt, what action would you take:
(*a*) if you had alrady given him the registered letter?
(*b*) if you still had the registered letter in your possession?

15 3. What is the rate of postage: (*a*) for letters to be delivered in the city where they are posted; (*b*) for letters to be sent outside of the city where they are posted; (*c*) for special delivery letters; (*d*) for postcards; (*e*) for registering a letter; (*f*) for newspapers posted by a citizen?

25 4. State what you consider the duties of a Letter Carrier to be, and what qualifications you think he should have.

15 5. Locate by street intersections or street numbers the following buildings in the city where you are taking the examination for Letter Carrier:—
(*a*) the post office (head office, not postal station or sub-station);
(*b*) a railway depot (passenger station);
(*c*) the City Hall;
(*d*) a bank (main building, not branch).

25 6. Write a letter of about 100 words, addressed to the Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, telling why you wish to become a Letter Carrier and stating why you think you would be successful in such work.

100

MESSENGER-CLERKS

JULY 8, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 1 hour

Values.

15 1. Arrange the following names in exact alphabetical order with the last name (surname) first: George C. Kelsey, Frank Kitchener, Helen Grigsby, Alvin E. Smith, Arthur O. Kelsey, Sarah Smyth, David Davis, A. O. Smythe, Harriet Freeman Kelsey, Allen F. Smith.

15 2. What is the purpose of registering a letter to be mailed? of sending a letter special delivery?

20 3. Suppose that as messenger-clerk you are required to mail, and keep a record of mail sent out, amounting to about 100 pieces per day, consisting of letters, postcards, circulars, and newspapers. Draw up a tabular form that will enable you to show your superior officer the number of pieces of mail of each kind sent out each day, the total number of pieces of each kind sent out for a week, and the total number of pieces sent out each day and for the week. Show, also, the figures in the form.

15 4. If you were messenger-clerk and did not have enough work to keep you busy throughout the day, how would you spend the time not required for your work? Why?

10. 5. What is a card-index? a loose-leaf book?

25 6. Write a letter of about 100 words, addressed to the Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, telling why you would like to be a messenger-clerk, and why you think you would make a good one.

100

PACKERS AND HELPERS, AND TRUCKMEN

JULY 8, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 1 hour

Values.

20 1. Tell in detail how you would open and unpack a box 6 × 4 × 2½ feet, containing toys which had to be removed and repacked. Tell what tools you would use, what precautions you would take, and the order in which you would perform the various operations.

20 2. Explain what you understand by any *four* of the following terms:

(*a*) Invoice

(*b*) Carton.

(*c*) Bill of lading.

(*d*) Via.

(*e*) F.O.B.

(*f*) Requisition.

20 3. Explain exactly how you would make sure there were no error in the amount of goods shipped, if you were given a shipping order calling for a large number of articles of different kinds, and told to get out, check, and pack the goods.

20 4. What precautions would you take in preparing for shipment by freight:

(*a*) Fragile goods such as glass bottles?

(*b*) Packages of sugar weighing 2 pounds each?

(*c*) Two-gallon containers full of maple syrup?

(*d*) Easily crushed articles, such as eggs?

(*e*) A shipment of twelve pieces including all the articles mentioned in (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*) of this question?

20 5. Write a letter of about 100 words, addressed to the Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, telling why you wish to become a Packer and Helper (*or* Truckman), and stating why you think you would be successful in such work.

100

IMMIGRATION INSPECTORS, IMMIGRATION GUARDS, LETTER CARRIERS, PACKERS AND HELPERS, TRUCKMEN, MESSENGER-CLERKS

JULY 8, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 30 minutes

1. What is your age?

2. Name the schools you have attended, giving in each case the date you started and the date you left.

3. Tell how you have been employed in the past and what is your present occupation. In each case give the following information:—
   (*a*) The name and address of your employer.
   (*b*) The date you started with him.
   (*c*) The date you left his employ, and your reasons for leaving.
   (*d*) The kind of work you did (describe carefully, showing what previous experience you have had which would tend to fit you for the class of position for which you are competing.

4. Have you a knowledge of more than one language? If so, give particulars.

JUNIOR STOCKYARD AGENTS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, JULY 13, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2 hours

1. Name the terminal stockyards now in operation in Canada.
2. Give the name of the market classes of cattle, sheep and swine.
3. Name the different kind of operators found on a Live Stock Yard.
4. Describe a scale ticket used at a terminal stockyard.

STOCKYARD AGENTS, GRADE I

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, JULY 13, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2 hours

1. Give a short description of one of the terminal stockyards in Canada, showing how constructed.
2. Describe the method of handling a carload of live stock from the time it reaches a stockyard, until it passes over the scales.
3. What is the difference between a commission merchant, a live stock dealer, a live stock trader, a live stock speculator and a live stock buyer?
4. Describe a Live Stock Exchange; why formed and its main objects.
5. Describe the manner in which a stockyard company derives its revenue.
6. Give full particulars of the items you would expect to find on an account sales rendered by a commission merchant to a shipper.
7. Describe the market classes of live stock.

STOCKYARD AGENTS, GRADE II

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, JULY 13, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2 hours

1. State and describe the function or functions of the various agents on the stockyards and elsewhere engaged in the buying and selling of live stock from farm to packing house.

2. What are the chief causes of variation in prices paid for live stock sold on public stockyards at different seasons of the year?

3. Describe the following grades of live stock and their commercial use:—

Stocker,
Export Steer,
Cutter,
Sow,
Baby-beef,
Feeder,
Select Hog,
Canner,
Boner,
Grass Calf.

In connection with Question 3, give the approximate dressing percentages of export steers, canners, select hogs, baby-beeves and sows.

4. Give the meaning of the following terms:—

Fed and watered,
Insurance,
Fill,
Weighed off cars,
Commission,
Consignee.

5. What are the chief causes of loss in the shipping and handling of live stock, and what classes and grades of stock suffer the most from these causes?

DRAFTSMEN

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, JULY 13, 1920

DRAFTING

Time: 3½ hours

Make finished drawing on tracing cloth from accompanying rough sketch. Judgment should be used in the arranging of names and deciding on the various thicknesses of lines. Special attention should be paid to lettering.

(Sketch supplied was rough sketch taken from Surveyor's field book.)

MAP DRAFTSMEN

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, JULY 13, 1920

MAP DRAFTING

Time: 3 hours

Note.—Some writing in each style or character given on the sample must be put on the outline supplied.

MIGRATORY BIRD WARDENS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, JULY 13, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 1 hour

Give in a clear and concise manner, paying attention to the grammar and style of your answer, the information asked for below.

1. Give your present age, and the day, month and year of your birth.
2. State in outline your education, giving the name, location and kinds of schools attended, the date and length of attendance in each school, the course of study you pursued and the scope of each course, and whether or not you received a diploma or degree.
3. Describe in detail any studying you have done, not included in the above.
4. Name the technical magazines or other publications that you read regularly.
5. State in detail any other education which in your opinion would tend to fit you for the position for which you are competing.
6. State, in order, the different employments you have followed up to the present time, giving in each case the name and address of your employer (if you were in business for yourself, state that fact but do not give your name), the date and length of employment, the title of the position held, the name and title of your immediate superior, the duties performed, and the salary received. (It is desirable that this information be placed in tabular form, followed by such explanation as may seem necessary.)
7. Explain in detail any supervisory work you have done, indicating the number and kind of employees supervised, the extent of your authority, and the problems encountered.
8. Describe any work you have done requiring you to deal with the general public and to exercise tact and diplomacy.
9. Describe in detail any other experience which would in your opinion fit you for the position for which you are competing.

IDENTIFICATION OF BIRDS FROM SPECIMENS

Time: 30 minutes

1. Name the species to which each of the fifteen (15) specimens submitted belongs. If the species is not known, give the family to which the specimen belongs, with reasons for your decision.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

PAPER ON MIGRATORY BIRDS CONVENTION ACT

Time: 1½ hours

1. In what ways does the Migratory Birds Convention Act extend greater protection to birds than that given them by Provincial Laws?

2. According to the Act how are the following defined:
   (*a*) migratory game birds:
   (*b*) migratory non-game birds.

3. *Either*—
   (*a*) Give the special exception in the Treaty for any province or territory in Canada;

   Or,—
   (*b*) Give the special provisions of the Treaty concerning Indians and Eskimos.

4. Give the provisions of the Act and Regulations concerning:
   (*a*) Obstruction of officers:
   (*b*) Right of search:
   (*c*) Right of entry:
   (*d*) Equipment used in violation of Act:
   (*e*) Protected birds found damaging crops.

5. Make a list of the migratory game birds which are given special protection by the Act or Regulations, and state when this special protection expires.

6. What are the open seasons under the Act or Regulations in any one Province or District of a Province of Canada, stating the Province or District, for
   (*a*) Ducks?
   (*b*) Golden Plover?
   (*c*) Geese?

7. Itemize the Regulations concerning shipment of birds protected by the Act.

ORNITHOLOGY

Time: 2 hours

1. In connection with birds what is meant by
   (*a*) migratory,
   (*b*) Passeres,
   (*c*) family,
   (*d*) genus,
   (*e*) species.

2. Name and describe three gulls *or* three terns.

3. Describe briefly any two of the following: Wood Duck, American Goldeneye, Black Duck, Mallard, stating the breeding area for the two species chosen and giving a description of the nest, eggs, and young of these two species.

4. (*a*) Mention the migration route in spring and fall, breeding grounds and wintering place of Whistling Swan, Golden Plover, Blackpoll Warbler.

   (*b*) What is the principal value of migratory insectivorous birds to man?

5. Give the chief reasons for establishing bird sanctuaries, and mention other effective methods of protecting birds.

6. What is the economic status of the Rough-legged Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, American Robin?

7. (*a*) Give the main structural difference which distinguishes the River and Pond Ducks from the Bay and Sea Ducks.

   (*b*) Name and give field marks for *four* species of each group.

8. Discuss the reasons for and phenomena of bird migration.

9. Name the Canadian birds which are believed to have become extinct.

10. (*a*) What is meant by "resident birds"?

    (*b*) Name *five* species of birds resident in eastern Canada, or *five* birds resident in the Prairie Provinces, or, *five* birds resident in British Columbia.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTRICITY AND GAS

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, JULY 13, 1920

Time: 2 hours

Values.

10 1. What is the relation between current and voltage in a D.C. circuit of constant resistance?

2. Given 5 resistance coils of 5-ohms resistance each, what would be the total resistance—

5 (*a*) With all five coils in series?

5 (*b*) " " " parallel?

10 3. If the disc constant of a watthour meter is 1 watthour per revolution, calculate the number of revolutions per minute on a circuit taking 20 amperes and 120 volts.

10 4. If the resistance of a 110-volt voltmeter is 2250 ohms, what would be the resistance of its multiplier for use on a circuit of 440 volts?

5. What is meant by—

5 (*a*) "Kilo" in kilowatt?

5 (*b*) "Milli" in millivolt?

10 6. What is the difference between an indicating wattmeter and an integrating watthour meter?

10 7. In an A.C. circuit taking 20 amperes at 220 volts a wattmeter indicates 4.5 kilowatts. Why does it not indicate 4.4?

8. Explain fully the use of—

5 (*a*) Ammeter shunts;

5 (*b*) Voltmeter multipliers.

10 9. If the resistance of a heater for a D.C. 110-volt circuit is 22 ohms, how much power will it take?

10 10. Give a diagram of the connection of a three-phase three-wire wattmeter.

50

MALE PRINCIPAL CLERK

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, JULY 27, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time 1¼ hours

1. What is your examination number?
2. State your age, date of birth, height and weight.
3. Tabulate your education. Give the name and address of each school, high school, academy, normal school, college or university you have attended. State the time spent in each school, the course of study you pursued and whether or not you graduated.
4. What examination in this or related lines, if any, have you taken and with what result?
5. What additional training have you had that would tend to fit you for the position of Male Principal Clerk?
6. By whom are you now employed? At what position? Nature of work? What salary do you receive? How long have you been so employed?
7. Show by a tabular statement the persons or firms for whom you have worked for during the past 6 years, giving the name and present address of each employer; the position you held, duties performed, salary received, and length of time employed in each position. Give dates. If in business for yourself, state so, giving type of occupation, approximate average income, number of years so spent and dates.
8. What experience have you had in exercising supervision over a group of employees?
9. State any experience not already given above that would tend to fit you for the position of Male Principal Clerk.
10. Were you ever discharged from any position? If so, why? Where and when?

MODERN OFFICE PRACTICE

Time: 3 hours

Note.—Only eight questions must be answered, including Question Eight.

1. Explain the value of an idea file and how would you put it in operation in your capacity as a Principal Clerk attached to an executive.
2. What is meant by the Dewey decimal system? How can it be applied to Government Office filing.

3. Mention twenty or more necessary reference books which you would requisition for your office.

4. Describe in detail a Tickler system and its advantages over other similar systems.

5. Explain the following: F.O.B., Toronto; Report to Council, fiscal year, classification, form letter.

6. A new Junior Clerk is attached to the office staff. Your first duty is what? On what type of clerical work will you detail him? How can you test his intelligence by (1) Topical, (2) Alphabetical filing?

7. You have taken over a staff of 30 employees. Juniors have been promoted over seniors and there is dissatisfaction and friction among the staff. How would you adjust the situation?

8. You have the following employees under your supervision: Three file clerks, three junior stenographers, one senior stenographer, four typists. The floor space of your own office is 12 by 15. There is another room 24 by 28 feet. Draw a diagram of office lay out. The offices have a communicating door. Show type of desks employed. Location of file cabinets, chairs, telephone and windows, etc.

9. State in order of merit eight qualifications required in a senior clerk.

10. Write short notes on the utility of the following mechanical appliances in an ordinary clerical office.

    (*a*) Addressograph.
    (*b*) Multigraph.
    (*c*) Mimeograph.
    (*d*) Burrough's Adding Machine.
    (*e*) Numbering Machine.

TRADUCTION DE L'ANGLAIS AU FRANÇAIS

Temps: 30 minutes

Traduire en français:

It is a common idea that the conservation of our natural resources means hoarding them for the use of future generations. This is an entire misconception; most of our natural resources are best conserved by working and developing them. Our forests, our lands and our fisheries will, if properly worked, not only yield this generation a larger profit, but they will be handed to our successors in a more highly productive condition than that in which we received them. We are prosperous now, but we must not forget that it is just as important that our descendants should be prosperous in their turn. Each generation is entitled to the interest on the natural capital, but the principal should be handed on unimpaired. The subordination of the consideration of the welfare of the nation to the pursuit of wealth, which is so widespread in the Dominion at the present time, is, it is to be hoped, merely a product of our present phase of development, but it is destructive of all true national life and to the development of a strong and happy people. It is as true now as in past ages, that "where there is no vision, the people perish."

TRADUCTION DU FRANÇAIS À L'ANGLAIS.

Temps: 30 minutes.

Traduire en anglais:

Si l'opinion que j'exprime sur cette question n'avait pas plus d'ampleur que la région de la province que je représente ici, ma proposition ne serait pas digne d'une sérieuse considération. Il s'agit ici d'une question d'intérêt national, et encore que je me fasse ici l'interprè de la section que je représente, personne sans doute ne croira que j'aie l'sprit trop borné pour ne pas envisager la question sous une point de vue vaste et élevé. La section du pays en question comprend la moitié est de la province de la Saskatchewan qui renferme une population d'au moins une million d'âmes, et le charbon nécessaire pour lese besoins de cette population devrait nécessairement venir des houilles de la Saskatchewan-Sud. Je ne crois pas me tromper en affirmant qu'il est possible d'extraire de ces houillères non pas des millions mais des milliards de tonnes. Ces houillères sont d'unue si énorme étendue qu'elles pourraient suffir aux besoins du Canada pendant des siècles. Encore qu'il y ait une population d'un million dans ce territoire et qu'il s'y trouve des milliards de tonnes de houille, notre extraction annuelle de houille utilisée ne dépasse pas deux cent mille tonnes.

TYPEWRITING

Time: 15 minutes.

The Assessment Appeal Court for that town had its first meeting that day and the Board in consequence could not obtain the use of the Town Hall as had been proposed and there was no other suitable room in the Town building. With the consent and approval of all parties interested the Board adjourned to the offices of the Company and there all our subsequent meetings in Sydney Mines were held. We sat all that day and all the next three days taking evidence. Then in order to give both parties an opportunity of getting together and endeavouring to settle among themselves certain contract rates that formed part of the subject matter of dispute and which it seemed possible they could settle, we adjourned until the 9th of March. We sat all that day and all the next three days and finished the taking of evidence and then adjourned to meet in Halifax on March 23rd to draw up this report. All of that day and of the next four following days were occupied at this work. Fuller details of our sittings are given in the Special Report of the Chairman which is submitted per concurrent mail.

At our first meeting we impressed upon both parties to the dispute the advantage of getting together and endeavouring to settle their difference among themselves offering our services in adjustnig those matters upon which after a full interchange of opinion and argument they could not come to terms. The company, however, took, and quite properly took, the attitude that before it could enter into conference with its employees it should have the opportunity of showing to them and to the Board the hard conditions, as compared with other and competitive companies, under which its mining operations were carried on—conditions which made the cost of winning its coal greater than that of any other company in Nova Scotia. The opportunity asked for was given and at great detail and in most convincing manner the difficulties under which the company as a coal producer labored, were explained. It would not be proper to make public all or many of the figures as to the cost of mining. We shall have said enough when we state that it takes two men in the company's mines to produce as much coal as one man can do in one at least of its competitive

companies. This does not mean that the cost per ton of the company's coal is twice that of the other company but it does mean that it is very greatly increased as compared with that of the other.

It must not be inferred that the company in taking the attitude it did denied the right of its employees to an increase of wages. Rather its position was this—"We admit that right; if we were able we would of our own motion give an increase; we leave it to the Board having heard our statement to make such increases as it thinks proper under the circumstances, and when our position has improved, and it is improving, we will not object to further increases." Every facility was offered to the Board, and to the employees to verify the figures that were submitted as to cost, etc., and there can be no doubt whatever that they were correct. As the leader of the employees' representatives stated to the Board: "they could not be challenged; they were unanswerable."

Reference to the application for a Board will show that an increase of wages was sought in all or nearly all of the different classifications of workmen employed in or about the mines of the company. Many of the classifications are paid by the day, others by contract. So far as those are paid by contract are concerned, we were not asked to make large or far reaching changes but as for those paid by the day—datal labour as they are collectively called—we were asked practically to draw up a new schedule. The following is the schedule we have agreed upon for datal labour. It is to go into opration and be effective from the first day of March, 1920, and shall remain in force until terminated by either party thirty days' notice in writing of their desire to change.

SURFACE

Classification.	No. of men.	Old rate.	New rate.
Headmen	3	$3.16	$3.30
	1	3.51	3.65
	1	3.00	3.20
	2	2.85	3.10
Tally boys	2	1.85	2.00
	1	2.06	2.15
	1	2.85	3.00
	2	1.91	2.05

STENOGRAPHY

Note.—The following should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice, at the rates indicated. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds. Upon completion of the two passages, the candidates should be notified that they will be allowed one hour for transcribing their shorthand notes into manuscript.

One Hundred and Twenty-five Words per Minute

That, doubtless, will be a supreme moment in the history of mankind when we first learn to look instinctively to education as the vital and formative element which must make the future | what it is to be. We use the word "education" here in a great and wide sense, and we allow it to stand alone, because rightly conceived, it implies a speedy | realization of the other prime factor in progress, a conscious straining toward physical perfection in race. It would be useless irony indeed to spend our millions on the equipment of a | mind destined, by reason of its physical

heritage, to inescapable pessimism. But the acute perception of a finely-trained intelligence is perhaps in little danger of being overcome by its burden on | the one hand, or of lightly acquiescing in the too eager optimism of a Browning, on the other. We cannot close our eyes to the flitting shadows, even in the midst | of the material splendour woven round the meanest of us by industry and science. Many an insistent paradox of society, of life, of judgment, crowds upon the least thoughtful of us. | It is true, we may be far yet from sensing the true inwardness of our problems, to say nothing of finding a solution for the crux in civilization any one of them | may imply. But we are likely to become more and more healthily dissatisfied with the plausible and crude theorist who has a panacea in his pocket-book for every ill, and with | the didactic philosopher who, like Pope, is ready to prove by inescapable logic that whatever is is right. Instead of this, we are apt to be informed with a new spirit,| which recognizes that society, and life itself, and, yes, our mere obstinate questionings also, are characteristically adaptation only, a moment of seeming stillness in the perpetual flux. And it is precisely | out of this dominant, even when sub-conscious philosophy of life that the instinct for education springs—the instinct for an education which is not merely business of rote or preparation for | the daily task of the working world, but which goes beyond this and becomes definitely and consciously formative of the future. Where shall we look for the dawning of such an instinct? |

One Hundred and Thirty-five Words per Minute.

It is an issue which, perhaps, cannot be evaded. But I hope that common sense and loyalty, not only loyalty to the Empire but loyalty to themselves, will inspire the citizens of the Dominion| at this moment. I hope that no man, no matter what his private feelings may be, no matter how much he may oppose the proposals of the Government, will endeavour to take the law | into his own hands. I appeal to every person in this country to have respect for the laws for which he or she, as the case may be, is responsible. In this Dominion | the laws are made, not by some dictator, not by some despot, or by some narrow class who have snatched to themselves by some means the power to govern the country, but the whole | body politic. There is no man whose circumstances are so mean but that he has a vote equal to that of the most powerful and wealthy in the community. Therefore, to revolt against | the Government in those circumstances is to revolt against themselves. The citizens of a free country make its laws, and, if they make them, they must abide by them. When they like those laws | no longer, let them repeal them in a proper and constitutional manner. That is the position, and upon it this Parliament may safely stand. We are not going into recess. We do not propose | to enjoy a period of leisured inactivity, but are going to brave the storms of popular criticism and to speak to the people that which we believe to be right. If there is any | man in this House who seeks to debar the people from exercising the fundamental rights of citizenship, let him so declare himself, but unless he does so, he is | bound by the principles of Democracy to welcome, and not retard, the motion to allow Parliament to get before the people. So I say the Government have nothing to apologize for. We cannot, | and we ought not to deviate from the course we have laid down. It is a course compatible with the gravity of the situation in which we find ourselves, and with principles of government | to which all parties in the country have given their adherence. I hope and trust that in this coming campaign members on both sides will remember that they are citizens of a free country. |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

STENOGRAPHIE

(Sujet facultatif)

Note.—Les deux extraits suivants doivent être dictés d'une voix haute et intelligible, à la vitesse indiquée. On ne doit pas en faire une lecture préalable aux candidats. Les marques indiqueront au lecteur ce qu'il doit lire dans 15 secondes. Après lecture faite des deux morceaux, les candidats devront être avertis qu'ils ont une heure pour les transcrire.

Cent vingt-cinq mots

Dans un suprême effort tenté pour obtenir une décision immédiate, l'ennemi a massé toutes ses forces et porté un grand coup à l'armée britannique. Ecrasés sous le poids même du nombre, | les divisions britanniques sur la ligne entre la Scarpe et l'Oise ont retraité, combattant ferme, résolument et sans frayeur. On a réussi à prendre des mesures pour résister à la ruée | allemande, les français ont réuni une puissante armée commandée par un chef de la plus grande habileté et inspirant toute confiance, et maintenant cette armée se porte rapidement à notre secours.| De nouvelles divisions britanniques sont jetées dans la mêlée. Bientôt les Canadiens entreront en action. Notre brigade d'auto-mitrailleuses a déjà joué un rôle des plus brillants et se couvrira encore | une fois de gloire.

En examinant avec fierté vos glorieux états de service et en vous demandant de vous rendre compte aujourd'hui que les destinées de l'empire britannique sont suspendues dans | la balance, je mets ma confiance dans le corps d'armée canadien, sachant que là où les Canadiens sont engagés, il ne peut pas y avoir de recul. Sous les ordres | de vos officiers dévoués dans la prochaine bataille vous irez de l'avant ou vous tomberez où vous serez, face à l'ennemi. A ceux qui tomberont, je dirai: " Vous ne mourrez pas, | mais vous entrerez dans l'immortalité. Vos mères ne se lamenteront pas sur votre sort, mais elles seront fières de leurs fils. Vos noms seront vénérés éternellement par votre pays. |

Canadiens, à cette heure décisive, je vous commande avec confiance de combattre comme vous l'avez toujours fait, avec toute votre force, avec toute votre résolution, avec tout votre courage que rien | ne peut ébranler. Vous avez déjà triomphé de l'ennemi dans des combats acharnés, et, vous remporterez une fois de plus la victoire.

Quand nos troupes canadiennes, enflammées par ce violent appel | de leur commandant repoussent les envahisseurs prussiens, le Gouvernement a la responsabilité d'assurer à nos vaillants soldats les appuis et les renforts dont ils ont besoin. Si l'on veut connaître les | motifs qui ont amené la présentation de cette résolution à la Chambre, je répondrai: Le Gouvernement s'est engagé envers la Chambre et le pays à maintenir les divisions au front. |

Cent trente-cinq mots.

Nous ne pouvons pas examiner la question soumise aujourd'hui à la Chambre et au pays à la lumière de la situation qui existait il y a un an. Nous ne pouvons pas même | l'envisager en tenant compte de la situation qui existait quand le Parlement s'est ouvert il y a un mois. Toute la situation mondiale a changé dans les derniers trente jours. Nous devons nous rendre | compte des conditions actuelles et faire face à la situation qui existe et y pourvoir en hommes sincères que nous sommes par des mesures proportionnées aux besoins. C'est la raison, et je prétends que | c'est la raison suffisante qui justifie la résolution soumise à la Chambre. Nous devons l'aborder, comme je l'ai dit, en tenant compte de la situation actuelle de la guerre. On a expliqué les conséquences | de la défection de la Russie, et il en a résulté un appoint nouveau de forces allemandes sur le front ouest qui peuvent être évaluées à un total d'au moins 1,600,000 hommes, | mais ce n'est pas tout. Quand l'offensive allemande

contre l'armée italienne vers la fin de l'année, eut rompu la ligne italienne et que le talon du conquérant s'implantait sur le sol | du Nord de l'Italie, l'Angleterre et la France, dont les réserves n'était déjà pas trop nombreuses pour faire face à la situation sur le front occidental, durent envoyer des troupes en Italie pour | renforcer la résistance italienne et briser les attaques des armées austro-allemandes. Quiconque a suivi le cours des événements sait que les renforts expédiés en Italie par la France et l'Angleterre ont contribué | pour beaucoup à galvaniser la résistance italienne en permettant à nos vaillants alliés de regagner une partie du terrain qu'ils avaient perdu. Mais les résultats de cet envoi de troupes en Italie a | été de diminuer les réserves des alliés sur le front occidental, au moment où les Allemands augmentaient leurs forces de centaines de milliers d'hommes. Nous devons reconnaître que les succès obtenus jusqu'à présent | par les armées allemandes ont été causés d'une part par la grande augmentation de leurs forces et d'autre part jusqu'à un certain point par la diminution des forces des alliés. La guerre ne | peut être un triomphe pour la cause de la civilisation que si les forces des alliés sur le front ouest sont suffisamment renforcées pour leur permettre d'arrêter le flot allemand qui s'avance. |

FISHERY OVERSEER

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES—QU'APPELLE, SASK., JULY 27, 1920

ARITHMETIC

Time: 1 hour

Note.—All the work must be shown.

1. (*a*) Write in figures—One hundred and eighty-seven million nine thousand and three.
   (*b*) Write in words—11013006.

2. Add the following:
   74293, 8016, 59435, 67, 839, 1074.

3. (*a*) Multiply 7187 by 43, and 9347 by 34.
   (*b*) What is the difference between the two results?

4. Divide the difference between 3927658410 and 8735194628 by 37524.

5. A owns 57 per cent of a business and B the remainder. How much ought B to receive out of profits amounting to $580.

6. Of 5460 candidates who presented themselves at an examination 35 per cent failed to pass: 15 per cent passed with honours.
   Find the number of candidates who passed but failed to secure honours.

ENGLISH: WRITING AND SPELLING

Time: 1 hour

Note.—Writing will be judged from all your answers.

1. Copy accurately:—
   The following is a statement showing the number of licenses, of the different kinds, issued in the province of Saskatchewan during the 1918-1919 season:—

Commercial and Fisherman's	843
Commercial Sturgeon	6
Domestic Sturgeon	14
Domestic Fishery	213
Indian and Half-breed permits	653
Special angling permits	15

2. The following sentences are faulty: write them out in full, correcting the faults.
   (1) Are either of the boys here?
   (2) I am as well as when you was here.
   (3) They would neither go themselves, nor allowed others to go.
   (4) Let your promises be such that you can perform.
   (5) The balloon had already raised the ground.

3. Write out the following, correcting the errors in spelling.

The opportunities for development of our fisheries are not now only allong the line of the fresh, fresh froazen, and mildlie kured buisness. The markats of the wurld for dry kured, pikkled, cut and canned fish are avaleable to Cannada to a mutch grater extent than ever befoare, oweing to condistions brought abbout by the war. We have the fish in abbundance. On acount of the proximmity of the fishing banks to our coastes, we can prodduce fish cheeply. All that is neaded to asshure a full shair on the wurld's markats is, that, by proper handleing, kuring, and pakking, we prodduse an artickel ekwal to the best prokureable anywhere. It is emminently in the interests of Cannada that her fisheries shood be develloped as rappidly as posible. The exportashun of fish operrates strongly towards a faivourable ballance of traide.

REPORT WRITING

Time: 1 hour

Note.—Do not sign your reports by your name: Use your examination number.

1. You have a case of illegal fishing. Give a brief report of the proceedings from the time you learned that illegal fishing was taking place until the conclusion of the case.

2. Suppose you have been sent to inspect a canning factory: Submit a report, noting the different points it would be necessary to observe during inspection.

3. Give a short report on the steps you have taken to protect the fishing grounds from being polluted, stating the various causes of pollution.

4. Submit a detailed report of the work performed by you in one week as Fishery Overseer, covering all branches of your duties.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE FISHERIES

Time: 2 hours

Values.

40 1. Name five methods by which the fisheries of any particular river or lake may be conserved.

20 2. State the classes of permits, and licenses issued for fishing in Saskatchewan and the kinds of fish taken thereunder.

20 3. Name the principal river in the Qu'Appelle district of Saskatchewan and the fish found therein.

30 4. State clearly and concisely where the Fishery Overseer for the Qu'Appelle district should reside in order to properly supervise his district, giving your reasons therefor.

20 5. Name the fish caught in the province of Saskatchewan as well as the main spawning period of each kind.

6. What measures might be taken to improve the fisheries of Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba. State the reasons for your answers to this question and indicate probable results, if the course suggested by you were followed by the Department.

7. Write a report regarding the fisheries of any river or lake of importance in any of the three provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba, dealing with,—

1. The approximate size, including length, width and depth of the waters chosen.
2. Source and outlet thereof.
3. Fish found therein and what species predominate.
4. Signs of depletion in fisheries thereof, if any.
5. What steps should be taken to restore the fisheries therein.
6. The extent to which fishing is carried on therein and the manner in which the catch is disposed of and where.
7. The fisheries thereof generally.

200

EGG INSPECTORS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AUGUST 10, 1920

SPELLING

Time: 30 minutes

Note.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates.. The Supervisor will read over the whole extract once, and then re-read it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

The Supervisor will warn the candidates that Writing will be rated from this paper.

Perhaps the mill-pond was the best of all, for it gave us the endless fascination of water. It stretched out, dotted here and there with stumps, between low hills. At the farthest end there was the creek that fed its waters, and at the village end, the mill and mill-dam. The dam itself was a ceaseless wonder—the depth of water near it,—the long thin wave of water bending ceaselessly over it and breaking in a little cascade o ffoam,—the little spurting silvery streams jetting out of hole and crevice all falling down past slippery, green-grown timbers to the stony creek below. The old mill-pond meant fishing, and it would yield to the average boy's plain hickory pole and earthworms a fair string of perch and sunfish.

LETTER WRITING.

Time: 1 hour

Note.—Candidates must not use their own names in signing the letters.

1. As egg inspector you desire to convene a meeting of all the egg producers of a certain locality in order to furnish instructions and Public demonstration on candling and grading eggs. Write a circular letter inviting them to attend such a meeting and explain your object in calling same.
2. Make a report on the activities carried on at any centre, with which you may be familiar in connection with the inspection of eggs.
3. Your assistant in egg inspection desires to enter as egg grader at the employ of a firm in Montreal. Write a letter of recommendation on his behalf.

ARITHMETIC

Time: 2 hours

1. From the sum of 124483, 438432, 179136, 98251, 8247 and 727 take 574628.
2. Divide 5450976 by 144 and prove your work.
3. A farmer gave a nurseryman 35 cords of woods, worth $7.50 a cord, for 15 bundles of apple trees, each bundle containing 125 trees. What did the farmer pay for each tree?
4. A house is worth $14,000 and its contents $10,000. What will it cost to insure both house and contents for 75 per cent of their value, if the premium be 4.5 per cent and the agent's commission be 1.10 per cent of the risk?

5. Write a receipt for the interest on a loan of $80 for 5 months with interest at 5½ per cent per annum.
6. A man builds a board fence 6 feet high around his lot which is 100 feet by 50 feet. What is the total length of the fence? What will it cost to paint both sides of it at 15 cents a square yard?

HANDLING AND MARKETING OF EGGS

Time: 3 hours

Paper No. 1.

1. (*a*) Describe in detail, with drawings, exactly how you keep an exact record of the eggs and grades of eggs from each of seven different shippers whose individual lots are in the case. None of the eggs are stamped.
   (*b*) The eggs from each shipper are to be graded and paid for on the quality payment plan. State the grades and define each one.
2. Some eggs spot and must. Give the scientific reason for this, together with the life history of the organism, and methods of control.
3. Explain the action of moisture in reference to the holding of eggs in cold storage. stating clearly the chemical and other changes that may take place.
4. All eggs should be bought and sold on a graded basis. Outline a plan that you would use for the Dominion, taking into consideration that every egg must be handled in this manner, and, moreover, that there must be no serious increase in cost to any person concerned.

STRUCTURE AND GRADING OF EGGS

Time: 3 hours

Paper No. 2.

1. Show the relation of the germ, the chalaze, and the shell membrane to the keeping quality of eggs.
2. Give the chemical changes that take place in the process of incubation with particular reference to the shell.
3. Infertile eggs do not decompose as rapidly as fertile eggs, but lose quality almost as rapidly. Explain exactly how and why the above statement is true.
4. Explain the difference between Canadian 'Extras' and New York 'Extras'.
5. Explain how a hen may lay a bad egg.
6. Describe clearly how the egg is produced by the hen and expelled from the body.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION IN THE CANDLING AND GRADING OF EGGS

Time: 1¼ hours

The examination to consist of the candling and grading of two cases of current receipts in accordance with the Canadian Standards. Merit in this examination will be judged on the basis of point, and the following factors will be taken into consideration:—

1. Accuracy in grading.
2. Deftness in handling and neatness of work.
3. Time required.
4. The presentation of a tabulated statement showing the result of the grading.

DISTRICT LIVE STOCK PROMOTER

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AUGUST 10, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 3 hours

Note.—Major Questions: 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8.

1. You have been instructed to work in a certain county where there is a serious lack of good breeding stock, and very few pure bred animals in the whole district, also a lack of quality and finish in the live stock being marketed. Having in mind that assistance may be secured in the purchase of sires, and that co-operative marketing organizations are operating successfully in other districts, how would you go about the task of organizing the county so that the farmers could secure better prices and improvement in the quality of their stock?

2. In addressing meetings in such a county as described in Question 1, what points would you emphasize in connection with—
   (1) Improvement of quality:—
      (*a*) In Beef Cattle?
      (*b*) In Sheep?
      (*c*) In Hogs?
   (2) Preparation for market:—
      (*a*) Beef Cattle?
      (*b*) Sheep—Wool and Lambs?
      (*c*) Hogs—Bacon Type?

3. Give in detail the principles of a really co-operative organization as compared with a joint stock company.
   Which form of organization would you recommend in your live stock promotion work?

4. If, as a district live stock promoter, you are supervising the work of several live stock promoters, how would you organize your work so that you would be in complete touch with, and in a position to direct, the movements and activities of these men at all times?

5. What are the most important points to be considered in making live stock shipments:—
      (*a*) To reduce shrinkage?
      (*b*) To prevent injury or death?

6. What is the function of:—
      (*a*) The Federal Live Stock Branch in promoting the live stock industry?
      (*b*) A Provincial Live Stock Branch in promoting the live stock industry?

7. What points would you consider when selecting sires to be used on grade stock in a district where improvement in market stock is needed?

8. Compare as regards effectiveness, price return, and commercial effect upon the individual farmer, the method of marketing live stock through the drover in contrast with the practice of co-operative shipping.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, PORT OF PICTON, ONTARIO

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE, AUGUST 10, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 3 hours

1. In what Currency are Invoices of goods imported into Canada required to be made out, and what statement is required respecting the value of such goods?

2. Upon what value is the Rate of Duty based?

3. What period of time is allowed in which to make claim for refund of Duties paid upon goods damaged during the voyage of importation?

4. What allowance may be made for deterioration by natural decay during the voyage of importation of perishable articles such as Fruit and Vegetables when imported into Canada?

5. Within what period of time is a Claim required to be made, and what Officer is required to certify to the amount of the loss or damage, if any?

6. What number of packages contained in a shipment may the Collector require to be sent to the Examining Warehouse for examination by the Appraiser?

7. After what period are overpaid duties not returnable?

8. Within what period of time is application for refund of Duties paid required to be made for any alleged misdescription of goods by the Importer?

9. State the regulations governing the exportation of goods from out of Canada.

10. State the regulations under which vessels are permitted to carry Passengers to or from a Customs Port of Entry in Canada.

11. What are the requirements of a vessel to permit goods to be imported upon such vessel into Canada?

12. What documents is a Master of a Vessel arriving from a Foreign Port reporting inwards at a Customs Port of Entry in Canada required to present to the Collector of Customs?

13. Where goods "In Bond" accounted for under Customs Manifest, forwarded from one Port in Canada to another Port in Canada, are diverted to another Customs Port of Entry, state the procedure to be followed in entering the Goods accounted for on such Manifest at the Port diverted upon. Also state the method of cancelling the Manifest issued by the Sending Port accounting for such goods.

14. State the number of Shares in a vessel required by Law to be registered in Canada. Also state the minimum tonnage of a vessel required by Law to be registered in Canada.

15. State the Nationality of vessels permitted by Law to engage in the Coastwise Trade of Canada.

IMMIGRATION INSPECTOR AND INTERPRETER, HALIFAX, N.S.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION, AUGUST 10, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2 hours

1. The provisions of the Immigration Act are applicable to three main classes of persons. Name these three classes and give a definition of each class.
2. Define the following terms: "Landed", "Port of Entry", "Rejected", "Deported", and "Passenger".
3. State briefly the causes for rejection at a Port of Entry.
4. Who are Canadian Citizens as defined by the Immigration Act?
5. Who can acquire Canadian Domicile, and how is domicile acquired and lost?
6. Who are exempt from the literary test?
7. State briefly: (*a*) Who are entitled to enter or land in Canada as a matter of right, and (*b*) what persons have not the right of appeal from a Board of Inquiry or officer acting as such.
8. State briefly: (*a*) Who may be arrested by an Immigration Officer without a warrant, and (*b*) who may be arrested only by order of the Minister of Immigration and Colonization?
9. If a person is rejected under what circumstances can he again make application for admission to Canada, and what is the procedure?
10. Name the causes for deportation subsequent to entry?
11. What is a Board of Inquiry, and what are the functions of such a Board?
12. What is an administrative fine, and under what circumstances are administrative fines imposed?

TRANSLATION OF ITALIAN INTO ENGLISH.

Time: 30 minutes

Translate into English:

Una volta un mariuolo entro da un mercante che teneva in vendita sul banco diversi candelieri d'argento, e chiese di vedere qualche articolo. Intanto che i giovani di negozio stanno cercandoli, egli conversa colla moglie del mercante e coloro che vi si trovano. Si parlava di gherminelle e giuochi di mano fatti da differenti truffatori. "Signori," loro disse, "cio che voi raccontate non è nulla in confronto al brutto tiro di uno scroccone il quale involo dal banco d'una bottega, due bei candelieri d'argento, pressappoco come questi, e in presenza di parecchi testimoni che lo guardavano."—

"Cio non è possibie," disse qualcuno fra l'uditorio.—"Signori," riprese tosto, "io stesso potei constatare il fatto: ecco come lo scroccone vi riusci; davvero nulla di più semplice."

Il mariuolo, allora, fingendo di rappresentare quanto raccontava, detto e fatto, mette il cappello sul banco, nasconde i due candelieri sotto l'abito, spegne i lumi, notando che il ladro aveva agito parimente, poi via di corsa fuori del negozio, sottraendosi cosi per sempre dalla vista de' suoi troppo confidente interlocutori.

TRANSLATION FROM DANISH INTO ENGLISH

Time: 30 minutes

Translate into English:

172 Western Road,
Ottawa,
den 17 November, 1919.

de herrer
Andersen et Kompagni,
Esbjerg.

Ifolge Herr John Smith's Forslag, af firmaet Smith, Veen and Co., onsker vi ad traede i Brevveksling med Dem, med hensyn til fremtids forretninger.

Vi har kun etableret os for kort tid siden, men vi har allerede udviklet et solidt forretning som gaer fremad stadig.

Nu for tiden handler vi hovedsageligen med mask, men vi omga med tanker ra ad utvide vor naeringsvej, som vil indeslutte en maengde af de varer, Deres firma handler med.

Med hensyn til vore financielle Ansvarlighed beder vi henvise Dem til de herrer Wood og Saw af Deres Stad med hvilken vi har store forretninger. Alle de tegner i dette land vise pa et stadigt tilvekst i handeln. Hosten er godt og priser tilfredsstillende.

Vi forblifver,

AERBODIGST, WILLIAM SOMERSETT.

TRANSLATION FROM SWEDISH INTO ENGLISH

Time: 30 minutes

Translate into English:

Införseln utgöres av kaffe, tobak, vete, rag och havre, frö, ull, färger och färgämnen, bomull, yllevaror, sidenvaror, konfektionsvaror, hudar, gödningsämnen, järn och stal, maskiner, koppar m.m.

Tyskland, med vilket land vi allt sedan Hansans dagar statt i de livligaste handelsförbindelser, vilka förbindelser allt sedan ar 1906 äro reglerade genom detaljerade handelsfördragsbestämmelser, är i första hand, sasom även framgar av vad nyss anförts, av betydelse för oss genom den ansenliga införsel (delvis transit), som därifran äger rum, dels av närings- och njutningsämnen (största delen av det vete vi införa, en betydlig del av ragen samt större delen av kaffe och tobak), dels av raämnen för vävnadsindustrien, dels slutligen av den mängd industrivaror, först och främst beklädnadsartiklar men därjämte talrika alster av Tysklands högtstaende metalloch kemiska industri.

TRANSLATION FROM NORWEGIAN INTO ENGLISH

Time: 30 minutes

Translate into English:

Der eksporteres aarligaars omkring 1 million kubikmeter traelast. Den storste del derav utfores som hovlet last, men betydelige kvanta gaar ogsaa som skaaren last, minetommer, rundlast osv. Endvidere utfores betydelige maengder traevarer i videre foraedlet skikkelse som snekkerarbeide, bodkerarbeide, lister osv. I denne forbindelse kan ogsaa naevnes fyrstikker, som avsaettes like til de fjaerneste oversjoiske markeder. Tilvirkningen herav er en gammel og vel renommeret industrigren, or eksporten utgjor over 5500 ton aarlig. Saerlig maa dog fremhaeves mekanisk og kemisk traemasse, for hvilke artikler Norge er et av de vigtigste produktionslande. Aarlig eksporterer Norge over 700,000 ton av sin produktion av traemasse till lande i og utenfor Europa. Av meget stor betydning er ogsaa produktionen av papir, navnlig trykpapir og pakpapir samt traepap. Eksporten av papir har i de senere aar utgjort over 200,000 ton aarlig.

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH INTO ENGLISH

Time: 30 minutes

Traduisez en anglais:

Si un soldat est pensionnaire dans un hôpital militaire ou si un civil est traité dans un hôpital, du moment qu'il a franchi les portes de cette institution il tombe sous les règlements de la discipline et il doit s'y soumettre dans son intérêt. Je suis absolument d'avis qu'aucun officier qui a été au service au front ne devrait insister pour qu'un soldat blessé—qui porte à sa manche un brassard bleu pour indiquer qu'il a été blessé—le salue. Si un officier s'est oublié au point d'insister pour qu'un soldat blessé le salue, je n'hésite pas à dire que cet officier est un homme qui était il y a trois ou quatre ans dans la vie civile, mais qui à la déclaration de la guerre a été nommé lieutenant et qui a sauté successivement à quelques jours d'intervalle dans les grades de capitaine, de major et de colonel.

Si vous voulez trouver des personnes qui sympathisent avec les soldats revenus du front pour fixer les pensions ou aider à son bien-être, procurez-vous la coopération d'hommes qui ont été en Europe.

CLERK-BOOKKEEPER

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—PROMOTION, AUGUST 10, 1920

PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPING

Time: 3 hours

1. Give a short, concise explanation of what you understand by the following terms:—
   (*a*) "Bookkeeping."
   (*b*) "Control Account."
   (*c*) "Insolvent."
   (*d*) "Negotiable."
   (*e*) "Cash."
   (*f*) "Trial Balance."
   (*g*) "Posting."

2. You are engaged as bookkeeper by A. McMahon and Co., Ltd. State what would be your first actions on taking over the books.

3. Why should the sum of the debits in the ledger, equal the sum of the credits, and (*b*) Explain how the ledger may balance and yet be wrong.

4. Your trial balance is out $10.00. There has been no entry of this amount in the period under review. What errors would be likely to have caused the difference? (It is to be understood that all accounts have been correctly added, and the balances as shown by the accounts correctly shown in the trial balance.)

5. State the main advantages of a loose-leaf ledger, over the bound ledger, also the main objection to the loose-leaf ledger.

6. Explain the difference between a partnership and a Limited Liability Company.

7. Draw up a columnar balance sheet (6 columns) from the following information. The first two columns of the balance sheet will be the Trial Balance, the second two will show Resources and Liabilities, and the last two Losses and Gains.

BALANCES OF ACCOUNTS

Preference Stock	$100,000 00	
Common Stock	60,000 00	
Cash	7,500 00	
Bank	12,000 00	(not over-
Accounts Payable	2,000 00	draft).
Reserve Account	10,000 00	
Reserve for Bad Debts	4,800 00	
Accounts Receivable	6,000 00	
Bills Payable	15,000 00	
Merchandise (Stock on Hand)	33,000 00	

BALANCES OF ACCOUNTS—*Concluded*

Factory Buildings	$ 50,000 00	
Factory Buildings depreciation	1,250 00	
Plant and Machinery	65,000 00	
Plant and Machinery depreciation	4,875 00	
Patent Rights	4,500 00	
Depreciation on Patent Rights	450 00	
General Expenses	2,500 00	
Advertising	1,500 00	
Commission	2,500 00	
Taxes and Insurance	900 00	
Salaries	4,000 00	
Bad Debts	3,300 00	
Profit and Loss (Credit Balance)	6,000 00	treat as
Purchases	115,000 00	liability
Wages	40,000 00	
Factory Expense	2,000 00	
Freight and Duty	3,600 00	
Sales	196,000 00	
Depreciation	6,575 00	
Bank Charges	500 00	
Bills Receivable	40,000 00	

Show present worth of business by following two methods.

Deductions of liabilities from Resources.

Addition of net gains to Net Investment.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICAL CLERK

INDUSTRIAL CENSUS DIVISION, DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, AUGUST 10, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

PART I. ECONOMICS

Time: 3 hours

Statistics of Manufactures

(Establishments employing 5 hands and over)

1.	1900	1905	1910	1915
No. of Establishments.	14,650	12,547	19,218	15,593
Capital..	$446,916,847	$833,916,155	$1,247,583,609	$1,958,705,230
No. of Employees.....	339,173	383,920	515,203	
Salaries and Wages...	$113,249,350	$162,155,578	$ 241,008,416	$ 283,311,505
Raw and partly man. materials..	$266,527,858		$ 601,509,018	$ 791,943,433
Value of Products....	$481,053,375	$706,446,578	$1,165,975,639	$1,381,547,225

The above is a table summarizing statistics of Canadian manufactures secured by the Census for the years 1900, 1905, 1910 and 1915. This table needs to be interpreted if the public is to understand the sifinificance of the economic facts and processes which it reveals. Prepare a report, showing what facts disclosed by the table you consider to be of fundamental economic importance and accounting for the main economic developments which the figures show characterized the first fifteen years of the present century.

2. What are Canada's chief manufacturing industries? Where are they located? Enumerate the factors making for and against success in any one of them.

3. Show how the market price of any staple Canadian product is determined. What effect, if any, has cost of production upon that market price? What elements enter into cost of production?

4. Distinguish between, and account for, the movement towards large scale production and the combination movement. To what extent is large scale production characteristic of Canadian industry? To what extent combination? What statistics would you gather to show the extent to which each movement has gone?

5. How are wages determined? Account for differences in wages (1) as between different persons in the same factory; (2) as between different factories in the same industry; (3) as between different industries. How should the statistics of wages in Canadian industry be presented so as to be most illuminating from the economic and social point of view?

6. Explain clearly the following terms:—

Corporation, capital, localization of industry, vertical combination, horizontal combination, kartel, law of comparative cost, marginal cost of production, factors of production, scientific management, pool, credit, "the representative firm" (Marshall), Ricardian law of rent, index number, Fisher's equation of exchange.

7. Discuss *either* the justice of the present distribution of wealth *or* the nature and causes of business cycles.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Part II. Statistics and Accounting

Time: 3 hours

1. Describe the purposes which may be served by an annual census of industry.

2. What do you understand by median, mode, arithmetical average, quartile, decile? Under what circumstances would you prefer each of the first three of these in giving typical picture of different varieties of industrial phenomena?

3. What is the purpose of index numbers? Describe the method by which the Canadian index numbers of wholesale prices has been secured, and account for the fact that in June of 1920, the index number of wholesale prices was 349·5 as against 356·6 in May, although the weekly cost of food, fuel and lighting for a typical family increased from $26.44 in May to $26.81 in June.

4. At the close of business on June 30, 1920, the ledger totals of the Dominion Manufacturing Company were as follows:—

Cash, $17,500; notes receivable, $15,200; accounts receivable, $4,000; inventory, at commencement of business, $9,700; plant and machinery, $10,000; land and buildings, $9,920; furniture and fixtures, $1,400; notes payable, $4,200; accounts payable, $32,200; mortgage on buildings, $3,000; purchases of raw material, $40,000; wages and salaries paid, $54,300; factory light, heat and power, $4,000; factory supplies purchased, $490; sundry expenses, $2,640; taxes on land and buildings, $100; salesmen's travelling expenses, $1,200; advertising, $560; insurance on buildings and machinery, $240; trade discounts gained, $800; merchandise sales, $112,000; allowances on sales, $300; insurance on stock and fixtures, $200; cash discounts lost, $500; cash discounts gained, $560; interest on mortgage, $75; reserve for bad debts, $1,080; reserve for depreciation, $1,600; proprietors' drawings, $415; proprietors' capital, $17,300.

Inventory at close of business, $8,686; wages and salaries accrued, $1,360; insurance on buildings and machinery unexpired, $40; advertising prepaid, $200; taxes accrued but not paid, $100; insurance on stock and fixtures unexpired, $20; miscellaneous expenses due but not paid, $200; mortgage interest due but not paid, $75; miscellaneous supplies on hand, $30.

From the above ledger totals and inventories prepare a trial balance, profit and loss account, and statement of assets and liabilities.

MESSENGER-CLERKS

ST. JOHN, N.B.—SUPPLEMENTARY, AUGUST 10, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

1. Arrange the following names in exact alphabetical order with the last name (surname) first: Alfred B. Wilkes, Charles Wm. Neal, John D. Atkinson, Mildred R. Kinsman, Kenneth M. Cameron, Michael J. O'Connor, Gordon L. Arnold, Harry J. Scott, Hugh A. Hawkins, Alex. F. Ramsden.

2. How would you keep a record of the registered letters sent out from the office? How would you attempt to trace a registered letter that had been lost?

3. Suppose your employer is busy in his office and has given instructions that he his not to be disturbed for an hour. A messenger arrives from another office with an urgent letter for your employer and tells you he has been ordered to bring back an immediate reply, what would you do? Why?

4. If you were sent outside the office to deliver an important paper into the hands of the person named on the outside of the envelope what would you do and why if—

   (*a*) He were out of his office and would not be back for two hours.
   (*b*) If his secretary refused to let you see him.

5. If you were sent to half a dozen different persons with a number of letters or office papers to be delivered to each and later found that one person had not received the papers intended for him, what would you do?

MALE JUNIOR CLERK-STENOGRAPHER

PETERBOROUGH, AUGUST 10, 1920

TYPEWRITING

Time: 10 minutes

MINERAL OCCURENCES IN THE TRENT WATERSHED

The Belmont or Cordova mine, operated by the Cordova Exploration Co., has been opened on lot 20, concession 1 of Belmont.

The Deloro mine, formerly known as the Canada Consolidated, is the most important gold mine in central Canada and is situated in lots 9 and 10, concession VIII of Marmora. The ore consists of mispickel or arsenical pyrites, with gold in quartz. This mine is almost unique in that it produces both arsenic and gold.

The Richardson mine on lot 18, concession V of Madoc caused the noted Madoc gold excitement of 1886 and following years. It proved, however, to be a small, though very rich, pocket.

Gold was discovered on many other properties in Madoc and Marmora. It has also been mined in a small way, on the following:—

Belmont,	lot 18,	concession	III.
Tudor,	lots 4, 5,	"	III; Craig mine.
Grimsthorpe,	lot 30,	"	IX.

Galena

Galena has been mined in a number of localities. Concerning some of them Vennor says: "It may be remarked that many of these veins in Tudor, yielding considerable bunches of ore near the surface, show little more than traces of ore at the depth of a few feet."

It has been mined on some 25 lots in Tudor and in the following localities:—

Lake,	lot 6,	concession	XI; Katherine mine.
"	" 8,	"	XI.
"	" 10,	"	XI; Donahue mine.
"	" 11,	"	XI.
Madoc,	" A,	"	VI; Hollandia mine.

STENOGRAPHY

Note.—The following should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice, at the rates indicated. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds. Upon completion of the two passages, the candidates should be notified that they will be allowed one hour for transcribing their shorthand notes into manuscript.

Seventy-five Words per Minute

Let us before we go further, and lest our views on the broad question of the necessity and | the scope of an inquiry be misunderstood, make our position perfectly

clear. We desire inquiry up to a certain | point: but we believe that the scope of such an inquiry as has been promised by the Government | may easily be made, or become, too wide to be really useful. For these reasons: the results of an | ideal inquiry, in our opinion, should be two. The first result—first because it is a matter of the | immediate moment, and not a matter which could be deferred—should be the summary punishment of those | who have failed in their duty to the nation. We want exemplary punishment for the guilty and would not | for a moment allow them to be sheltered by the colossal size of their own muddles and misdoings. |

Ninety Words per Minute

The second result—it is, as we hope to show, a result even more important—should be the thorough learning of particular | and distinct lessons for the future. First, then, let us state our view as to the case of those who | have been proved—if any are proved—to have failed in their duty towards the nation. They will divide themselves into | two classes—military and civilian. As to the military, if an officer is proved not to have done his duty in certain | circumstances, whether on the actual field of battle, or in the non-combatant business of working a department, let him be | punished by dismissal. As to civilians, if a civilian has cheated us, let us make sure that he shall never be in | a position to cheat us again. Our own view is, to put the matter as shortly as possible, that it is little | use crying over spilt milk. What we have to do is to see that the milk shall not be spilt again. |

MALE PRINCIPAL CLERK

AUGUST 10 AND 11, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 2 hours

1. Outline the education you have had, giving the names of the schools attended, the dates of entry and leaving in each case, the courses studied, and any degree, diploma or honour you received.

2. Describe carefully any supervisory work you have done, indicating the number of employees supervised, the nature of their work, the extent of your authority, and the length of time you were thus employed.

3. Give the names of six of the members of the present Cabinet with their respective portfolios.

4. With what Department and what Branch of same would you communicate regarding (*a*) Incorrect scales; (*b*) An unsanitary restaurant; (*c*) The stocking of a stream with trout; (*d*) The heating of a Government Building; (*e*) Industrial disputes for the current month; (*f*) Dominion Lands Survey; (*g*) Veterinary inspection; (*h*) War trophies.

5. What is meant by the Consolidated Revenue Fund?

6. Give the meaning of the following abbreviations:—
(1) C.E. (2) F.R.S. (3) G.P.O. (4) i.e. (5) LL.B. (6) MSS. (7) N.B. (8) pp. (9) viz. (10) vs. (11) wt. (12) non seq. (14) N.P.

7. State the procedure involved before a Bill becomes a law of the Federal Parliament.

OFFICE ORGANIZATION

Time: 3 hours

1. You are instructed to organize a new office, forming a new section in your Department's work, how would you commence? On what organization lines should it grow up?

2. (*a*) Detail the advantages and disadvantages of the respective systems of Centralized and Sectional Clerical Staffs from their efficiency aspect.
(*b*) Suggest an ideal method in this regard for a small Government Department.

3. Enumerate and explain the broad principles of Modern Office Organization.

4. Write a note on the advantages of the use of a chart to change and improve an Office Organization.

5. How would you as a Principal Clerk train a Junior Clerk new to the Civil Service? Once trained how would you arrange to perfect him in his daily duties? How would you prepare him to undertake bigger responsibilities? Do you consider such training work as part of your duties?

6. Explain (*a*) "Routing" office work.
   (*b*) "Scheduling" office work.
   (*c*) "Motion Study" as applied to Office Organization.
   (*d*) Office Manual.
   (*e*) Understudies.

7. (*a*) What do you consider should be the average daily output of a senior typist?
   (*b*) What is the best regular temperature for an office to obtain the maximum output from the staff?
   (*c*) How would you cut down repetitive operations?
   (*d*) What methods would you introduce to stimulate your staff?
   (*e*) An employee has formed the habit of arriving ten minutes late, how would you deal with this infraction of the rules?

MODERN OFFICE PRACTICE—PART I

Time: 3 hours

1. Explain clearly the following terms with reference to filing:—
   Dictionary arrangement: Inversions: Cross Reference: Staggered positions: Notation: Main Theme,

2. (*a*) What are the chief disadvantages of the Alphabetic and the Numeric Systems of filing?
   (*b*) Mention three types of filing formed by a combination of these systems, and describe in detail the combination system of "Automatic Filing".

3. (*a*) What are the fundamental principles of a good correspondence-filing system?
   (*b*) Give general rules in connection with the handling of (i) Unfiled correspondence. (ii) Filed correspondence.
   (*c*) What are the most frequent causes of "Missing Letters", and how would you eliminate this trouble?

4. In proceeding to inaugurate a file registry in your own section, what points would you include in your preliminary survey, what operations would you provide to ensure successful working, and what general instructions would you issue to employees under your supervision?

5. What equipment do you consider sufficient for a small office containing yourself and three other clerks? How would you arrange such equipment to ensure economy of the floor-space, and your employees' time?

6. (*a*) Name four methods of duplicating letters or other forms of communication.
   (*b*) Give a brief description of some calculating machine other than an adding machine.
   (*c*) Explain the use of (i) Teluttograph. (ii) Stenotype. (iii) Photostat.

MODERN OFFICE PRACTICE—PART II.

Time: 3 hours

1. Are dictating machines preferable to stenographers? Which is the most economical? When are stenographers to be preferred to machines?

2. What are advantages of a glass topped desk?
   (*b*) Write a note on the disadvantages of a roller top desk.
   (*c*) Write a note on "perforation filing".

3. If your staff consists of 4 stenographers, 6 junior typists, 5 clerks, 2 senior clerks, and if you had the choice of one big office for yourself and staff, assuming you were the principal clerk, or 3 smaller offices with equal floor space and lighting, which offices would you select?

4. How much floor space is required for a clerk, his desk, chair, and three foot allowance for aisle?

5. How would you deal with complaints: (1) From the general public? (2) From your own staff?

6. How would you ensure an even division of office work throughout the day, *i.e.*, how would you prevent lull and rush periods?

FEMALE JUNIOR ZOOLOGISTS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AUGUST 31, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 1 hour

1. (*a*) State the schools, college or university you have attended, giving the approximate dates of entry and leaving in each case.
   (*b*) Describe carefully the courses of study you pursued and the scope of each course, showing the extent of your specialization in Zoology.
2. What subsequent experience have you had in Zoology and related subjects? Show to what extent this has involved (1) laboratory work, (2) field work.
3. Can you read, write and speak more than one language? If so, state the languages and the extent of your knowledge.

ZOOLOGY

Time: 3 hours

1. (*a*) How is Zoology related to disease?
   (*b*) Name the branches of Zoology, and state the more important facts to be ascertained in their relation, association and application to Hygiene and Pathology.
   (*c*) What meaning does the word "Research" convey to you?
2. Name a species of a worm, a fly, a tick or a mite, and a protozon, and give for each its zoological classification and position.
   Select any *one* of these animal parasites and trace its life-history.
3. (*a*) Give the scientific name for the common house-fly and for the common stable-fly, with a short explanation of the different ways in which these two insects may carry infection.
   (*b*) In what different ways do animal parasites cause disease?
4. Give *two* examples of the following:—
   (*a*) A disease, the organism causing it, and the insect vector.
   (*b*) An animal parasite, the normal host, and the intermediary host.
5. Classify the following, naming the habitat of the adult:—
   (*a*) *Dermacentor venustus.*
   (*b*) *Cysticercus tennuicollis.*
   (*c*) *Cylicostomum tetracanthum.*
   (*d*) *Oestrus ovis.*
   (*e*) *Gastrophilus equi.*

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH INTO ENGLISH

Time: 30 minutes.

Translate into English:

Et Antoine voit nettement à travers des bambous une forêt de colonnes, d'un gris bleuâtre. Ce sont des troncs d'arbes proveant d'un seul tronc. De chacune de ses branches descendent d'autres branches qui s'enfoncent dans le sol; et l'ensemble de toutes ces lignes horizontales et perpendiculaires, indéfiniment multipliées, ressemblerait à une charpente monstrueuse, si elles n'avaient une petite figue de place en place, avec une feuillage noirâtre, comme celui du sycomore.

Il distingue dans leurs enfourchures des grappes de fleurs jaunes, des fleurs violettes et des fougères, pareilles à d'oiseaux.

Sous les rameaux les plus bas, se montrent çà et là les cornes d'un bubal, ou les yeux brilliants d'une antilope; des perroquets sont juchés, des papillons voltigent, des lizards se traînent, des mouches bourdonnent; et on entend, au milieu du silence, comme la palpitation d'une vie profonde.

TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO FRENCH

Time: 30 minutes.

Translate into French:

"In the inn parlour of a little town," said the Moon, "sat a man who was travelling about with a bear. He was eating his supper. The bear was tied up outside against the wall. Porr bruin! he would do no one any harm, though he looked grim enough. Up in the garret three little children were playing together by the light of my rays; the eldest might be six years old, the youngest not more than two. Listen, somebody was coming upstairs; who could it be? The door flew open; it was Bruin—great shaggy Bruin. He had got tired of waiting outside in the court, and found his way to the stairs. I saw it all," said the Moon.

"The children were very much frightened at the great shaggy beast; each of them crept into a corner, but he found them all out and smelt them; but he did not hurt them. 'This must be a great dog,' they said, and began to stroke him. When he laid himself down on the ground, the youngest boy climbed on his back, and hid his head, with its golden curls, in the beast's shaggy fur."

INSPECTORS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AUGUST 31, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 3 hours.

Values.

1. Describe briefly the characteristics of:
10 (*a*) butter;
10 (*b*) finest cheese.

2. What characteristics in the finished product would indicate:
15 (*a*) water in excess of the legal limit in butter?
15 (*b*) cheese made from partially skimmed milk?

10 3. Describe a simple test for distinguishing oleomargarine from butter.

4. What are the legal requirements regarding weight of prints of:
5 (*a*) butter?
5 (*b*) oleomargarine?

15 5. What classifications of butter have been established by law, and what are the legal requirements regarding the branding of packages used for each class?

5 6. (*a*) What legal standard has been established for skim milk cheese?
5 (*b*) State legal requirements regarding branding of same.

5 7. What requirement must be observed by restaurants serving oleomargarine?

100

TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO FRENCH

Time: 30 minutes.

Translate into French:

They were seated in a small boudoir that adjoined the drawing-room. The wide door was open, and they could hear the pleasant crackling of the first wood fire that was burning in the larger room, though they could not see it. The air was gloomy and grey, for the late Indian summer was over, and before long the first frosts would come and the first flakes of snow would be driven along the dry and windy streets. It was early in the afternoon, and though the light was cold, and colourless, and hard, there was plenty of it. Without knowing why, the sisters felt very depressed; and neither seemed inclined to break the silence which had settled upon this lonely dwelling.

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH INTO ENGLISH

Time: 30 minutes

Traduire en anglais:

Le nègre prépare lantement les couchettes. Il y a peu de voyageurs et celles d'en bas seront donc seules occupées. Prenant mon billet à l'avance, j'en ai retenu une à Ottawa, dès avant-hier. Je voudrais bien y être: il est tard, j'ai grand sommeil; je trouve vraiment ce moricaud trop semblable à certain aï que j'ai vu languir durant une traversée et qui ne remuait une patte après l'autre que moyennant un repos de plusieurs minutes. Enfin, c'est prêt! Mes compagnons s'introduisent chacun dans sa boîte; les rideaux s'agitent pendant qu'on se déshabille. En voilà qui se gonfluent, qui houlent désespérément; mais il en sort par en bas une paire de souliers, et la tempête aussitôt s'apaise.

ASSISTANT TO THE FRUIT COMMISSIONER

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AUGUST 31, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 3 hours

Values.

40 1. Reveiw the fruit marketing methods of various provinces of Canada, with suggestions as to how these might be improved and the markets extended.

30 2. Give a general survey of fruit crop conditions throughout Canada from 1914 to date.

30 3. Describe the practical methods of picking and packing apples, pears, and peaches in Canadian fruit packages.

100

SUPERVISING SEED ANALYSTS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AUGUST 31, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 3 hours

1. Explain how you would distinguish between the seeds of the following plants:—
   (*a*) Night Flowering Catchily *and* Bladder Campion;
   (*b*) Curled Dock *and* Bitter Dock;
   (*c*) Ribgrass *and* Bracted Plantain;
   (*d*) Wild Oats *and* False Wild Oats.
2. Mention the most characteristic impurities of: (*a*) Turkestan Alfala, (*b*) Ontario Red Clover, (*c*) Western Oats, (*d*) Western Flax.
3. What information as to country of origin can be drawn from the weed seed content of commercial seeds? Illustrate by examples.
4. Indicate briefly how you would instruct a beginner to make (*a*) Purity tests, (*b*) Germination tests.
5. Under the Seed Control Act, what seeds are required to be sold (*a*) under grades, (*b*) labelled?
6. What is meant by the expression "free from noxious weed seeds", as used in the Seed Control Act?
7. What are "papered seeds"? What regulations govern their sale?
8. What would you consider indications of frost injury in (*a*) Oats, (*b*) Wheat? What method of germination do you consider best for frozen oats? Give temperatures.
9. What are "hard seeds"? In what commercial seeds are they most commonly found? How are they usually reported in germination tests in Canada?
10. How would you grade the following:—
    (*a*) A sample of Red Clover Seed of good quality containing sixteen (16) whole ragweed, twenty (20) hulled ragweed, and forty (40) other weed seeds per ounce?
    (*b*) A sample of Timothy containing no noxious seeds but ninety (90) seeds of other weeds? (Sample contains approximately 50% hulled seed.)

    Give your reasons.

FILE CLERK

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—PROMOTION, AUGUST 31, 1920

DUTIES OF OFFICE.

Time: 3 hours

1. Arrange the following list of names in alphabetical order:—

   W. R. Smith; Adam Brown; John T. McCordick; Ludger St. Louis; A. B. Cohen; H. A. Yarrow; James Thomson; William Pelletier; A. E. Smyth; G. A. Thompson.

2. A letter is received by the Department from the International Tobacco Company, signed by J. L. Everest, President. This letter deals with drawback on tobacco exported, and refers to a previous letter from the Department on the same subject.

   (*a*) How would you file this letter?

   (*b*) What precautions would you take to make sure it is filed correctly?

   (*c*) To whom would you refer it?

3. Describe a system of recording files or correspondence sent out of the Records Room.

   What procedure would you follow when file or correspondence that has been sent out is returned to Records?

4. How would you make sure that correspondence required for future reference is brought to attention at the right time?

5. How would you handle the incoming morning mail, including letters and parcels containing money, valuables or samples?

6. Correspondence dealing with returns from a Collector to the Department has gone astray.

   What records would you use in trying to trace it, and what offices would you search in an endeavour to locate it?

SENIOR MAP DRAFTSMEN

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, AUGUST 31, 1920

MAP DRAFTING

Time: 3 hours

Map to be drawn by going over the blue lines with Indian ink.
Lettering to be according to directions.

SENIOR ENGINEERING CLERKS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, AUGUST 31, 1920

MATHEMATICS

Time: 3 hours

Note.—Chambers' Mathematical Tables to be used.

Values.

12 1. Find Z from the formula

$$\tan Z = -\frac{\tan P \sec L \sin t}{1 - \tan P \tan L \cos t}$$

given P = 4° 24′;
L = 51° 36′;
t = 98° 00′.

12 2. Solve the equations

(*a*) $\frac{6}{x-2} + \frac{6}{x-3} = \frac{5}{x-4}$.

(*b*) $7x - 8y = 1$; $7x^2 - 8y^2 = 55$.

12 3. In a triangle ABC, points D and D′ are taken in BC and BC produced such that

$$\frac{BD}{DC} = \frac{BD'}{D'C} = \frac{BA}{AC}.$$

Prove, either by geometry or trigonometry, that AD and AD′ bisect the interior and exterior angles at A.

12 4. Prove any *two* of the following formulæ for a plane triangle:—

(*a*) $\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$.

(*b*) $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$.

(*c*) $\tan \frac{1}{2}(A - B) = \frac{a - b}{a + b} \cot \frac{1}{2}C$.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

13 5. (*a*) In a triangle
$c = 12.00$ chains;
$A = 57° 20'$;
$B = 99° 34'$.
Solve the triangle and find its area.
(*b*) If the base c was measured with a tape which was afterwards found to be 1% too long, what would be the true area?

13 6. (*a*) Deduce any *one* of the formulæ for the solution of spherical triangles.
(*b*) In a spherical triangle
$a = 20°$;
$b = 140°$;
$C = 90°$.
Find the side c.

13 7. Considering the earth as a sphere of radius 3,960 miles, find the area of a block of land bounded by the parallels of 49° and 60°, and the meridians of 102° and 110°.

13 8. Trace the graph
$y = x^3 - 3x$.
Show how the graph may be used to give the approximate solutions of the equation $x^3 - 3x + 1 = 0$.
Find the maximum and minimum values of $x^3 - 3x + 1$.

TECHNICAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORT WRITING

Time: 3 hours

Values.

20 1. Write a comprehensive report on an imaginary township giving the nature of the topography, accessibility, resources, suitability for settlement, industries most likely to succeed, and any other particulars which would be of interest to intending settlers. Assume your own facts.

30 2. Township 18–10–2 was surveyed in 1880 by John Jones, D.L.S.
First edition of the township plan dated January 1, 1882. Plan shows all quarter-section sides to be forty chains.
John Doe owns the southeast quarter of section 10. Richard Roe is a
January 10, 1919—Roe is informed that John Smith, Dominion Land Surveyor will investigate.
April 1, 1919—Smith instructed to investigate and make any correction necessary and permissible under the law.
November 1, 1919—Smith reports east boundary of the southeast quarter of section 19 as 44·50 chains and east boundary of the northeast quarter of section 18 as 35·50 chains. He moved the monument to correct position.
January 1, 1920—New edition of township plan issued showing new survey.
February 1, 1920—John Doe complains that the monument was moved without his consent.
February 15, 1920—Surveyor reports upon inquiry that Doe was absent at time of his survey and consequently his consent was not obtained.
Make a full report on the above case to the Surveyor General assuming that is not acquainted with any of the facts, making a recommendation as to what action you think should be taken and why.

25 3. Section 61 of the Dominion Lands Surveys Act, 1908, provides that where a surveyor is called upon to establish a division line between two sections he shall effect this by connecting by a straight line the opposite section corners giving the quarter-sections equal breadth.

Section 66 of the above-mentioned Act provides that when a section or quarter-section corner on an interior meridian of a township cannot be found and a surveyor is called upon to re-establish the corner, he shall connect by a straight line the nearest section or quarter-section corners to be found on such line and divide such straight line into such number of quarter-sections as it contained in the original survey, giving to each a breadth proportional to the breadth shown on the official plan of the township.

The official plan of township 16–18–2 dated January 1, 1912 shows the breadths of the quarter-sections along the east boundary of sections 2 and 11 to be forty chains.

John Jones, a homesteader on the northwest quarter of section 2 writes to the Department stating that he and his neighbour the homesteader on the northeast quarter of this section, cannot agree as to the boundary between them and that neither the monument marking the northeast corner of section 2 nor the quarter-section corner on the east boundary of section 11 can be found. He asks how to locate the boundary line in dispute.

Write a letter for the Surveyor General's signature to Mr. Jones telling him how to proceed.

In reply Mr. Jones states that owing to a stream crossing the line several times he is unable to make the measurements and asks that a Dominion Land Surveyor be sent to do the work.

25 4. Prepare a full report to the Surveyor General giving all the facts and asking for a decision as to whether a Dominion Land Surveyor is to be sent. Assume that the Surveyor General has no previous knowledge of the case. Assume any other facts necessary to your statement.

CLERK-TYPIST

PATENT AND COPYRIGHT OFFICE, OTTAWA—PROMOTION, AUGUST 31, 1920

MODERN OFFICE PRACTICE

Time: 1 hour

1. Explain briefly:
   Duplicate, Roster, Stencil, Requisition, Copyright, Form Letter, Invoice, Cross Reference.

2. What are the uses of a Card-index System? Mention some of the methods of indexing in use, and the principle of their formation.

3. (*a*) What do you consider to be the essentials of a good business letter?
   (*b*) What instructions would you give to a Junior Clerk-Typist regarding the lay-out or appearance of letters typed by her?

4. (*a*) Give a brief account of the system of filing in your office. What suggestions would you offer for improving it?
   (*b*) Describe any Follow-up System with which you are familiar.

TYPEWRITING

Time: 10 minutes

In performing this duty of keeping the Reichstag in good humour, he has followed the plan of previous Chancellors, by using phrases which each of the contending groups may interpret to its own consumption, by using every opportunity to declare that Germany is engaged in a war of defence, and by paying the group leaders the compliment of ascertaining their views. Herr Kuhlmann insists that after such consultations Germany is more united than ever. But he is already beginning to spoil his own case by talking too much. Every German newspaper teaches us that the necessities of the nation have brought out the selfishness of each separate group. Each party insists that, whatever is surrendered, its material interests must be preserved, and the whole are ready to sacrifice the lives of German soldiers to the end of time.

The restoration of Belgium is evidently to be made a test case by the German Government. For internal consumption it is repeating the justification for the original breach of neutrality which was invented after the occupation of Brussels. The German Government has always been prepared with some modifications of its offer to restore Belgium. There were to be "territorial adjustments for the security of the German frontier"—in other words, the surrender of Liege. Germany was to be given the right of protecting the Flemings against the Walloons, or, in other words, to have a privileged position in Antwerp. Belgium was to be divided for administrative purposes between the two races, so that one of them might look up to Germany as its protector. The terms which Herr Kuhlmann has now decided to announce at the appropriate time will merely safeguard the neutrality of Belgium, and thereby save

the face of the originators of the war. This last statement comes from a carefully censored edition of *Vorwaerts,* and is to be accepted subject to the probability that Herr Kuhlmann will modify his statement in some direction acceptable to the pan-Germans. If the only objection to the statement were that it saved the face of the emperor and his advisers, the Allies would neglect the proviso and accept the fact. No question of dignity would justify the continuance of the present awful carnage for a day. But the Allies will approach any concessions with the knowledge that it is they, not Germany, who need guarantees. Hitherto German offers have depended entirely on the military situation. No considerations of past justice or of future peace have influenced them. The Allies have now to see that the coming settlement is not such that it can be disturbed by the revival of strength in any one nation. Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine must be restored, both for the sake of their respective inhabitants and for the peace of Europe. Belgium must be compensoted, not for the sake of compelling the German people to beat their breasts in repentance, but to show them that barbarism and treachery are not justified by the temporary possession of power.

DISTRICT LIVE STOCK PROMOTERS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—SUPPLEMENTARY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 3 hours

1. Outline a plan for organizing a Province, such as Quebec or Ontario, in order to,—Market Live Stock Co-operatively.
   State clearly what local agencies would be used.

2. To what extent would you recommend the loaning of bulls, boars and rams to Associations under the Federal Policies?

3. The following question is frequently asked:—
   "What breed of sheep should I use?"
   How would you answer a farmer asking such a question?

4. Define: (*a*) Bang System, (*b*) Thoroughbred, (*c*) Crossbred, (*d*) Line-bred. (*e*) Commission Firm, (*f*) Live Stock Exchange.

5. State how you would care for and feed a sow from ten weeks previous to farrowing until the pigs are ready to wean.

6. What is the function of:
   (*a*) The Federal Live Stock Branch in promoting the Live Stock Industry?
   (*b*) A Provincial Live Stock Branch in promoting the Live Stock Industry?

What points would you consider when selecting sires to be used on grade stock in a district where improvement in market stock is needed?

ENGINEERING CLERKS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, SEPTEMBER 1, 1920

MATHEMATICS

Time: 3 hours

Note.—Chambers' Mathematical Tables to be used.

Values.

12 1. A man borrows $5,000 at 4 per cent compound interest. If the principal and interest are to be paid by 10 equal instalments, find the amount of each instalment.

11 2. Solve $2^{x+1} + 4^x = 80$. Show work.

11 3. Find two numbers whose sum is nine times their difference, and whose product diminished by the greater number is twelve times the greater number divided by the less.

4. If $a^b = b^a$, show that $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{a}{b}} = a^{\frac{a}{b}-1}$;

and if $a = 2b$, show that $b = 2$.

11 5. In a right-angled triangle ABC, right angle at C, if a point D be taken in AC, prove that $2CD \cdot DA = AB^2 - AD^2 - DB^2$.

11 6. Prove that the locus of a point whose distance from one of two fixed points is double that from the other is a circle.

11 7. In a given circle inscribe a regular pentagon.

11 8. Given $a = 10$, $b = 12$, $c = 14$; find the angles.

11 9. Given $a = 6{\cdot}24$, $b = 2{\cdot}35$, $C = 110^\circ\ 32'$; find c.

INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—DISTRICT NO. 1, DIVISION C,

PROMOTION, SEPTEMBER 14, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 3 hours

1. State the first duties of an Inspector upon commencing the Inspection of a Port or Outport of Customs.

2. Where a Refund of Duties claimed to be overpaid by an Importer is applied for at a Port, state the procedure to be followed by an Inspector to see that Departmental Regulations are strictly observed and the Revenue fully protected.

3. What Documents and Books of Record would an Inspector require to check an Entry against at a Port to ascertain that the Law respecting importation of the goods contained on such Entry had been properly complied with?

4. State the manner in which an Inspector would ascertain that all Manifests Received at a Port or Outport during any Fiscal Year had been received and properly cancelled and acquitted.

CUSTOMS LAWS, REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURE

Time: 3 hours

1. When an Entry for Consumption or for Warehouse is presented for acceptance at a Port, state what documents are required to accompany such Entry. Also state the procedure to be followed by the Customs Officials in dealing with such Entry.

2. State at what Ports *in transitu* Entries (Form B-12½) are required to be executed and the proper procedure to be followed in dealing with same.

3. Describe the Regulations under which Perishable goods arriving "In Bond," accounted for under Customs Manifest, may be delivered to an Importer before entry at the Customs and payment of duties lawfully payable on same.

4. In what currency are Invoices of goods imported required to be made out, and what statement is required respecting the value of such goods?

5. Upon what value is the Rate of Duty based?

6. What Documents is a Conductor in charge of a Railway Train, carrying merchandise consigned to Interior Ports or Outports in Canada, required to present upon arrival at a Frontier Port or Outport of Customs in Canada from Foreign Territory?

7. What Documents is the Master of a Vessel arriving from a Foreign Ocean Port reporting Inwards at a Customs Port of Entry in Canada required to present to the Collector of Customs?

8. Where a number of different items appear upon an Entry for Warehouse (Form B-5) state in what Warehouse Ledgers such goods are to be recorded, and the manner in which such goods are required to be recorded. Also the length of time such goods may be lawfully held in a Customs Bonded Warehouse.

9. How long may Uncustomed or Unclaimed goods remain in a Sufferance Warehouse at a Port, and when are same required to be removed from such Sufferance Warehouse?

10. Give the procedure to be followed in respect to dealing with Uncustomed or Unclaimed Goods remaining in a Sufferance Warehouse over 30 days.

11. How does the change of the Master of a Vessel Registered in Canada, licensed to carry passengers, affect the Certificate of Registry of such vessel?

COLD STORAGE INSPECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, SEPTEMBER 28, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 3 hours

Values.	
10	1. State briefly the chief uses of cold storage in Canada.
10	2. Where are the principal Canadian cold storage warehouses located?
10	3. What commodies form the bulk of goods in cold storage in Canada?
10	4. Name the different systems of refrigeration that are installed in cold storage warehouses in Canada.
15	5. Name the different materials used for the insulation of cold storage warehouses, giving your idea as to their relative values.
15	6. At what temperature Fahrenheit should the following commodities be held in cold storage for maximum preservation: Apples; Butter; Cheese; Eggs; Fish, fresh; Fish, cured; Citrous Fruits; Meats, fresh, chilled only; Meats, fresh, frozen; Meats, cured; Potatoes?
10	7. What gases are now chiefly used in refrigerating machines?
10	8. Give a brief description of the operating of a refrigerating machine, and the principle on which it works.
10	9. Why is the water supply so important in connection with a refrigerating plant?
100	

CUSTOMS INVESTIGATING OFFICER

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—WINDSOR, ONT., PROMOTION, SEPTEMBER 28, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 3 hours

1. Give the interpretation, according to the Customs Act, of the following terms: vehicle, value, frontier, port, warehouse.

   Also, what do you understand by: (*a*) invoice, (*b*) bill of entry, (*c*) goods shipped on consignment, (*d*) drawback?

2. What is the Customs procedure in regard to dutiable goods from the time these goods reach the frontier until the duty is paid?

3. You are given instructions to investigate an alleged case of fraudulent importation on the part of a large wholesale general merchant. What steps would you take before submitting your report?

4. Reproduce, so far as you are able, Section 206 of the Customs Act. (This section deals with Smuggling, False Invoices and Evasion of Duty.)

5. (*a*) If an importation of goods from the United States, of a class or kind made in Canada, is passed through Customs on a For Home Consumption Entry, and the invoice shows the actual purchase price at time of shipment to be $428.00, and the home consumption value in the country of exportation at time of shipment was $440.00, find the proper duty payable, the goods being dutiable at 35% *ad valorem* under Tariff Item No. 568.

   (*b*) Similarly, find the duty payable in regard to an importation of ploughs dutiable at 17½% *ad valorem* under Tariff Item No. 446B, when the actual price at time of shipment was $346.00, and the home consumption value was $365.00.

   (*c*) Similarly in regard to an importation of cotton, find duty payable where actual purchase price at time of shipment was $175.00, and home consumption value was $210.00, the goods being dutiable at 32½% *ad valorem* under Tariff Item No. 523.

CUSTOMS EXPRESS AND POSTAL CASHIER

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—PORT OF MONTREAL, PROMOTION, SEPTEMBER 28, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2 hours

1. Upon what value is the rate of duty based?
2. What documents are required to be presented to make entry for good being "merchandise for sale", when such goods arrive by Express or Post?
3. In the case of goods for Home Consumption arriving by Express or Parcel Post, should entries be made by Bills of Sight when properly certified invoices cannot be produced?
4. State the number of invoices that are required for Customs purposes when an entry is made for any shipment arriving by Express or Parcel Post.
5. State the procedure to be followed when an importer attends at the cashier's wicket in the Express or Parcel Post Branch of a Port for the purpose of paying the duty on any shipment.
6. What action should be taken where goods have been recorded on Entry for Small Collections (Form B-16 Special) and duty paid on same in error or overpaid, in order that the amount paid in error or overpaid may be returned to the importer?
7. What value is required to be shown on invoices other than the "Selling Price to the Purchaser in Canada"?
8. When should monies collected by cashier in the Express or Postal Parcels Branch of a Port be forwarded to the accountant of the Port, and what documents should accompany such monies?
9. State the procedure to be followed when wrong figures have been recorded on a Small Collections Entry (Form B-16 Special).

EXCISE CASHIER

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—DIVISION OF TORONTO, PROMOTION, SEPTEMBER 28, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2½ hours

Values.

6 1. How should a cheque in payment of duties be made out?

8 2. A cheque in payment of duties is tendered. What is it necessary to note before taking same and signing Entries?

6 3. An Ex-Warehouse Entry for Cigars is made as follows:

100	Boxes	@ 50 =	5,000
100	do	@ 25 =	2,500
100	do	@ 6 =	600
		Total.. ..	8,100

Duty @ $6.00 per m. = $48.60.

What would be your action respecting this Entry?

9 4. A cheque for $150.00 drawn upon a bank in Hamilton was received and deposited by the Collector of Inland Revenue, Toronto, at the bank in which Government business was transacted. Two days later the bank advised that twenty-five cents was due for collection. The amount was paid. How would the twenty-five cents be accounted for in order that neither the Collector nor the Cashier would suffer loss?

6 5. What should be written on the advice note covering the last deposit for the month?

6 6. Draw up a cheque for $100.00 as directed by Regulations.

7 7. How often should the Cash Book be balanced and added?

12 8. How would you deal with an unaccepted cheque received by mail from a point outside of the Division where no officer of Excise resided?

14 9. What form is mailed to the Department with bank draft? What information does it contain?

10. 10. How many parts are contained in the certificate of deposit obtained from the bank?

8 11. What is understood by "Duty Ex Factory"?

8 12. In what form are collections in an out office where an Inland Revenue Officer is stationed, forwarded to the head office of the Division?

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

BOOK-KEEPING

Time: 3 hours

1. (*a*) What are Real Accounts? In which financial statement do they appear?
   (*b*) What are Nominal Accounts?

2. What is the purpose of:
   (*a*) the Balance Sheet?
   (*b*) the Profit and Loss Statement?

3. (*a*) What is the difference between a Trial Balance before closing and a Trial Balance after closing?
   (*b*) Name *two* classes of error that might be made by a book-keeper without throwing the Trial Balance out of balance.

4. Daniel Roberts is a Dealer in Potatoes. The following is a statement of his transactions for the month of November:—

Nov.

1. Daniel Roberts invested cash to the amount of $2,000.
2. Bought of Rock & Co. on account 800 bushels potatoes for $360.
3. Paid in cash $47.50 to C.N.R. for freight on above purchase. (Debit Purchases Account.)
4. Paid rent of store in cash, $50.
8. Sold Johnston & Mills on account 150 bushels of potatoes for $135.
10. Sold Alford Grocery Co. on account 200 bushels for $180.
11. Paid $10 for stationery and account books.
12. Received cash on account from Johnston & Mills, $75.
13. Paid cash on account to Rock & Co., $160.
17. Gave Rock & Co. promissory note for balance due them.
18. Sold to Johnstone & Mills on account 350 bushels for $315.
20. Bought of Wright Potato Farm on account 472 bushels for $224.20.
22. Received note of Alford Grocery Co. to apply on account, $180.
23. Received cash from Johnston & Mills on account, $60.
26. Paid Wright Potato Farm cash to apply on account. $150.
27. Sold Alford Grocery Co. on account 372 bushels for $342.24.
29. Allowed Johnston & Mills $19.42 for potatoes that were frozen. (Debit Sales Account.)
30. Bought horse and wagon for $340 cash.
30. Paid clerk's salary, $65.
30. Gave Wright Potato Farm a 60-day promissory note for balance due on account.

The Inventory on November 30 was $112.

Using Journal and Cash-book, as books of original entry, you are (*a*) to make entries in the Ledger for each transaction; (*b*) take a Trial Balance; (*c*) close the Ledger; (*d*) prepare the Profit and Loss Statement for the month, and the Balance Sheet as of November 30.

STATISTICAL CLERKS

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, SEPTEMBER 28, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 2 hours

1. Give full details of your Education, naming the schools or colleges you attended, periods of attendance, courses of study pursued, and degrees or diplomas obtained.
2. Arrange the particulars requested above in tabular form, adding information as to the standard reached in Mathematics.
3. Give the extent of any special training you may have received in Commercial Subjects. In which subjects do you consider yourself qualified?
4. Give a description of any experience you have had in connection with mechanical devices used in statistical work.
5. Give a clear account of any practical experience you have had in statistical work, especially in regard to arranging statistical data in report form and to proof-reading of statistical matter.
6. Give in your own words the duties of the position for which you are applying, and say in what way you consider yourself qualified to perform same.
7. Have you any knowledge, practical or otherwise, of the Hollerith electrical sorting and tabulating machine? Give details of your experience, and state whether you can operate this machine.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2½ hours

1. What are Statistics, and why are they collected and compiled? Answer as fully as possible.
2. Give some examples of official statistics now being collected in Canada, and state for what special purposes they are used.
3. The population of Canada on June 1, 1911, was 7,206,643, as against 5,371,315 in 1901. Assuming that the rate of increase in the present decade is the same as in the previous one, what will be the population of Canada on June 1, 1921?
4. Reduce .857142857 to a vulgar fraction in its lowest terms.
5. Multiply 359,999,999 by 799,999, and divide the result by 999.
6. The membership of labour unions in Canada has varied in the past few years as follows: 1913, 175,799; 1914, 166,163; 1915, 143,343; 1916, 160,407; 1917, 204,630; 1918, 248,887; 1919, 378,047. Discuss the reasons for the fluctuations shown in membership, and ascertain the percentage of increase between 1913 and 1919.
7. The map of a city is drawn to a scale of 400 feet to the inch. It is proposed to lay out as a park a block of land which measures on the map $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches. How many acres will the park contain?
8. A invested in a business $2,880 for 6 months; B, $1,920 for 4 months; C. $3,520 for 12 months, and D, $5,600 for 12 months. The net profits shown at the end of the year are $8,640. How much should each of the four partners receive?

SENIOR DRAFTSMEN

RECLAMATION SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, SEPTEMBER 28, 1920

PROBLEM 1—PLOTTING

Time: 5 hours. Value: 40

N.B.—No title is required on this drawing. Speed, accuracy, and neatness will be considered in marking the paper.

(*a*) TRAVERSE

The notes of the survey are supplied herewith, and it is required that a traverse be plotted to scale of 200 feet to the inch, in pencil, on the buff detail paper supplied.

This traverse shall be plotted by differences of latitudes and departures, as given. The shore line of the lake is to be plotted and all information as furnished by the notes herewith are to be added to the plan. The traverse must show station numbers (in small circles) and the bearings and chainages of each course.

(*b*) LAKE BED CONTOURS

Soundings are furnished herewith which were taken on certain range lines, the locations of which are described in the attached notes.

It is required that the contours of the lake bed to 2-foot intervals be projected. in orange ink; the elevation of the water (shore line) is assumed as 100 feet; contours to be designated on plan and referred to above datum.

TRAVERSE NOTES: STA. 0 TO STA. 17.

Station	Bearing		Distance	Latitudes		Departures		Co-ordinates			
	Direct	Reduced	Feet	N	S	E	W	N	S	E	W
0— 1	.....	N12° 06′E	473·50	462·894	.....	99·255	.....	462·89	.....	99·25	.....
1— 2	.....	S 67° 04′E	308·32	.....	120·140	283·950	.....	342·75	.....	383·20	.....
2— 3	.....	N 6° 05′W	244·82	243·442	.....	.....	25·945	586·20	.....	357·26	.....
3— 4	.....	N31° 11′W	503·11	430·418	.....	.....	260·499	1016·61	.....	96·76	.....
4— 5	.....	N35° 31′E	797·08	648·871	.....	463·055	.....	1665·39	.....	559·82	.....
5— 6	.....	S 58° 10′E	1243·00	.....	655·620	1056·032	.....	1009·77	.....	1615·84	.....
6— 7	.....	S 6° 16′E	316·22	.....	314·331	34·517	.....	695·44	.....	1650·36	.....
7— 8	.....	S 69° 59′E	445·87	.....	152·618	418·936	.....	542·83	.....	2069·30	.....
8— 9	.....	S 21° 45′E	922·51	.....	856·836	341·843	.....	.....	314·01	2411·14	.....
9—10	.....	S 69° 04′E	342·01	.....	122·194	319·436	.....	.....	436·20	2730·58	.....
10—11	.....	S 15° 31′E	660·08	.....	636·022	176·583	.....	.....	1072·23	2907·16	.....
11—12	.....	S 42° 31′W	549·91	.....	405·328	.....	371·31	.....	1477·55	2535·53	.....
12—13	.....	N77° 30′W	630·05	136·368	.....	.....	615·115	.....	1341·19	1920·42	.....
13—14	.....	N10° 11′W	587·80	578·540	.....	.....	103·992	.....	762·65	1816·49	.....
14—15	.....	N43° 29′W	255·75	185·566	.....	.....	175·993	.....	577·08	1640·50	.....
15—16	.....	S 57° 55′W	323·15	.....	171·642	.....	273·797	.....	748·72	1366·70	.....
16—17	.....	S 87° 31′W	893·18	.....	38·701	.....	892·341	.....	787·42	474·36	.....
17— 0	.....	N31° 04′W	919·24	787·420	.....	.....	474·361	.....	0·00	0·00	.....

PART (*a*)—TRAVERSE NOTES

Station		Bearing		Distance	
		Direct	Reduced	Feet	
From	Sta. 0				
	a	45° 05′	.....	101·8	Shore line
	b	29° 57′	.....	253·2	Shore line
	c	21° 52′	.....	429·8	Shore line
	d	97° 53′	.....	224·2	Shore line
	e	121° 40′	.....	322·2	Shore line
	f	128° 11′	.....	453·3	Shore line
			N12° 06′E	473·50	Sta. 1
	Sta. 1	.....	S 67° 04′E	308·32	Sta. 2
	Sta. 2				
	g	165° 44′	.....	45·7	Shore line
	h	94° 22′	.....	52·0	Shore line
	i	38° 55′	.....	116·8	Shore line
	j	40° 49′	.....	364·2	Shore line
	k	36° 25′	.....	386·8	Shore line
		.....	N 6° 05′W	244·82	Sta. 3
From	Sta. 3				
	l	132° 02′	.....	71·1	Shore line
	m	132° 02′	.....	120·0	Shore line
	n	23° 58′	.....	97·9	Shore line
	o	355° 28′	.....	89·8	Shore line
	p	341° 22′	.....	214·9	Shore line
		.....	N31° 11′W	503·11	Sta. 4
From	Sta. 4				
	q	122° 24′	.....	188·9	Shore line
	r	112° 26′	.....	74·2	Shore line
			N35° 31′E	797·08	Sta. 5

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

CHAIN TRAVERSE

PART (*a*)—TRAVERSE NOTES

Station	Reduced Bearing	Distance	Offset (Right) To Shore Line	Station	Reduced Bearing	Distance	Offset (Right) To Shore Line
		Feet	Feet			Feet	Feet
Sta. 5.....	S 58° 10′E	0·00	00·0	Sta. 11.....	S 42° 31′W	0·00	.....
		37·2	52·2			72·4	23·1
		102·2	20·0			213·0	85·2
		149·6	*80·0			361·1	38·0
		149·6	218·2			488·2	63·3
		242·2	206·9			549·91	Sta. 12
		300·0	229·8	Sta. 12.....	N 77° 30′W	0·00	
		439·1	113·3			143·6	36·6
		617·5	41·2			356·2	17·8
		783·3	120·0			539·3	55·5
		814·8	154·4			630·05	Sta. 13
		1005·0	51·7	Sta. 13.....	N 10° 11′W	0·00	
		1145·1	76·0			214·5	16·1
		1243·0	Sta. 6			403·6	90·0
Sta. 6.....	S 6° 16′E	0·00				562·1	68·8
		27·0	70·0			587·80	Sta. 14
		316·0	108·6	Sta. 14.....	N 43° 29′W	0·00	
		316·22	Sta. 7			94·7	23·0
Sta. 7.....	S 69° 59′E	0·00	.....			237·7	33·3
		40·0	33·7			255·75	Sta. 15
		364·9	50·0	Sta. 15	S 57° 55′W	0·00	
		445·87	Sta. 8			62·2	82·8
Sta. 8.....	S 21° 45′E	0·00	.....			231·1	13·0
		219·1	25·1			323·15	Sta. 16
		333·2	57·2	Sta. 16.....	S 87° 31′W	0·00	
		517·2	33·3			15·0	44·1
		665·5	175·7			122·3	90·0
		771·1	230·0			200·0	188·6
		900·0	241·4			323·2	62·2
		922·51	Sta. 9			460·1	12·2
Sta. 9.....	S 69° 04′E	0·00	.....			605·2	62·0
		10·0	175·2			679·3	122·7
		151·1	50·1			810·1	26·2
		272·4	17·2			893·18	Sta. 17
		342·01	Sta. 10	Sta. 17.....	N 31° 04′W	0·00	
Sta. 10.....	S 15° 31′E	0·00	.....			42·2	30·0
		72·0	50·1			259·9	50·0
		100·0	88·8			417·3	137·1
		248·9	107·2			919·24	Sta. 0
		387·2	135·2				
		612·2	52·2				
		660·08	Sta. 11				

*Touches.

PART (*b*)

Contours of Lake Bed—Soundings

Range line Station 0 to Station 6.

Chainage. Feet.	Sounding. Feet.
91.0	0.0 (Shore).
200.0	0.4
400.0	1.3
600.0	2.2
800.0	5.7
1000.0	8.6
1200.0	7.3
1400.0	4.0
1600.0	1.3
1800.0	0.1
1810.0	0.0 (Shore).

Range line Sta. 3 to Sta. 5 + 852.0

73.0	0.0 (Shore).
200.0	0.9
400.0	3.6
600.0	5.5
800.0	1.7
975.0	0.0 (Shore).

Range line Sta. 3 + 370 to Sta. 5 + 450

63.0	0.0 (Shore).
200.0	0.7
400.0	1.8
600.0	1.7
705.0	0.0 (Shore).

Range line Sta. 7 to Sta. 17 + 590

90.0	0.0 (Shore).
200.0	2.0
400.0	5.1
600.0	8.2
800.0	10.8
1000.0	7.7
1200.0	5.8
1400.0	3.5
1600.0	0.3
1625.0	0.0 (Shore).

Range line Sta. 7 to Sta. 17

70	0.0 (Shore).
200	2.6
400	5.7
600	8.6
800	10.4
1000	8.3
1200	6.4
1400	4.3
1600	1.5
1800	0.3
1855	0.0 (Shore).

Range line Sta. 8 to Sta. 16

95	0.0 (Shore).
200	1.7
400	5.6
600	5.6
800	4.2
1000	2.5
1200	1.2
1375	0.0 (Shore).

Range line Sta. 9 to Sta. 14

210	0.0 (Shore).
400	3.2
600	1.6
700	0.0 (Shore).

Range line Sta. 10 to Sta. 13

40	0.0 (Shore).
200	1.0
400	2.8
600	8.7
800	4.3
1000	0.9
1115	0.0 (Shore).

Range line Sta. 11 to Sta. 14

60	0.0 (Shore).
200	1.1
400	4.1
600	7.7
800	4.2
1000	0.7
1045	0.0 (Shore).

PROBLEM 2

Time: 4 hours. Value: 30

To make a tracing from whiteprint of plan supplied. All lettering and figures to be done freehand.

PROBLEM 3

Time: 4 hours. Value: 30

To plot a profile, estimate quantities of excavation and calculate percentage of grade of projected Canal.

(*a*) The level notes furnished supply full information regarding ground elevations, projected canal elevations, bed width of canal, and side slopes.

(*b*) The quantities should be calculated for each 100 feet of length, and the total of each such portion should be added to the profile for that section. The total sum of the entire excavation should also be given. Calculations should be made by the sum of end-areas method.

(*c*) Calculate the percentage of the grades of the canal.

LEVEL NOTES

Bottom width of canal is 14 feet and sides slopes are 1 to 1. The scale of 400 horizontal and 4 feet vertical to the inch should be used. Ground line to be shown in black ink, grade line of canal in red ink, and lake surface in blue ink.

Station.	Ground Elevation. Feet.		Elevation of Canal Bed. Feet.
383 + 98	1492.0	- - - -	1483.92
388 + 00	1492.5		
388 + 00	1492.8		
390 + 00	1492.9		
392 + 00	1493.4		
394 + 00	1493.5		
396 + 00	1493.9		
398 + 00	1494.4	Shore of lake.	
400 + 00	1495.0		
402 + 00	1496.4		
404 + 00	1495.6		
406 + 00	1495.4		
408 + 00	1495.2		
410 + 00	1495.6		
412 + 00	1495.5		
413 + 00	1495.5		
414 + 00	1497.4		
415 + 00	1496.1		
416 + 00	1495.7		
418 + 00	1495.5		
419 + 00	1495.5		
420 + 00	1494.4		
423 + 00	1494.5		
424 + 00	1494.4		
426 + 00	1494.0		
429 + 00	1494.0		
430 + 00	1493.6		
431 + 70	1493.8		
431 + 90	1492.0	Creek.	
432 + 00	1490.4		
433 + 72	1490.2	- - - -	1483.34 (Change of grade).
434 + 00	1490.2		
434 + 75	1492.0	Creek.	
435 + 00	1493.3		
436 + 00	1493.5		
438 + 00	1493.5		
440 + 00	1493.5		
442 + 67	1493.5	- - - -	1483.25

HYDRAULIC ENGINEER

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, SEPTEMBER 28, 1920

HYDRAULICS I

Time: 3 hours. Value: 10 Marks

Note.—Full marks will be given for complete answers to six questions.

1. A concrete dam and adjacent lock are situated between two navigable stretches of river. The total head on the lock is 16 feet. The dam is built in the form of a spillway 150 feet long terminated by vertical abutments with well rounded corners. Five piers 6 feet in width divide the spillway into 6 equal bays of 200 feet each. The discharge through these bays is controlled by stoplogs. The piers are 20 feet long and are well pointed both upstream and downstream. Use the Francis formula to find the discharge in cubic feet per second when all the stoplogs are out and when the upper reach is 9 feet above the crest of the spillway.

If the upper reach has an area of 70 acres how long would it take with all the stoplogs out to lower the reach to 6 feet above the crest of the spillway.

2. Give a description of, using sketches to illustrate, the main hydraulic features of a power station of modern type designed to operate under head of not more than 40 feet.

3. Arrive at an expression for the time required to empty or fill a canal lock.

The area of a horizontal section of a lock is 12,000 square feet and the lock is designed for a lift of 16 feet. Each leaf of the gates is supplied with one sluice which is completely submerged. Taking the coefficient of discharge as 0·625 determine the proper area of the sluice opening in order that the lock may be filled in 4 minutes.

4. Deduce a method of finding the most economical form for a trapezoidal channel with given side slopes for conveying a uniform stream of water. How far are the usual assumptions made in estimating the flow in open channels justified?

5. Explain the term "Hydraulic Gradient" in a pipe line and sketch the form of gradient for a pipe line connecting two reservoirs, the lower length of pipe being of greater section than the upper length.

Two reservoirs A and B are so situated that the elevation of the water in A is 50 feet above that in B. From A a pipe one thousand feet long and twelve inches in diameter runs to a point J. At J this 12-inch pipe branches into two 12-inch pipes which both run to reservoir B 2000 feet distant from J. the water flowing with equal freedom in each of these 2 pipes. Taking 0.0075 for the coefficient of friction and neglecting all losses other than friction arrive at the rate of discharge.

6. State Bernoulli's Theorem, and the assumptions on which it is based. Explain its physical meaning and apply it to determine the flow through a pipe by means of a Venturi meter noting the assumption involved.

Calculate the discharge in gallons per minute through a Venturi meter, given the following data: diameter of main 36 inches; diameter of throat 12 inches; pressure in main before contraction 40 pounds per square inch; pressure at throat, 31 pounds per square inch; coefficient 0·98.

Sketch the form of a Venturi meter and state the reasons for it.

7. State the principal methods of regulating the output of radial flow pressure turbines. Enumerate the advantages and disadvantages of each and explain the effects on the efficiency.

8. On a Pelton wheel wheel a cup shaped vane in the form of a surface of revolutions turns a jet through one hundred and twenty degrees (120°). The jet issues horizontally from a circular sharp edged orifice of one inch in diameter under a head of 16 feet and strikes the vane in the direction of the axis. The point of impact is distant 8 feet horizontally from the orifice. Taking the coefficient of velocity equal to 0·97 and the coefficient of discharge equal to 0·62 find:—

(*a*) The distance of the point of impact below the centre of the orifice.

(*b*) The inclination of the axis of the vane.

(*c*) The horizontal and vertical components of the theoretical pressure exerted on the vane. What considerations influence the relation the actual and the theoretical pressure?

HYDRAULICS II

Time: 5 periods of 3 hours each. Value: 300 Marks

A considerable portion of the Niagara Peninsula is included in the watershed of the Welland River or what is sometimes called Chippewa Creek. This river empties into that portion of the Niagara River just above the Falls which is generally referred to as the Chippewa-Grass Island Pool.

There is under construction by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario a hydro-electric development which proposes to take its water from the Chippewa-Grass Island Pool at the mouth of the Welland River and which, after conducting it a short distance up the Welland River, will convey it thence through a power canal to a point on the Niagara Gorge a short distance south of Queenston. For the purposes of this paper the maximum flow to the proposed plant may be taken at ten thousand second feet.

The Welland River has for considerably over a century been used for navigation purposes, and as early as 1833 was traversed from Port Robinson to Chippewa by vessels going through the first Welland Canal. With the forging ahead of the many industries in this locality it is difficult to define the future importance of this portion of the river.

It is, therefore, imperative in connection with any proposal for power development as outlined above to predetermine its effect on the adjacent navigation facilities.

The river may be said to be navigable without lockage as far up as Welland, and for the purposes of this study its cross-sections throughout that portion may be taken as being practically constant and as shown in the vicinity of Chippewa and Montrose. The river as a whole is sluggish and drains an agricultural territory with some considerable marshes.

The stage of the Chippewa-Grass Island Pool varies as follows:—

(1) With the stage of Lake Erie.

(2) With the amount of flow being diverted from the Falls by the operation of the various power plants.

Lake Erie reaches its low stage during January to March going as low as 570·69 for the mean elevation during March, 1906.

During the season of navigation (say April 1st to November 30th) it has varied from a low stage of 570·71 as the mean during November, 1905, to a high stage of 574·49 during June, 1876. Since 1894 it has varied during the season of navigation from a low mean stage of 570·71 during November, 1905, to a high mean stage of 574·00 during April, 1913.

The stage of the Chippewa-Grass Island Pool is so affected by the variation of Lake Erie that a change of one foot in the stage of the latter, causes a similar change of 0·557 feet at Chippewa, other conditions remaining unchanged.

It has been authoritatively stated that a total diversion of flow of 19,350 second feet from the Chippewa-Grass Island Pool, as under authorization in 1908, would affect a lowering of 0·48 feet at Chippewa, with a further local lowering at Grass Island, due to the proximity of the intakes of the two American Companies, of 0·29 feet.

Among the information at your disposal you will find the following:—

(1) A contour map of the Niagara Peninsula published by the Department of Militia on a scale of one inch equal to two miles, and showing the Niagara River from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario and the Welland River tributary to it at Chippewa. In this connection it may be noted that the area of the water-shed of the Welland River above Port Robinson may be taken as 375 square miles. The total precipitation during the period of December 1st to March 31st may be taken to average 16 inches.

(2) Two plans published by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario with regard to their proposed development and showing cross-sections of the Welland River in its lower reaches, both in its natural condition and the extent to which its cross-section will be enlarged. These plans also show the proposed intake works in the Niagara River together with the adjacent ship channel to provide for navigation. At least one pair of gates will be provided in this ship channel or lock so that this portion of the headworks will not serve as an auxiliary opening through which water can be drawn for consumption at the Commission's Power Plant. Cross-sections show the nature of the intake.

(3) A plan prepared by the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and dated April 18, 1918, intended as a revision to the ship channel information shown on the Hydro-Electric Power Commission's plan.

All elevations on the two plans of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission and on the plan of the ship channel prepared by the Department of Railways and Canals refer to the datum plane of the Hydro Electric Power Commission.

All other elevations listed herein refer to the datum plane of the U.S. Lake Survey 1903 levels.

(4) Information with regard to the stage of Lake Erie as obtained from the records of the Automatic Gauge at Buffalo. Also information with regard to the stage of the Chippewa-Grass Island Pool as derived from the records of the Automatic Gauge at the southwest end of Hog Island.

Date	Buffalo.	Southwest End of Hog Island.
Mean, July to November inclusive, 1906	572.38	562.56
Mean for August, 1907	573.02	562.92
Mean, June to November inclusive, 1907	572.97	562.89
Average Mean for April, 1898 to 1907, inclusive	572.28	
Mean for October 10, 1914	572.07	

Daily Mean	Puffalo.	Hog Island. Southwest End of
June 1st	572.43	562.48
" 2nd	572.85	562.59
" 3rd	573.00	562.86
" 4th	572.96	562.80
" 5th	573.73	563.32
" 6th	573.55	563.25
" 7th	573.12	563.04
" 8th	573.05	562.94
" 9th	573.08	562.97
" 10th	572.72	562.80
" 11th	572.93	562.81
" 12th	572.91	562.84
" 13th	572.94	562.81
" 14th	573.25	562.97
" 15th	573.28	563.01
" 16th	573.33	563.04
" 17th	573.33	563.02
" 18th	573.32	562.99
" 19th	573.21	562.98
" 20th	573.31	563.01
" 21st	573.26	562.99
" 22nd	573.24	563.00
" 23rd	573.26	563.04
" 24th		563.07
" 25th	573.38	563.10
" 26th	573.57	563.20
" 27th	573.59	563.20
" 28th	573.25	563.10
" 29th	573.18	563.02
" 30th	573.27	563.08
Mean	573.18	562.98

(5) Three plain sheets of cross section paper.

Candidates will be required to hand in to the Supervisor in charge of the Examination at the end of each examination period this examination paper and all information and material supplied herewith including the three sheets of cross section paper and any copy of mathematical tables that they may be using during the course of any examination period. In making their calculations and sketches and recording their answers candidates will be allowed to use only specific paper supplied by the Supervisor for their use and all paper so supplied shall be returned to the Supervisor whether used or not and irrespective of what use has been made of it. No papers or books of any kind are to be taken from the examination room until the end of the final period of the examination. For the purposes of this examination paper, the candidate will be allowed to refer back to any results that he has already recorded in the course of his answers to the various questions submitted in this paper.

(1) Taking 25000 second feet as the total diversion from the Chippewa-Grass Island Pool in 1914 arrive at the nature and extent of the changes to which the various hydraulic conditions of the Welland River will be subjected by the proposed works and show what these changes will amount to at Chippewa Highway Bridge, at the mouth of Lyons Creek, at a point where the Hydro-Electric Power Commission power canal leaves the Welland River and at Port Robinson and Welland.

(2) Estimate the maximum loss of head at the intake, and what velocity of flow you would expect to develop under such conditions in the revised ship channel, or lock, if all lock gates were open.

(3) Estimate, by two different methods, the probable discharge of the Welland River during the peak of the average spring freshet. Estimate the maximum freshet flow to which the river would likely be subject under conditions favourable for same.

(4) With regard to the datum plane of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission elevations and that of the U.S. Lake Survey, 1903 levels, arrive at as close an approximation of the relation between these two datum planes as you are able to from the information given you.

(5) State whether or not you would, in the interests of navigation, recommend the withholding of official approval of such changes as are here proposed in the Welland River. If you would recommend official approval, state what reservations or conditions should qualify such approval.

N.B.—Show clearly throughout how you arrive at your various results. Assume such values for co-efficients as you consider applicable to the conditions in so far as outlined.

STATISTICIANS

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, SEPTEMBER 28, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 3 hours

Note.—Answer as many questions as you have time for, in the order given.

1. Outline briefly a plan for the collection, tabulation, and presentation of the statistics of births in Canada. State the chief sources of error in the collection and interpretation of such statistics, and suggest methods of reducing the probability of error.

2. What precautions would you take (1) in using "sampling" as a statistical method? (2) in preparing a schedule for an investigation when the schedules are to be filled out by correspondents?

3. The following is a table from a report to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland, showing the deaths and death-rates of married and unmarried men in Scotland in 1863, classified by age groups:—

Ages	Married			Unmarried		
	Number Living	Deaths	Death-Rate	Number Living	Deaths	Death-rate
All ages	503,366	11,765	23·4	243,259	4,189	17·2
20—25	22,946	137	6·0	106,587	1,251	11·7
25—30	54,221	469	8·7	48,618	666	13·7
30—35	66,153	600	9·1	25,962	383	14·8
35—40	63,858	690	10·8	15,857	253	16·0
40—45	62,645	782	12·5	12,311	208	16·9
45—50	54,505	869	15·9	8,824	179	20·3
50—55	49,591	880	17·7	7,636	205	26·8
55—60	38,006	929	24·4	5,550	142	25·6
60—65	35,920	1,216	33·9	5,242	227	43·3
65—70	22,021	1,134	51·5	2,848	156	54·8
70—75	16,029	1,291	80·6	2,021	205	101·4
75—80	9,716	1,135	116·8	1,081	157	145·4
80—85	5,477	953	174·0	513	101	196·9
85—90	1,708	488	285·7	151	32	211·9
90—95	449	137	305·1	50	21	420·0
95—100	103	40	388·4	6	3	500·0
100 and above	28	15	535·7	3		

Comment on the methods of presenting the data in this table and give your interpretation of the data.

4. Comment on the following extracts from newspaper editorials:—

(*a*) "During the Spanish-American War the death-rate in the American Navy was only nine per thousand while in the City of New York for the same period the death-rate was sixteen per thousand. Hence it was much safer to be a sailor in our navy in war time than to live in New York City."

(*b*) "Of 57 persons, 35 (or 61.404%) died."

(*c*) "Exports increased from $1000 to $1300, *i.e.* 30%, but imports increased 500%, the values being $20 and $120."

5. The following shows the distribution of hourly wage-rates in a machine shop:—

Number of men.	Wage-rates per hour. Cents.
12	60
16	70
25	75
29	82
4	90
2	200

(*a*) Find the average wage-rate, using the arithmetic mean, the median and the mode. (*b*) Using the above as an example, discuss the relative merits and limitations of the arithemetic mean, the median and the mode.

6. State how would you compute and depict graphically the extent to which the birth-rate is affected by the increase in the age of the parents at marriage.

7. Explain the following terms: Weighted index number, normal frequency curve, "smoothed" historigram, ogive, standard deviation, Pearsonian coefficient of correlation, ration of variation, infant mortality rate.

8. For what practical statistical purposes is it desirable to make use of the moving average? a logarithmic curve? Show the limitations of each device.

9. What mechanical devices for statistical tabulation would be desirable in an office undertaking a population census in a country of about 10,000,000 people? Discuss the working of, and the field for, the Hollerith machine.

MALE JUNIOR CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINER

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, OCTOBER 15, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

1. Give your full name and address, your present age and the date of your birth.

2. Tabulate your education, giving name, location and kinds of schools, etc., attended, date and length of attendance at each institution, courses of study pursued and scope of each course. State whether or not you received a diploma, degree or honour.

3. (*a*) What books have you read on:—
   (1) Psychological Tests;
   (2) Civil Service Examinations and Investigational Methods and Procedure;
   (3) Modern Office Practice?
   (*b*) Name the technical magazines you read regularly.

4. Have you a working knowledge of any modern languages? If so, how deep is it and where did you acquire it? Write a letter in the language known of at least one hundred words to a friend explaining the advantage of this knowledge to you as a Junior Civil Service Examiner.

5. (*a*) What knowledge have you of bookkeeping, accounting, commercial law and practice? How was it acquired?
   (*b*) Have you any knowledge of engineering? If so, what courses did you take and have you done any practical work?
   (*c*) Have you any acquaintance with modern agricultural methods in any line? Have you ever attended an agricultural college?
   (*d*) Have you ever taken any course (apart from those mentioned in your answer to question 2,) in: (1) Economics; (2) Law; (3) Statistics; (4) Chemistry?

6. (1) Have you ever performed any forestry work?
   (2) Have you ever received any training in the handling, construction and repair of (*a*) Multigraph machines; (*b*) Electrical appliances; (*c*) Automobiles; (*d*) Calculating machines?
   (3) Do you know anything about the Customs or Inland Revenue Services?

7. Tabulate in chronological order the various employments you have pursued up to date, giving in each case (*a*) the name and address of your employer (if you were in business for yourself state that fact); (*b*) the date and length of your employment; (*c*) the title of the position; (*d*) the name and title of your immediate superior; (*e*) the duties performed and number of employees supervised; (*f*) the salary received.

8. Have you ever taken part in journalistic work in connection with any recognized publications? (2) Have you any experience in publicity work?

9. Detail any experience you have had in examination or employment work, including devising forms of examination, rating of applications and recording results.

10. What office experience have you had in the following connection: (1) Correspondence; (2) Devising and maintenance of filing systems?

11. Demonstrate where your past employment has required you to be discreet and tactful in regard to prominent men in an administrative and executive capacity.

12. Outline any experience that you may have had, other than that already demanded, which would in your opinion fit you for the position for which you are an applicant.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 4 hours

Note.—Five questions only are to be attempted.

1. You are given the task of selecting books for a library for the use of Civil Service Examiners.
   What kind of books would you look for?

2. "Appointments to the Civil Service shall be by competitive examination which shall be of such a nature as will determine the qualifications of candidates for the particular positions to which they are appointed."
   In view of the above, outline a scheme of tests for applicants for the following positions: (*a*) plumber; (*b*) prison guard; (*c*) railway mail clerk; (*d*) senior clerk; (*e*) junior trade commissioner; (*f*) government analyst.

3. How far do you suggest modern psychological tests, so widely used by big business firms, can be employed at Civil Service examinations?
   What are their limitations?

4. You are giving an oral interview to a candidate at an examination for colonization agent to promote colonization work in Canada and the emigration of colonists from other countries.
   Along what lines would you carry on the conversation? What characteristics of the candidate would you include in your report?

5. As far as practicable, positions in the Service are to be filled by promotion, and in this connection efficiency and seniority are two of the factors to be considered in determining the relative merit of those in line for promotion.
   What records, reports, or system would you suggest to enable the Commission to rate, for example, postal employees of the Toronto District in connection with a promotion in that district?

6. In connection with Civil Service Reform, as undertaken in this country, tell in about 300 words along what lines the Commission should work to increase the efficiency of the Service.

PRINCIPAL CLERK

DISTRIBUTION OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY—PROMOTION, OCTOBER 15, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 2 hours

1. Give details of your education, with names, character and location of schools attended, the courses of study you pursued, and any certificate or diploma received.
2. What office experience have you had, and how much of this has been in the Distribution Office? State the nature of the duties you have performed, and to what extent this has fitted you for the position of Principal Clerk.
3. Have you knowledge of more than one language? If so, give particulars.
4. What supervisory experience have you had? State the number of employees supervised, and the extent of your authority.
5. Give the names and addresses of employers for whom you have worked, the positions held under each, the date and length of employment, and the salary received.
6. State any additional experience or qualifications you have that would, in your opinion, fit you for the position for which you are applying.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

PART I.—DUTIES OF THE OFFICE

Time: 2 hours

1. Name the principal Departments of Ottawa. Set out in detail their functions in regard to the distribution of public documents, as distinct from the Distribution Office.
2. Describe in concise language the present daily routine of the Distribution Office.
3. Give your views as to possible improvements over the present practice.
4. Set out in detail method of handling monies received at the Government Distribution Office.
5. Assuming the necessary details, draw up a form letter requiring the different Departments to adhere strictly to certain regulations regarding requisitions for publications, giving the reasons for the request.

6. State your views as to the best method of obtaining estimates of quantities of editions of annual reports to meet public requirements.

7. Describe method of handling for distribution a technical Government report, from the moment it reaches the Distribution Office until mailed at the Ottawa Post Office. State whether you consider this method satisfactory or capable of improvement.

8. Given a departmental report, royal octavo, 2 inches thick, which has been stored in the Distribution Office for thirty years, estimate the cost of storage and saving, or loss, of public money through the printing at the outset of a large edition in preference to reprinting after the exhaustion of a smaller edition.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Part II.—Modern Office Organization

Time: 2 hours

Note.—Candidates may answer any "five" questions.

1. "Organization is a necessity, not an accident."
   Develop this thought, and show in what respects the need of organization is true of modern business corporations and of Government Departments.

2. (*a*) Distinguish between the line and staff functions in an organization.
   (*b*) To which of these do the duties of a Principal Clerk belong, and why?

3. (*a*) As a Principal Clerk, you have authority to handle certain correspondence independently. To whom would you delegate this duty in the case of your enforced absence? For what reasons?
   (*b*) What value do you place on the training of understudies?

4. Time studies have revealed that a great deal of time is wasted from an uneven flow and distribution of work.
   What plan would you suggest for eliminating idle time, and what elements would you consider before planning?

5 Enumerate the principles underlying the lay-out of a modern office from the points of view of: (a) routing of work, (*b*) equipment, (*c*) lighting, respectively.

6. (*a*) How would you check and record the efficiency of junior employees?
   (*b*) How would you proceed to install an Idea Book? What is the general value of such a book?
   (*c*) Would you consider it advisable to establish a sectional mailing list, and how would you avoid duplication with other lists in the Department?

SENIOR STORES CLERK

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OCTOBER 26, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS ON THE DUTIES OF THE POSITION

Time: 2 hours

Note.—Answer the first and any "three" other questions.

1. The following quotations have been received on lumber:—

	Material	Western. Lbr. Co.	Canada. Lbr. Co.	Northern. Lbr. Co.
62	pcs. 1×3×18 Com.	$35.00 M.	$37.00 M.	$37.55 M.
158	" 2×4×12 Shiplap	53.00 M.	52.00 M.	55.00 M.
289	" 3×3×16 Fir	44.00 M.	44.00 M.	45.00 M.
16	lin. ft. 2½" Cedar drip cap	.09 ft.	.11 ft.	.11½ ft.
6½	M. Shingles	9.50 M.	11.25 M.	11.00 M.
1155	lin. ft. No. 1 Spr. V-joint 1 × 4"	.94 lin. ft.	.89 lin. ft.	.95 l. ft.

(*a*) Make extensions, and advise how you would place order, giving reasons.

(*b*) Write appropriate letters covering your action in each case.

2. Outline how you would go about taking an inventory of material and equipment in storehouse, and equipment in use on construction work.

3. Outline plan for receiving an order of goods into the storehouse. What steps would you take in regard to the following:—

(*a*) Shortage in shipment;

(*b*) Goods damaged in transit;

(*c*) Goods furnished not in accordance with specifications?

4. Outline a system for the keeping of stock records. Draw up a record form.

5. When goods are charged out, what form of record should the stores clerk fill out for the information of the cost records clerk?

CLERK

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—VANCOUVER, B.C., PROMOTION,

OCTOBER 26, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 1½ hours

1. If you were alone in the office and a sealed telegram addressed to the Post Office Inspector was delivered to you, would you open it and read it or hold it until your Superior arrived? Why?

2. If it was your duty to fold and place the outgoing letters in their respective envelopes would you read them before doing so? State why?

3. If you had charge of the filing of correspondence and you were instructed to devise a scheme whereby these files would be brought to the attention of the correspondence clerks on certain stated dates, what plan would you adopt?

4. If you were away from the office on leave and due to return on a certain date and knew if you did not arrive on that date it would embarrass your Superior, what action would you take if you missed your train?

5. What is the difference between a Baggage Car Service and a Railway Post Office?

6. Is registered mail ever handled on a baggage car and under what circumstances?

7. What is the difference between an accounting and a non-accounting post office?

8. State in what branch of the office you are employed; and if you were alone in the office and the building took fire, what records you think should be removed first.

9. What is meant by the following terms:—
   (*a*) "Side Service"?
   (*b*) "Night Duty"?

10. If a registered and unregistered letter were both mailed at the same time to the same address which one would be most likely to reach its destination first? State why.

11. Under what circumstances, other than through the medium of an "Acknowledgment of Receipt" form, does the Inspector's Office conduct an enquiry to establish if a registered article has reached its destination?

MODERN OFFICE PRACTICE

Time: 1½ hours

1. What are the main points to be observed in filing? Describe a filing system with which you are familiar.

2. Discuss the advantages of:—
   (*a*) Loose-leaf index.
   (*b*) Bound-book index.
   (*c*) Card index.

3. Name and state the uses of four important labour saving or time saving office appliances.

4. Define and state briefly the uses of each of the following:—
   Promissory note; a voucher; a commercial draft; a cheque and stub; a bill of lading.

5. Explain briefly:—
   Duplicate; stencil; requisition; form letter; cross reference.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

CLERK-STENOGRAPHER

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—QUEBEC, PROMOTION, OCTOBER 26, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 1½ hours

(This paper was the same as that set for promotional examination for clerk, Inspector's Office, Post Office Department, Vancouver, B.C., and will be found on page 191).

STENOGRAPHY

Note.—Both the following letters (heading and signature included) should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice, at the rates indicated. No preliminary reading is to be given to the candidates. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds. Upon completion of the reading of the two letters, the candidates should be notified that they will be allowed one hour for transcribing their shorthand notes into manuscript.

Ninety Words per Minute

OTTAWA, April 7, 1920.

Dear Sir:

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in relation to the dispute between the Company and | its employees, having been duly constituted, met for the first time on Tuesday, the 24th day of February, in the Town Hall, | Sydney Mines, at 10.30 a.m.

It happened that the Assessment Appeal Board for that town also had its first meeting that day, and | the Board, in consequence, could not obtain the use of the Town Hall, as had been proposed, and there was no other suitable | room in the town building. With the consent and approval of all parties interested, the Board adjourned to the offices of the Company, | and there all our subsequent meetings in Sydney Mines were held.

We sat all that and all the next day taking evidence. | Then, in order to give both parties an opportunity of getting together and endeavouring to settle among themselves certain contract rates that | formed part of the dispute, and which it seemed possible they could settle, we adjourned until the 9th of March.

Yours truly,

Secretary. |

One Hundred and ten Words per Minute

TORONTO, July 3, 1919.

Dear Sir:

With reference to my general reports on Technical Education, I should like to offer a word of explanation.

You will find | that at the end of each general report I have written, I have indicated three points which I consider vital for the welfare of the district. One has | to do with the training of the teachers, referring especially to the training of such teachers as go into small schools. I understand that the Training College | is to be opened next year, and I expect that some measure of special training for the work of small schools will be given in the college.

The | second point has to do with the training of such teachers as are willing to do good work, but who, from lack of previous training, or from lack | of natural aptitude, are not doing satisfactory work. An inspector feels, very often, that it is not right to blame a man for not doing what he | has not the power to do, and I

thought the Department might take some means to provide for the training of those teachers, by allowing them to visit | the better schools near them.

The third point has reference to allowing the inspectors more time to keep up with educational progress.

Yours truly,
FRANK JONES,
Secretary. |

TYPEWRITING

Time: 10 minutes.

The following is accepted as a basis of working conditions between the members of the General Cartage Association, hereinafter designated as the "Employers," and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local No. 655, of Vancouver, B.C., hereinafter designated as the "Employees."

Section 1:

All employees shall receive regular wages as set forth in this agreement.

Section 2:

The following is the minimum scale of wages which shall be paid:—

Draymen—
6,000 pounds and over.. .. ..$5.00
Under 6,000 pounds.. .. ..$4.75

Furniture drivers—
Three horses.. .. ..$5.25
Two horses.. .. ..$5.00
Autos (1½ to 3 tons).. .. ..$5.00
Autos (over 3 tons).. .. ..$5.50

Piano crew.. .. ..$5.50

Men without experience, 25 cents per day less than above rates for a period of not more than one month.

Overtime to be computed as follows: 15 minutes or over, one half hour shall be allowed; 45 minutes or over, one hour shall be allowed.

Section 3:

Where it can be shown by the Employees that the cost of living has, according to the statistics furnished by the Department of Labour in the "Labour Gazette," increased 7½ per cent or over, the Employees shall be entitled to a conference, and an increase in the wage-rates corresponding to the increased cost of living. Where, on the other hand, it can be shown by the Employers that the cost of living has, according to the statistics furnished by the Department of Labour in the "Labour Gazette," decreased 7½ per cent or over, the Employers shall be entitled to a conference and a decrease in the wage-rates corresponding to the decreased cost of living.

Section 4:

This basis of working conditions shall continue in force and effect from the date of the signing thereof to the twenty-seventh day of March, A.D. 1921, and written notice of the intention of either party desiring any change to be made in the same before the renewal thereof, not less than thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of same, and in case no such notice is given of the proposed change as provided for, it is agreed that this arrangement shall remain in full force and effect until such notice is received.

Dated this twenty-seventh day of March, A.D. 1920.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the arrangement mutually arrived at.

W. H. VANCE,
Commissioner.

SENIOR CLERK-STENOGRAPHERS, CLERK-STENOGRAPHERS, CLERK-TYPISTS, CLERKS, FILE CLERKS, STORES CLERKS AND SUPPLIES CLERKS, MESSENGER-CLERKS, RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS, POSTAL CLERKS, POSTAL PORTERS, LETTER CARRIERS, TRANSFER AGENTS

OCTOBER 26 AND 27, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 45 minutes

1. What is your age?

2. Name the schools you have attended, giving in each case the course of study you pursued, the date you started and the date you left, and whether you received a certificate or diploma. Describe any other special training you have had.

3. Write a complete statement of your present and past employment, in each case give the following information:—
   (*a*) The name and address of your employer.
   (*b*) The date you started with him.
   (*c*) The date you left his employ, and your reasons for leaving.
   (*d*) The kind of work you did (describe carefully to what extent your duties included typewriting, stenography, bookkeeping, or any other clerical work).
   (*e*) If you had charge of the work of other employees, state the number, and the kind of work they did. If you were not in complete charge, make clear the degree of your supervision and responsibility.

4. Describe any special activities you may have undertaken which would tend to indicate your fitness for the class of position for which you are competing.

JUNIOR ACCOUNT CLERKS

October 26 and 27, 1920

DICTATION

Time: 30 minutes

Note.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Supervisor will read over the whole extract once, and then re-read it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

Each of those alternatives involves labour for milk disposal, as distinguished from milk-production. From the dairy-farmer's point of view, the supreme merit of the factory and creamery system is that it relieves him of all trouble in marketing his produce. Once a day he puts his churns of milk on the little roadside platform in front of his house; a wagon collecting these churns and afterwards returning his whey as a beverage for hogs. Or twice a week he, in similar fashion, dispatches his cream to be made into butter. Or, again, his milk is taken to the creamery, whence he receives either the skim or the value of its casein (for which, as a substitute for ivory, celluloid, etc., there is a growing demand).

In either case, be it noted, the farmer is enabled to devote undivided energies to the selection and care of his live-stock, and to the raising of grain, corn, roots and hay for their sustenance. Here, then, is the large field of opportunity for men who have learnt agriculture and cattle-breeding under English, Scotch, and Irish conditions—a stern school making for high proficiency.

SENIOR CLERK-STENOGRAPHERS, CLERK-STENOGRAPHERS, JUNIOR CLERK-STENOGRAPHERS, JUNIOR CLERK-TYPISTS, CLERKS AND JUNIOR CLERKS

October 26 and 27, 1920

DICTATION

Time: 30 minutes

Note.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Supervisor will read over the whole extract once, and then re-read it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

This has produced the most wonderful results in medicine and biology. It has made possible to determine the difference between healthy and diseased tissue; and not many years ago the microscope revealed the fact that the bodies of animals and men are the home of excessively small organisms called bacteria, some of which, through the poisonous substances they give out, cause disease. The modern treatment of many maladies, such as consumption, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and typhoid, is based upon this momentous discovery. The success of surgical operations has also been rendered far more secure than formerly by the so-called antiseptic measures which are now taken to prevent the development of bacteria.

The discoveries of the scientist and of the mathematician did not begin to be applied to the affairs of daily life until about a hundred and fifty years ago. No new ways had previously been discovered for travelling from place to place. Spinning and weaving were still carried on as they had been before the barbarians overran the Roman Empire. Iron, of which we now make our machines, could only be prepared for use expensively and in small quantities by means of charcoal and bellows.

SENIOR CLERK-STENOGRAPHERS, CLERK-TYPISTS AND CLERKS

OCTOBER 26 AND 27, 1920

OFFICE PRACTICE

Time: 1 hour

Note.—Candidates will answer any "four" questions.

1. "Where there's system, things run smoothly."
   Discuss the importance of system in the office.
   Relate recent improvements you know of that have helped to bring about such results.

2. (*a*) What are the main objects sought in a modern filing system?
   (*b*) Name the usual methods of indexing, and say when each would serve the purpose best.

3. How would you provide for: (*a*) an effective follow-up system; (*b*) the transferring of "closed" matter in correspondence; (*c*) the keeping track of letters given out of files?

4. Define briefly any *five* of the following, and give its chief use: a voucher, a cheque, a draft, an affidavit, a power of attorney, a circular letter.

5. (*a*) Upon what does advancement in the business office depend?
   (*b*) What special preparation are you making to merit promotion or appointment to the position you desire?

MESSENGER-CLERKS

October 27, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 1 hour

1. Arrange the following names in exact alphabetical order, with the last name (surname) first: Kenneth M. Seed, Mildred Blenheim, John A. McMahon, James A. Pelton, Michael Wiggins, Harry J. Blythe, Alfred B. Pender, Harry J Seabrook, Borden Boyd, Helen Wight, Hugh A. Seager.

2. Are you capable of making minor repairs or adjustments to office furniture and appliances? State your experience and ability in any work related to trades or mechanics.

3. You have ten messages to deliver in different parts of the city. What points would you take into consideration in routing your delivery?

4. Five thousand circulars have to be sent to cover a certain mailing list. The circular has to be folded twice. Describe minutely how you would proceed to address the envelopes, fold the circulars, enclose them, and seal the envelopes, in order to eliminate useless motions and perform the work in the least possible time.

5. "The clock-watcher advances but slowly." Discuss.

JUNIOR CLERKS

OCTOBER 26 AND 27, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 1 hour

1. What is an Index? Describe a Card Index.

2. Arrange the following in exact alphabetical order: George A. Carver; G. E. Carver; E. LeRoy; E. Leroux; Western Foundry Company, Birmingham, Ala.; Western Foundry Company, Newark, N.J.; Miller, Davis & Co.; Miller Dawson; The Miller-Denton Mfg. Co.; A. F. O'Brien; Ocean S.S. Co.; O'Connor, F. L.; New Jersey; Newton.

3. Define: Posting, Assets, Liabilities, Bills Payable, Currency, Sight Draft, Bad Debts, Depreciation, Capital, Limited Companies.

4. Write a letter (*a*) to The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, accepting a position as Junior Clerk; (*b*) to your supposed employer, submitting your resignation in order to accept the above-named position.

5. Why do you choose a clerical career? Why do you think you will be a success in this line of work?

STORES CLERKS AND SUPPLIES CLERKS

October 27, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 1 hour

1. What storing system and what equipment would you require to take care of 100 different forms, in order to ensure safe-keeping, easy checking of supplies, prompt delivery etc.?
2. What recording system would you adopt to keep track of goods ordered, goods received, goods issued, and goods in stock?
3. You receive a supply of desks, chairs, typewriters, letter paper, envelopes, index cards, ink, pencils. On what points would your inspection bear in each case?
4. You have to be in a position to show that all supplies under your care have been given out for legitimate use. How would you protect yourself?
5. What are the main qualities of an efficient Stores and Supplies Clerk?

JUNIOR CLERK-STENOGRAPHERS

OCTOBER 26 AND 27, 1920

LETTER-WRITING

Time: 1 hour

Note.—Only "three" letters are to be attempted. Candidates must not use their own names in signing the letters. Date, address, and complimentary closing should be given.

1. A. Brown has commenced a dry goods business at Fort William, Ont. He wishes to open an account with Wilson and Co., Montreal.
   Write a letter for Wilson and Co., refusing to send him goods on credit, and giving reasons for the refusal.

2. After three years of service as clerk, J. Smith is leaving the employ of W. Jones, and has asked for a letter of recommendation.
   Write the letter that W. Jones would give him.

3. T. Hope, Toronto, has advertised for a clerk-stenographer.
   Write a suitable application for M. Miller, who is applying for the position.

4. During the past year, you have been engaged by J. White, Winnipeg, to manage a branch boot and shoe store at Regina.
   Write a letter to J. White, giving him a general idea of the conditions of the business, and stating the reasons for your success or failure.

5. J. Swift, Ottawa, owns a store and stock, which he has advertised for sale. F. Murray, Toronto, wishes to purchase it, and writes J. Swift for particulars concerning the property.
   Write J. Swift's reply.

SENIOR CLERK-STENOGRAPHERS, CLERK-STENOGRAPHERS AND CLERKS

October 26 and 27, 1920

CORRESPONDENCE

Time: 1 hour

Note.—Only three letters are to be attempted. Candidates must not use their own names in signing the letters. Date, address, and complimentary closing should be given.

1. You owe W. Brown, Hamilton, Ont., on account $500, a statement of which he has sent you.

   Write a letter to him, enclosing a draft for $300, asking for an extension of time for the balance, and giving reasons for your request.

2. Write a letter to a friend in Vancouver telling him that you intend to go into business there. State the amount of capital that you have to invest, the kind of business which you wish to undertake, etc. Ask him for any information that he can give you regarding the opportunities in the line of business that you mention.

3. You are an applicant for a position in the Civil Service of Canada. Write an application to the Civil Service Commission, stating fully your qualifications for the position.

4. Messrs. Brown and Thomas, grocers, have rendered A. Miller an account for $50, the amount of which he disputes.

   Write a letter for A. Miller, pointing out to them the errors, and asking that a new account be made, and also reminding them of the terms of payment agreed upon.

5. You are a correspondence clerk in the wholesale firm of Brown & Co., Montreal.

   Write a letter for your firm to Smith and Co., Winnipeg, advising them that your traveller will soon call on them with samples of new Fall goods, and mention any special bargains that he will offer.

FILE CLERKS

OCTOBER 27, 1920.

FILING AND INDEXING

Time: 1 hour

Note.—Candidates will answer any "three" questions.

1. (*a*) Describe minutely any standard method of indexing that is convenient for a filing system where you receive an average of 25 letters a day.
   (*b*) Show the system you mention above when enlarged to suit an office receiving 300 letters a day.

2. (*a*) Explain cross-indexing, and illustrate by drawing outline cards and placing on each all necessary information.
   (*b*) Say when and how you transfer the contents of files.
   (*c*) Tell how you keep track of letters taken from files.

3. What necessary provision would you suggest to obtain the highest efficiency in an extensive filing system which covers several departments?

4. A letter just received requires the attention of three departments. Follow the course of this letter, indicating all entries or marks used, from the time received until answer or answers are mailed and all filing completed.

CLERKS AND JUNIOR CLERKS

October 26 and 27, 1920.

ARITHMETIC

Time: 1 hour

Values.	
16	1. Add 3467859; 7856384; 5927637; 8967458; 8329763; 4839267; 9763846; 4985379.
17	2. Multiply 7634598 by 86745.
8	3. (*a*) Divide 750896544 by 8.
8	(*b*) Subtract 678504927 from 957083045.
17	4. A merchant bought 465 barrels of flour at $9.60 a barrel; he sold 320 barrels at $11.25 a barrel and the remainder at $12.60 a barrel. How much did he gain on the transaction?
17	5. A farmer wishes to exchange 120 bushels of oats at 85 cents a bushel for flour at $8.50 a barrel. How many barrels of flour should he receive?
17	6. Calculate the amount of the following bill: 24 lbs. of cheese at 26 cents a pound. 36 " ". sugar " 18½ " " 23 " " tea " 65 " " 37 " " coffee " 58 " "
100	

JUNIOR ACCOUNT CLERKS

OCTOBER 27, 1920

ARITHMETIC

Time: 1 hour

Values.

32 1. Add 3267543; 8462598; 5978325; 7639476; 4396789; 8976547; 6547857.

32 2. Multiply 1326 by 1463 and divide the product by 546.

18 3. (*a*) Simplify $7\frac{3}{4} + 5\frac{1}{8} + 4^{11}\!/_{16} + 6^{17}\!/_{36} + 3\frac{7}{24}$.

16 (b) Divide 327560841 by 9.

34 4. The sum of $12000 was divided among 3 persons; the second received $1700 more than the first, and the third $2280 more than the second. What sum did each receive?

34 5. The sum of two numbers is 8018; twice the first number is 4690. What is the difference between the two numbers?

34 6. Find the interest on $265 at 8% per annum from February 11th to May 22nd, 1919.

200

BOOKKEEPING

Time: 1½ hours

1. What entries are recorded in a Cash Book, Day Book, Invoice Book, Journal, Sales Ledger, and Purchase Ledger?

2. Make entries in Journal or Cash Book for the following transactions:—

1920.

Sept. 2nd.	Bought of Ross & Co. 20 cases cheese			$264 00
" 3rd.	Shipped to Smith & Co., Calgary—			
	5 half-chests tea	$ 97 50		
	2 hhds. molasses	84 00		
	2 bbls. sugar	69 00		
	2 bbls. currants	32 50		
	Freight on above	118 75		
				401 75
" 4th.	Sold Lockyer & Co.—			
	5 bbls. sugar @ $34.50			172 50
" 6th.	Sold G. R. Low—			
	5 bbls. sugar @ $32.00			160 00
" 7th.	Shipped to R. Brand on consignment—			
	20 cases cheese @ $25.00 F.O.B.			500 00
" 8th.	Received cheque from Lockyer & Co. in full of acct.			172 50
" 9th.	Received from G. R. Low cheque for $156.80, after deducting 2% cash discount.			
" 10th.	Received from R. Brand cheque for $300.00 and note (3 mos.) for balance, after deducting 2% cash discount on the amount paid.			
" 11th.	Deposited in the Bank of Montreal: Lockyer & Co.'s cheque, $172.50; G. R. Low's cheque, $156.80, and R. Brand's cheque for $300.00.			
	Discounted R. Brand's note in Bank of Montreal, discount being $1.50.			
" 13th.	Paid Ross & Co.'s account by cheque, $264.00.			
	Paid expenses *re* sales by cheque, $75.00.			
" 14th.	Paid by cheque $85.00 for office desk and chairs from General Supply Co., on which the duty, 25%, was paid by cheque also.			

3. Open Ledger Accounts, and post the personal items.

JUNIOR CLERK-STENOGRAPHERS

October 26 and 27, 1920

STENOGRAPHY

Note.—The following should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice, at the rates indicated. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds.

Seventy-five Words per Minute

Market baskets are once again in style. Fifty years ago, when few stores delivered any article, market baskets were | a necessity. But, as the number of stores increased and competition grew keener, merchants, to attract customers, offered to | deliver purchases. The innovation proved popular with the public. Market baskets went out of fashion to a large extent. | Regardless of the extra cost that every one must pay for "free" delivery, it became the custom to demand | a delivery service for even the smallest of purchases:—a bunch of lettuce, a can of tomatoes, a | spool of thread. But old styles, when economy prevails, have the habit of "coming back." The high cost | of living has revived the ancient and honourable custom of carrying market baskets. Once people recognize the fact | that there is no such a thing as "free" delivery, the market basket will become even more popular. Especially in | the buying of fruits and vegetables could money be saved. Consumers could actually force prices down, if universally the | market basket were used. Where the cost of delivery is eliminated from the selling price, there are appreciable savings | for all concerned. It is one of the wholesome signs of the times that the market basket is | "coming back"—that people are breaking away from the idea that a lady or gentleman never carried a package. |

JUNIOR CLERK-STENOGRAPHERS AND CLERK-STENOGRAPHERS

October 26 and 27, 1920

STENOGRAPHY

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Ninety Words per Minute

The Public School system of Alberta applies to all settled portions of the province, and provides free and competent instruction to all children. | The provincial Department of Education is very much alive to the child's intellectual and educational welfare. As soon as eight children | can be assembled in any district a suitable building is provided and a competent teacher engaged to carry on the work of | instruction, as outlined by the department, under proper inspection and supervision. In the towns and larger villages, high-school studies are included | in the curriculum. At Peace River and Grande Prairie arrangements have been completed to carry the work up as far as matriculation, | so that the boy or girl may be prepared to enter upon his or her college course without finding it necessary to | leave home for intermediate studies. Some sixty schools are now open throughout the district. The average daily attendance for the year 1917 at | Peace River town school was about sixty, while the attendance of purely rural schools is somewhat higher than in many older-settled districts. | Religious denominations are well represented; fraternal and benefit societies are opening lodges in the principal towns, and two weekly newspapers are published. | Except in remote corners the settler need not feel at all isolated. It has always been noticeable that in pioneer sections social | barriers are cast down, and a spirit of equality and brotherhood is more evident than in older-settled parts. Peace River is no exception | to this rule, and the new-comer finds welcome and ready assistance from those with whom he comes in contact, and makes new friends. |

CLERK-STENOGRAPHERS AND SENIOR CLERK-STENOGRAPHERS

October 26 and 27, 1920

STENOGRAPHY

Note.—The following should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice, at the rates indicated. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds.

One Hundred and Ten Words per Minute

The first thing to consider in regard to a reduction of hours of labour is the effect on production. If the material welfare of the people depends | on production, as I have explained, then surely the first duty of the people in their own best interest is to see that enough is produced to meet | all requirements and obligations. It is apparent to most of us that our ordinary requirements are greater than they were before the war, and in addition we | have to meet the extra strain left upon our shoulders by the war, a share of the responsibility for which belongs to every citizen of Canada, and may | rightly be called the price of freedom. There is a further obligation still which, if not compulsory, should rest with equal weight upon us all, and that is | the call of the distressed peoples of the war-devastated regions where production has been paralyzed, and where it will take years for the machinery of industry to get | going again on normal lines. There is much suffering for want of the very necessaries of life. They need supplies and may not have the means to | pay for them. Is it, or is it not, up to the citizens of this great industrially-unharmed Canada, not only to find the way to take | care of our own needs, but to find time and the will to produce something worthy of our name and reputation to assist these people who have suffered | infinitely more than we have from the war? There should be a greater market for what Canada can produce. Our foreign business depends chiefly on our ability | to sell in competition with other nations. If we cannot meet the price offered, we lose the business. If we cannot get our share of foreign trade, | how can we pay our debts? To meet our great financial obligations, we must produce the necessary quantity of goods to sell in the markets of the world. |

SENIOR CLERK-STENOGRAPHERS

OCTOBER 26 AND 27, 1920

STENOGRAPHY

Note.—The following should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice, at the rates indicated. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds.

One Hundred and Twenty-five Words per Minute

I was asked to be here for the purpose of saying a few words in regard to the work done in Paris with reference to the International Labour Convention. You have all | had copies of that International Labour Convention, which in its present shape at least gives to the people of Canada a fair share of equality in labour matters. I am not | going to delay you in regard to this point; it does not matter much about the work that was done or who did it. The real question concerns the final result. | It is a question for the delegates who go to that International Labour Convention whether they will keep up the fight. Although we recognize our importance, the rest of the world | does not, and for years to come there will be opportunities to present good ideas from the Dominion of Canada for the benefit of the men who go there. People usually | go to International Conventions very largely for what may be called selfish reasons. The idealistic programme that some of us would like to adopt does not go far in an International Labour Convention. | Most of the delegates go there with the idea of helping their own country; and although our people would like to help the world at large, it would be well | for the delegates who go to these International Labour Conventions to keep in view the fact that they are not going to get much help from the other countries, and that | what little time they have to spare had better be devoted to looking after the interests of their own country first and then the interests of the world at large. | That is the position that will be taken by all the other delegates, judging from the experience I have had in these matters up to date. Although they are idealistic in their speeches | and in their newspaper press, yet when they come to vote they are not idealistic in regard to other countries, but look after the rights of their own country. It will | be well, therefore, for the delegates from Canada to keep in view the fact that in regard to these matters they must eternally exercise vigilance, or they will get no further. |

JUNIOR CLERK-TYPISTS

OCTOBER 26 AND 27, 1920

TYPEWRITING

Time: 15 minutes

TOWN AND COUNTRY

Residents of towns and cities are beginning to realize that, except under very unusual conditions, their communities will prosper and develop only in proportion to the prosperity and development that comes to the farming sections which surround them. Realizing this fact, commercial clubs and chambers of commerce have been devoting much of their attention to developing the country districts as they have to securing new industries and attracting new residents. They know that as the country becomes more thickly settled and as the farmers become more prosperous the more money will be spent in the towns and the faster these towns will grow. It is largely for this reason that the residents of the towns and cities have been doing more and more to aid the farmers in growing bigger crops and in improving marketing conditions. The towns and cities have contributed liberally toward the building of good roads in the country districts and have paid a large part of the expense of maintaining agricultural experts to assist the farmers in growing bigger crops and getting more money out of their crops when they are placed on the market.

But this is not a one-sided proposition. If the city is dependent upon the country, so is the country dependent upon the city. What the farmer raises is worth absolutely nothing to him unless he can sell it at a price that will pay him a fair return on the money and time invested in its production. The farmer, without markets, would be in the same fix as a storekeeper without customers. In almost every case the farmer is dependent upon the near-by town or city for a market for the greater portion of his perishable products.

The town needs the country and the country needs the town. The farmer needs the assistance of the storekeepers of the town in securing a market for his products. He needs the assistance of the storekeepers in getting good roads over which he may haul his products without losing more time than the products are worth. He often needs the assistance of the storekeepers in helping him over a period of financial stringency.

On the other hand the storekeeper needs the business of the farmer. He does not ask the farmer to sell him his products on credit even though at the time he may be hard pushed for cash. He does not ask the farmer to help him build a sidewalk in front of his store. He does not ask for the business of the farmer provided he can sell the farmer the goods he needs at as low a price as he can secure them elsewhere.

JUNIOR CLERK-STENOGRAPHERS

October 26 and 27, 1920

TYPEWRITING

Time: 15 minutes

FRUIT GROWING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

The first fruit tree planted in British territory west of the Rockies, was planted in 1859 by Mr. James Douglas, Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and later Governor of the then Crown colony. The difficulty in the early days was in getting the trees into the interior. They had to be carried for 400 or 500 miles on horseback, and their introduction was, therefore, slow. Ten years after the first orchard was planted, the Indians used to buy the fruit at 25 cents a bucket. In 1891 there were 4.691 acres in orchard, but since that time the possibilities of the industry have been much more fully realized, and at the present time there are no less than 75,000 acres under fruit cultivation. The first shipment to outside parts was made in 1897, but in the years that have since elapsed, ready markets have been found in many different quarters—in the Prairie Provinces, in Australia and in Great Britain. Yet it is no more than a beginning that has been made for the area available for fruit culture in Southern British Columbia is not less than 1,000,000 acres.

It has been said by some that British Columbia fruit lacks quality. The speaker's answer to this was that he had himself lived for fifteen years in the Niagara fruit district and ten years in British Columbia, and that from personal experience he was in a position to say that this reflection on the fruit of the Pacific Coast Provinces was entirely undeserved. It is not only the finest appearing fruit, but it is also of the best quality. For six years in succession British Columbia has captured the gold medal of the Royal Horticultural Society in Great Britain. At a recent fruit exhibition in Vancouver, in which fruit growers from Washington, Oregon and Utah took part, the $100 gold medal for the best five boxes of apples was captured by a fruit grower from near Grand Forks in British Columbia. At the first National Apple Show held in Spokane, Washington, British Columbia fruit men captured $5,500 in prizes, besides a silver cup for the best individual exhibit of apples.

The possibilities of the fruit growing industry are unlimited.

CLERK-STENOGRAPHERS

OCTOBER 26 AND 27, 1920

TYPEWRITING

Time: 15 minutes

RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS

During the war there was a continually increasing spirit of co-operation between the employer and employed, and between the Government and both, because of mutual necessity, and because we realized that if we were to succeed in the one thing for which we were contending, namely, the winning of the war, it must be by co-operation. When the war happily ended, new problems faced this country and all other countries which had participated in it; and, while not regarded so seriously as the war, yet to each country individually and to the citizens of each country the reconstruction problems are probably just as important, or more so, than was the war itself.

On November 11, last, when an armistice was declared and hostilities ceased, there were, so far as Canada was concerned, approximately half a million men and women who had to be demobilized and re-established in vocations other than those in which they were engaged during the war period.

Canada had, at the close of the war, approximately 300,000 soldiers still in service, all of whom had to be repatriated and re-established in civil life. At the same time, she had approximately 200,000 workers—men and women—engaged in war industries which almost entirely ceased upon the 11th of November, 1918. It was regarded as a prodigious task to re-establish all these people, and governments, both federal and provincial, and indeed municipal governments as well, individual employers, labour organizations, and individual workingmen, all realized the necessity of carrying on with the same spirit of co-operation that characterized their efforts during the war, until all those were re-established who had been displaced by reason of peace having come.

Approximately 400,000 men, the flower of our Canadian manhood, were called away overseas to take part in the great war, and it became necessary to replace them to a very large extent in our factories and in other industrial activities by other men and very largely by women. In pre-war days the alien resident in Canada was very largely engaged in railway and construction work of all kinds. Those activities to a very large extent ceased as the war progressed, and the men engaged therein found their way into the factories and other industries engaged in war-work, as well as into ordinary lines of industry. When the war ceased, it became necessary to re-establish in their former positions and employments thousands upon thousands of men as they returned from overseas and, be it said to the credit of employers generally, the spirit of co-operation manifested in that connection in most instances were very fine indeed. I think it is true that during this period our army has been demobilized and the soldiers have been re-established in civil life, either in the positions which they occupied prior to enlistment, or in similar or better ones, to a greater extent than has been the case in almost any other country in the world.

I heard the Minister of Militia say a few days ago—I think I quote him correctly some 390,000 men had been demobilized and discharged from military service, and that those men had very largely already settled down and become re-established in civil life. This has worked no particular hardship upon anyone because of the fact that during the past few years the normal tide of immigration into Canada has almost entirely ceased, and this year the labour that has been displaced by the return of our army is being absorbed instead of the usual tide of immigration that comes to Canada seeking employment.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

SENIOR CLERK-STENOGRAPHERS AND CLERK-TYPISTS

OCTOBER 26 AND 27, 1920

TYPEWRITING

Time: 15 minutes

CLIMATE AND AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES

Climatic conditions in Northern Manitoba are more favourable than would appear at first glance. The rugged nature of the surface of the country, its numerous lakes and mantle of forest tend to suggest an undue severity in a writer's aspect. Especially is this noticeable in an uninhabited or sparsely settled district. Earliest explorers in the regions where now stand Quebec and Montreal reported most harrowing tales of the severity of our winters. In all probability the reports of the severity of the Hudson Bay and Northern Manitoba regions contain about the same degree of frightfulness. "Our Lady of the Snows" may appear unapproachable to those who lack courage, but her climate is most agreeable to the sturdy race she rears.

A brief visit to the district, at any time of the year, is all that is required to dispel any illusions of northern wastes that might have been associated therewith. The summer vegetation is most luxuriant and beautiful, and the trees of the forest bear evidence the year round of climatic conditions favourable to their growth. Spruce has been found on Reed lake with diameters of three feet, and tall, straight trunks, perfect samples of their species.

Hudson bay is open the year round, but navigation is limited owing to the freezing of Hudson strait and the harbours along the coast, as well as to the dangers of drifting ice floes. It is expected, however, that for at least three months of the year the route will be perfectly satisfactory. During a period of nearly two hundred years the Hudson's Bay Company sailed some seven hundred and fifty vessels between the bay and England in carrying on their fur trade. These ranged from 70-gun ships to 10-ton pinnaces, all sailing vessels, and only two were lost. Officers of the company stationed at Churchill and Nelson have from time to time reported upon the success of their vegetable and flower gardens. They describe the transition from winter to summer as being very rapid, and the growth of all vegetable matter during the latter period as marvellous.

During the winter of 1916-17 some two hundred teams of horses were engaged in hauling ore from the Mandy mine on Schist lake, as well as others hauling fish, and the work was carried on without interruption from weather conditions.

Examination of meteorological records obtained at The Pas indicate climatic conditions as favourable as at Prince Albert, Edmonton, and other points now the centres of extensive agricultural sections. As the land lying along the Saskatchewan river is fertile, and the soil deep, it would appear that when proper drainage is provided an extensive area of good farming land will be available, which will extend north to the outcropping of the limestone formation.

An extensive clay belt is found along the Hudson Bay railway about midway between The Pas and Nelson. It is lightly wooded, fairly level, well drained and, judging by experiments made at various points along the railway, is suitable for mixed farming. Its close proximity to the line of steel makes it an attractive field to the homesteader who finds the transportation problem difficult in other locations.

Much land suitable for agriculture is found along the Nelson and Burntwood rivers and about Split lake. Fertile valleys and clay belts are found as far north as Churchill river. In many of the narrow valleys through which streams run from lake to lake are found flats of rich alluvial soil covered by a most profuse growth of grass and wild hay. While such areas are limited and impracticable as agricultural sections purely, they offer splendid inducements as supply farms to mining camps, when adjacent to such. With the expansion of the mining industry, such opportunities will become more numerous.

Taken the year round the climate is agreeable, healthy, and bracing. The snowfall in winter is light and the temperature fairly uniform. The summers are delightful, with their long days and exhilarating air. The rapid growth of all vegetation assures success in agricultural lines on those areas covered by good soil. The opening up of the district by the mining activity will pave the way for settlement to follow. With the varied resources awaiting development, the pioneer of Northern Manitoba enjoys excellent opportunities.

Apart from the economic value of this northern district there is the charm of its natural beauty. Here in the bracing northern summers, with their long days and cool twilight nights, are found the Elysian fields of the province.

CUSTOMS CLERKS, CUSTOMS EXAMINERS, CUSTOMS CLERK-EXAMINERS, CUSTOMS EXPRESS AND POSTAL CLERKS, MANIFEST CLERKS, WAREHOUSE LOCKERS AND EXCISE CLERKS, CUSTOMS WAREHOUSE CLERKS AND EXCISEMEN (GRADE I)

October 28, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 45 minutes

1. What is your age?
2. Give full details of your Education, naming the schools and colleges you attended, with a general account of the course of study pursued in each, paying special attention to Commercial and Business Courses.
3. What business experience have you had? Give in detail the duties of the positions you have filled.
4. State in which of the following courses you consider yourself qualified: Book-keeping, Filing, Record-keeping, Stenography, Typewriting, Correspondence, giving the extent of your experience in each case.

CUSTOMS CLERKS

OCTOBER 28, 1920

CLERICAL WORK

Time: 1½ hours

1. Explain the significance of the following abbreviations: HP., R.R., C.E., G.R., c.f., Mgr., F.O.B., C.I.F., E. & O.E., No.

2. What do you understand by the following: Bill of Lading, Invoice, Manifest, Discount, Interest, Note?

3. (*a*) Describe the recognized "lay-out" of a good business letter.
   (*b*) Under what circumstances are the following salutations used: Gentlemen, Dear Sirs, My dear Sir, and Sir?
   (*c*) Give some of the accepted forms of complimentary closes of business letters with a brief note on the use of each.

4. Draw up a set of rules adherence to which will insure that all incoming mail is (*a*) recorded, (*b*) acknowledged and dealt with immediately, (*c*) available when required.

5. (*a*) Name *six* office appliances (not machines) which you regard as labour-saving devices, with a short note on any *three*.
   (*b*) Describe briefly the uses of the Multigraph, the Mimeograph, and Dictaphone.

CUSTOMS EXAMINERS, CUSTOMS CLERK-EXAMINERS, CUSTOMS EXPRESS AND POSTAL CLERKS, MANIFEST CLERKS, WAREHOUSE LOCKERS AND EXCISE CLERKS, CUSTOMS WAREHOUSE CLERKS AND EXCISEMEN (GRADE I)

October 28, 1920

CLERICAL WORK

Time: 1½ hours

1. What do you understand by the following abbreviations: S.S., Ans., Incor., a.m., Etc., Mem., MSS., pp., H.M., and Sec.?

2. Give the routine work in connection with: (*a*) despatch of a telegram; (*b*) long-distance telephone call; (*c*) letter by Special Delivery; (*d*) despatch of a parcel abroad.

3. (*a*) You receive a letter from F. Brown & Co., enclosing cheque in settlement of account. The cheque is, however, post-dated. How would you write to F. Brown & Co.?

   (*b*) Give Messrs. F. Brown & Co.'s reply.

4. (*a*) What do you understand by "Customs" and "Excise."

   (*b*) Write an explanatory note on the following: Goods in bond, value of currency, *ad valorem,* and appraisement.

5. (*a*) Explain carefully the following: Ledger, Creditor, Debtor, Capital, Follow-up, and Form Letter.

   (*b*) Give examples illustrating your explanation of the *last two.*

CUSTOMS EXAMINERS, CUSTOMS CLERK-EXAMINERS, CUSTOMS EXPRESS AND POSTAL CLERKS, AND MANIFEST CLERKS

OCTOBER 28, 1920

GEOGRAPHY

Time: 1¼ hours

Note.—Candidates will write on any "five" questions.

1. Name in order, from West to East, the provinces of Canada that lie along the International Boundary, and mention those States that are adjacent to each.

2. Sketch a map of the Great Lakes, locating and naming the lakes, their water connections, *five* chief Canadian ports and *five* American ports.

3. Name and locate *ten* places in Canada where a railway enters Canada from the United States.

4. Locate definitely each of the following places, and name an important industry connected with each: Sydney, Trail, Sarnia, Frank, Peterboro', Lethbridge, Niagara, Shawinigan Falls, Cobalt, and Thetford.

5. Name and locate the chief centre in Canada for the production of: gold, nickel, steel, coal, asbestos, lead, cement, refined oil, and salt, respectively.

6. Name those parts of the British Empire from which Great Britain gets her main supply of: raw wool, raw cotton, raw silk, raw sugar, hemp, lumber, cheese, beef, and wheat, respectively, and name the port from which the article is shipped in each case.

CUSTOMS CLERKS, CUSTOMS EXAMINERS, CUSTOMS CLERK-EXAMINERS, CUSTOMS EXPRESS AND POSTAL CLERKS, MANIFEST CLERKS, WAREHOUSE LOCKERS AND EXCISE CLERKS, CUSTOMS WAREHOUSE CLERKS AND EXCISEMEN (GRADE I)

October 28, 1920

ARITHMETIC

Time: 1½ hours

Note.—Candidates will take the first "four" and any "four" from the remaining five questions. All work should be shown.

Values.

12 1. Find the average of the following numbers: 368754; 932756; 549837; 762548; 859769; 768754; 567895.

12 2. Multiply 387527 by 69264, and divide the product by 4292.

12 3. (*a*) Simplify $3\frac{7}{8} + 2\frac{1}{12} - 4\frac{1}{3}$. (*b*) Simplify $9\frac{1}{36} - 7\frac{19}{27}$.

12 4. Find: 6% of $215.50; 5% of $3,947; $12\frac{1}{2}$% of $324; $16\frac{2}{3}$ of $630.

13 5. The cost of manufacturing a hat is $2.50. The manufacturer wishes to make 40% profit. (*a*) Find his selling price; (*b*) Find what he would sell for if he gave 10% off his regular selling price.

13 6. If milk of good quality contains $\frac{1}{25}$ of its weight of cream, and cream produces $\frac{23}{100}$ of its weight of butter, find the number of pounds of milk which will produce 115 pounds of butter.

13 7. A farmer hired a labourer on condition that he was to pay him $3.25 a day without board, or $2.65 a day with board. At the end of 65 days the labourer received $198.05. How many days did the farmer board him?

13 8. Find the proceeds of the following note, which was discounted on October 16, 1918, at 6% per annum:—

$324.00. Ottawa, September 6, 1918.

Ninety days after date I promise to pay to J. D. Morrison, or order, the sum of three hundred and twenty-four dollars, value received.

S. Hallman

13 9. A man's salary is $2,800. Find the amount of his income tax if $1,200 is exempt from taxation and the rate is $2\frac{3}{5}$% on the balance.

CUSTOMS CLERKS

OCTOBER 28, 1920

BOOKKEEPING

Time: 2 hours

1. Define: Interest, Trade Discount, Cash Discount, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Percentage, Commission, C.O.D., Bill of Lading, Goods in Bond.

2. What is the amount of an invoice of goods billed at $384, with trade discount of 20%, 10% and 5%?

3. Record the following transactions of Ross & Co., for the month of September:—

Sept.	1st.	Commenced business with cash	$200 00
"	30th.	Goods sold on credit during month	460 00
"	"	Cash received from customers	240 00
"	"	Purchased goods on credit	290 00
"	"	Paid cash to creditors on account	250 00
"	"	Cash sales during month	180 00
"	"	Goods purchased for cash	100 00
"	"	Paid expenses in cash	35 00
"	"	Paid rent in cash	40 00
"	"	Paid salaries in cash	175 00

Post to ledger and take off trial balance.

4. Make the entries in Journal or Cash Book for the following transactions:

1920.

Sept.	2nd.	Bought of Ross & Co. 20 cases cheese		$264 00
"	3rd.	Shipped to Smith & Co., Calgary—		
		5 half-chests tea	$ 97 50	
		2 hhds. molasses	84 00	
		2 bbls. sugar	69 00	
		2 bbls. currants	32 50	
		Freight on above	118 75	
				401 75
"	4th.	Sold Lockyer & Co.—		
		5 bbls. sugar at $34.50		172 50
"	6th.	Sold G. R. Low—		
		5 bbls. sugar at $32		160 00
"	7th.	Shipped to R. Brand on consignment—		
		20 cases cheese at $25 F.O.B.		500 00
"	8th.	Received cheque from Lockyer & Co. in full acct.		172 50
"	9th.	Received from G. R. Low cheque for $156.80, after deducting 2% cash discount.		
"	10th.	Received from R. Brand cheque for $300 and note (3 mos.) for balance, after deducting 2% cash discount on the amount paid.		
"	11th.	Deposited in the Bank of Montreal: Lockyer & Co's cheque, $172.50; G. R. Low's cheque, $156.80, and R. Brand's cheque for $300.		
		Discounted R. Brand's note in Bank of Montreal, discount being $1.50.		
"	13th.	Paid Ross & Co's account by cheque, $264.		
		Paid expenses *re* sales by cheque, $75.		
"	14th.	Paid by cheque $85 for office desk and chairs from General Supply Co., on which the duty, 25%, was paid by cheque also.		

POSTAL CLERKS, POSTAL PORTERS AND TRANSFER AGENTS

October 29 and 30, 1920

GEOGRAPHY

Time: 1 hour

Note.—Candidates will answer any "four" questions.

1. Name *ten* leading Canadian ports on the Great Lakes, and state on what lake each is situated.

2. Locate and give the chief industry of: Shawinigan Falls, Lethbridge, Dawson, Sudbury, Peterboro', Niagara Falls, Sydney, Hull, Cobalt, and New Glasgow.

3. Name and locate definitely a leading centre in Canada engaged in the production of: flour, bacon, coal, petroleum, lumber, woodpulp, automobiles, electrical machinery, agricultural implements, and refined sugar, respectively.

4. State in detail the waters a vessel would pass through in a trip from Quebec to Port Arthur, and mention what canals it could avoid traversing on its trip.

5. Name the *three* largest places in each of any *five* provinces of Canada, and mention the chief railways entering each.

POSTAL CLERKS

October 29 and 30, 1920

DICTATION

Time: 30 minutes

Note.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Supervisor will read over the whole extract once, and then re-read it slowly and distinctly, indicating to the candidates the occurrence of each full stop. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The whole time occupied should not be more than half an hour.

When reclaimed from the sea they are wonderfully fertile, and in this respect they are unsurpassed, if they are equalled, by any land in Eastern Canada. They are not, however, equally good for all crops, but are best for grasses and grains, to which consequently they are almost entirely given up. Root crops will grow upon them, but not to advantage. They form also extremely rich pasturage, and to same extent (less than formerly) are used for this purpose. The grasses which grow upon the best parts are the usual upland English hay grasses, which become very tall, very dense and of very superior quality, luxuriant but not rank, producing easily three tons and upwards of the best hay to the acre. In less well drained places, coarser grasses grow, but these, too, are of good value. No attempt is made to take two crops a year, though some farmers allow their cattle to fatten on the rich aftermath. No fertilizers of any sort are placed upon the marshes, and the only cultivation consists in an occasional ploughing, on an average once in ten or fifteen years, when a single crop of oats is sown, after which at once the land is brought into grass again.

POSTAL CLERKS

OCTOBER 29 AND 30, 1920

REPORT WRITING

Time: 1 hour

Note.—Only three reports are to be attempted. Candidates must not use their own names in signing the reports.

1. You are an applicant for the position of Postal Clerk.
   Make a report of your qualifications for the position to the Civil Service Commission.

2. T. Brown is a Postal Clerk in the Ottawa Post Office. During the month of August, 1920, the following were returned to the Branch Dead Letter Office:—

   10 wholly unpaid letters.
   5 letters addressed simply to initials.
   5 letters addressed to street numbers only.

   Make a report concerning the above for T. Brown to the Superintendent of the Dead Letter Branch, Ottawa, giving such additional information as you would consider necessary.

3. J. Smith is Postmaster at North Bay, Ont., where A. Thompson is a Postal Clerk. An explosive article is found in the mail there, and is forwarded to the Post Office Inspector, Ottawa, in such a way as to prevent injury to any one, and a full report is made thereon.
   Write A. Thompson's report for J. Smith.

4. A registered article has been forwarded by mistake from Winnipeg Post Office to Ottawa without sufficient prepayment. When it reached its destination, double the total deficiency in prepayment was collected on delivery.
   Write a report for the Postmaster, Ottawa, to the Post Office Inspector, calling attention to the negligence of the Winnipeg Postmaster.

POSTAL PORTERS

OCTOBER 29 AND 30, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2 hours

1. If the rate of postage on a certain class of newspapers is ¼ cent per pound, what amount of postage should be charged for 1,000 pounds?

2. If the rate of postage on a certain class of newspapers is 1 cent for each 4 ounces, or fraction of 4 ounces, what amount of postage should be charged for 1,237 pounds?

3. If you were opening a locked bag of mail matter which had to be sorted immediately to make certain train connections, and found that on account of the lock being broken you could not get the bag open, what would you do to release the mail?

4. If you were sent down to the station with a mail to be despatched on a certain train, and the street car in which you were travelling broke down, what action would you take?

5. If you were sent down to the station with instructions to deliver a very important letter to the mail clerk on a train, and the gateman at station would not let you pass, how would you manage to deliver the letter to the mail clerk?

6. If you were preparing a mail for despatch, and at the last moment before the mail left the office, you discovered a large hole in the bottom of one of the mail bags, what step would you take to protect the mail contained in the bag, if there was not sufficient time to change the bag?

7. When passing a street letter-box, if you found the box collector had forgotten to lock the box, and it contained mail matter, what would you do?

8. If you were transferring a mail from a truck at the railway station to a mail car, and five or ten minutes before the train pulled out, you noticed that the mail clerk in charge of the train had fainted, what action would you take?

TRANSFER AGENTS

OCTOBER 29 AND 30, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2 hours.

1. Mail matter of a perishable nature or that might be easily broken is put up in red bags. In loading or unloading a mail how would you treat these bags?
2. When unloading a mail, if two mail bags were so badly torn that one or two pieces of mail dropped out of each bag, what would you do to ensure the proper treatment of the articles, and what action would you take to protect the rest of the mail in the damaged bags?
3. If a mail train, which it was your duty to meet, was reported an hour late and the Transfer Agent that should relieve you just before the late train arrived at the station did not show up. what would you do?
4. What action would you take if an official of the railroad gave you instructions that conflicted with the instructions you received from the officials of the Post Office Department?
5. What action would you take if the Railway Mail Clerk was taken suddenly ill and in your opinion was unable to go out on his run?
6. Write a brief statement of about 100 words indicating what previous positions you have filled and in what respect the experience you have gained would be of value to you as a Transfer Agent.

LETTER CARRIERS

OCTOBER 29 AND 30, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 1½ hours

Values.

25 1. State fully what you consider the duties of a Letter Carrier to be, and what qualifications you think he should have.

10 2. If a resident on your route gave you verbal instructions to forward his mail to a new address, what action would you take?

10 3. Explain fully what you would do, if on your last delivery you were unable to deliver:
(*a*) all of your ordinary letters;
(*b*) all of your registered articles.

10 4. What would you do if a parcel originating in the United States, which apparently contained merchandise of value, was sorted to you for delivery?

10 5. Explain the mode of collecting the postage due on short-paid mail matter handed to you for delivery.

15 6. Give the correct amount of postage, including war tax, required to fully prepay the following:—
(*a*) A letter weighing 2 oz., posted in Montreal, for delivery in Montreal.
(*b*) A letter weighing 2 oz., posted in Toronto, for delivery in St. John, N.B.
(*c*) A registered letter weighing 1 oz., posted in Toronto, for delivery in Hamilton, Ont.

10 7. Describe what you would consider the best method of delivering mail to the residents in a large apartment house.

10 8. How would you treat an ordinary, or registered, article intended for delivery, which you notice to be in a damaged condition?

100

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS

OCTOBER 29 AND 30, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 1½ hours

1. What facilities does the Post Office Department afford the public for the posting of mail matter?
2. Can mail matter once posted in a mail car, be handed back to the party posting it? If not, why?
3. Describe the different types of mail bags you have noticed in use in the Railway Mail Service.
4. Write a letter applying for a position of Railway Mail Clerk, stating:
   (*a*) What you think the duties and responsibilities are.
   (*b*) How your previous experience fits you for the position for which you are applying.
5. If for any cause you were unable to assume duty, what would you do?
6. Give a list of articles which are not allowed to be carried in the mail.
7. (*a*) In case of a train wreck, what would be your first duty?
   (*b*) Write a full report of a train wreck to a Superintendent, Railway Mail Service.
8. Mail cars are the property of the railway company.
   (*a*) Are Mail Clerks employees of the railway company and subject to its rules?
   (*b*) If a railway company's instructions conflict with those from the Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, which would you follow, and why?

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS

OCTOBER 29 AND 30, 1920

GEOGRAPHY

Time: 1½ hours

Note.—Candidates will write on any six questions.

1. Name in order the *ten* most important cities along the (main) line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad between St. John and Vancouver, stating why each is important.

2. Name *two* railway routes between (*a*) Ottawa and Toronto, (*b*) Montreal and Toronto, (*c*) Vancouver and Winnipeg, (*d*) Montreal and St. John, and (*e*) Quebec and Winnipeg, respectively, mentioning *two* important places, *en route,* in each case.

3. Name the *three* largest places in each of *any five* provinces of Canada, and give the name of the most important railroad entering each.

4. By means of simple diagrams or maps, name and show in their proper connections the rivers and lakes of (*a*) the St. Lawrence basin, (*b*) the Mackenzie basin, and (*c*) the Nelson basin.

5. Give the names of the *five* provinces of Canada that lead in the production of minerals and name the *two* chief minerals produced in each case.

6. State *in detail* the boundary line between the United States and Canada from West to East.

7 Where and why noted are Port Huron, Cochrane, Moncton, Capreol, Sudbury, Mulgrave, Banff, Crow's Nest, Sarnia, and Matapedia.

EXAMINER OF REFUND CLAIMS

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—OTTAWA, PROMOTION

NOVEMBER 5, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 3 hours

1. State in your own words what represents the value for duty purposes of imported goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty.

2. What is the highest percentage of discount for cash which may be allowed for duty purposes?

3. May any deduction for cash be allowed for duty purposes on goods imported on consignment without sale prior to importation?

4. Within what time after Entry of goods must notice be given to the Collector for claim on account of inferiority or deficiency in the quantity of imported goods?

5. State in general terms the class or kind of goods to which the Special or Dumping Duties applies, and the maximum rate of such duty.

6. What is the greatest percentage of reduction below the fair market value at which goods may be purchased and entered for duty to escape the application of the Special or Dumping Duty?

7. State in your own words the regulations governing the refunding of duty on goods found to be not according to order.

8. State the Tariff conditions under which goods of Canadian produce may be returned to Canada and entered free of duty.

9. How should goods claimed to be entitled to entry free of regular duty be described on the entry?

10. Are any goods of French origin or manufacture entitled to entry under the Intermediate Tariff?

11. State the names of at least *five* countries entitled to favoured-nation treatment in Canada.

12. Prepare an entry for home consumption for the goods covered by the invoice herewith, on the B–1 amended form attached.

(Form supplied was fac simile of the regular departmental form used.)

(M)—Specimen Form of Invoice Approved by Canadian Customs (January, 1910) for Goods Sold by Exporter Prior to Shipment

(Place and date) Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 4th, 1920.

Invoice of contractors' supplies purchased by Messrs. Smith and Jones (Retailers), of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, from Ohio General Equipment and Supply Co., of Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A., to be shipped from Columbus per freight.

Marks and Numbers on Packages	QUANTITIES AND DESCRIPTION OF OF GOODS		Fair market value as sold for home consumption at time shipped	Selling price to the Purchaser in Canada	
				—	Amount
S. & J. 1 to 7	40 bars	3,200 lbs. rolled O.H. steel bars.....	$ 86 40	$ 2 70 cwt.	$86 40
	22 pieces	1,460 lbs. rolled Bessemer steel rod.....	84·68	5·80 "	84 68
	20 pieces	10,200 lbs. structural I beams, cut to lengths and drilled.....	249 90	2 45 "	249 90
	1	Cary 4 h.p. portable gasoline farm engine	140 00	.....	140 00
	1	Wood turning lathe.....	60 00	.....	60 00
	1	Smythe style "D" calculating machine..	90 00	.....	90 00
	1	Pathfinder automobile—Model E roadster—Standard equipment.....	1,800 00.. (U.S. Excise tax included)	.....	1,800 00
			2,510 98	.....	2,510 98
		Cash discount 3%.....	75 33	.....	75 33
			2,435 65	.....	2,435 65

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

EXCISE STATISTICAL CHECKER

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—PROMOTION, NOVEMBER 5, 1920

DUTIES OF POSITION

Time: 3 hours

Values.

12 1. What is understood by Industrial Alcohol? Is it subject to duty? If so, give the rate or rates.

8 2. For the year ended 31st March, 1920, a maltster made application for a rebate on account of malt ex-warehoused during the fiscal year, as follows:—

Ex-warehoused for Duty, Domestic.. .. ..1,500,000 lbs.
" " Imported .. .. 100,000 "
" Removal.. .. .. 500,000 "
" Export.. .. .. 250,000 "

Is he entitled to any rebate? If so, to what amount?

10 3. A cigar manufacturer's return shows that during the month he returned to stock 300 pounds of foreign leaf tobacco and 280 standard pounds of Canadian leaf tobacco. What would be your action in respect to this return?

10 4. A brewer made application for refund of duty paid upon malt contained in 1,200 gallons of beer exported. The brewer claimed 2·50 pounds of malt per gallon as used in the brew. The analysis showed 2·25 pounds of malt used per gallon of beer. What amount of refund is the brewer entitled to?

12 5. A tobacco manufacturer makes application for a refund of duty on 1,200 pounds of duty-paid tobacco re-worked.

The re-work consisted of:
50 caddies of 15 lbs. each.. .. ..750 lbs.
800 pkgs. cut tobacco, ½ lb. each.. .. ..400 "
50 pkgs. cut tobacco, 1 lb. each.. .. .. 50 "

What refund should the manufacturer receive?

8 6. What is the excise duty on imported ground malt?

8 7. What is the Excise duty on beer manufactured from sugar?

8 8. What is the Excise duty on beer manufactured from sugar and duty-paid malt?

12 9. Are all domestic cigars subject to the same Excise duty? State the rate, or rates, per thousand.

12 10. A maltster's monthly return shows:

Barley placed in steep:
Steep No. 100.. .. ..40,000 lbs.
" " 101.. .. ..40,000 "
" " 102.. .. ..40,000 "

Malt removed from kiln:
Steep No. 100.. .. ..32,000 lbs.
" " 101.. .. ..32,620 "
" " 102.. .. ..28,830 "

What is the monthly malt yield?
Is the return correct?
If not, where is the error?

EDITOR

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, NOVEMBER 12, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 4 hours

Note.—Questions 1 and 5 must be answered.

1. (*a*) The attached piece of "dirty copy" should be thoroughly edited as well as proof-read. Use the white space for corrections. (*b*) Re-write this selection to advantage retaining the ideas involved.

FOREWORD TO THE READERS of this Journal.

I do not wish to unduly impose on your tender patience but cordially you are solicited to very often send us in suggestions as to how we can improve the magazine to meet your requirements which we are for ever thinking of. It is not only published for the particular use of the Dept of X.....but for also the information of the public of the dominion. Mean time we proffer a few suggestions of our very own and if these are applauded by our readers we will be glad to more thoroughly develop such. Should you care to see in our pages personel notes of the personnal of this dept who are engaged in developing important resources of the Country for its citizens?

Will re-prints be serviceable of topical articles by Americans, English men and other Specialists in the lines that interests us. As tax payers it is you actually what pay for the printing of this monthly, are you therefor willing for to spend more on the make-up of our little journal by introducing illustrations. You must decide whether this policy is worth while.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

2. Explain very briefly the following terms: (*a*) Double leaded; (*b*) Dummy; (*c*) Hanging indention; (*d*) 2-em dash; (*e*) Run-in; (*f*) Solid matter.

3. How would you reproduce in an *effective* and *economical* manner on paper of (*a*) poor quality, (*b*) good quality:
   (i) Plans; (ii) Photographs; (iii) Wash drawings; (iv) Paintings (for monotone reproduction)?

4. What do you mean by: Stereotype; half-tone engraving; 120-line screen; electrotype; embossing; matrix; unsized paper?

5. (*a*) What subjects do you consider should be avoided in fairness to the readers of Government publications?
   (*b*) Select an *agricultural* topic and discuss it editorially for not more than *three* pages.

6. Copy is to be submitted to you regularly each month from a dozen different sources and at different dates. Suggest a follow-up scheme to enforce its receipt in time for your criticism and going to press.

7. (*a*) Mention (with illustrations) *six* violations of grammatical construction and composition which are of fairly common occurrence.
   (*b*) Should you have to print charges, the truth of which is not yet established, what verbal safeguards would you employ?

CUSTOMS GROCERY APPRAISER

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE, TORONTO—PROMOTION, NOVEMBER 12, 1920

QUESTIONNAIRE

Time: 30 minutes

Name. . . . . .

Age. . . . . .

Classification. . . . . .

Date when first employed in the Customs. . . . . .

Date of permanent appointment. . . . . .

Title and duties of position first held. . . . . .

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Positions, with dates of positions held subsequently. . . . . .

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Duties of present position. . . . . .

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Give in detail the extent and duration of your experience as an Assistant Customs Appraiser in the Grocery Division. If you have not been employed in this capacity show that your experience has been of an equivalent character and standard. . . . . .

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Give particulars of experience other than the above which has added to your qualification for the position in question. . . . . .

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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 3 hours

1. A wholesaler in Canada imported from the United States 1,000 lbs. of jam, valued at 15 cents per lb. What amount of duty would be paid by him on this importation, including sales tax?

2. Outline in brief the Customs regulations relating to the return of imported goods, found after importation to be not the kind or quality ordered.

3. How are goods *bona fide* exported to Canada from any country but passing *in transitu* through another country, valued for duty?

4. How would you treat goods that had been permitted to remain, for any purpose, in any country intermediate between the country of export and Canada?

5. How many days are allowed under the Customs Act to make claim for refund for any alleged misdescription of goods by the importer?

6. What action is to be taken by an Appraiser who discovers goods enclosed in any package which are not mentioned in the invoice or entry of such package?

7. In designating packages for examination what number of packages should be ordered to the warehouse?

8. Whenever any difference arises as to the rate of duty payable on particular goods, state how the rate of duty payable may be declared or decided.

9. What is the duty on goods derelict, flotsam, jetsam or wreck, brought or coming into Canada?

10. An imported mixture, put up in packages, for making cakes, cookies, etc., is composed of flour, sugar, shortening, baking powder and flavouring. Under what tariff item would you rate such an importation, and state the different items which might be taken into consideration in rating it. (Items may be designated either by number or description.)

11. What outstanding condition at present determines whether imported potatoes and wheat flour are free of duty, or subject to duty?

12. What facts determine the tariff status of imported sugar and molasses, respectively, and what instruments or articles are used for this purpose?

13. Under what tariff (British preferential, Intermediate or General) would articles mentioned in the Belgian and Italian Treaties be classified when imported from England, France, Sweden, Spain, Japan, on:
   (*a*) A through bill of lading to Canada via a United States Port; and
   (*b*) Direct to a Canadian Port?

14. An invoice of goods shows value as follows:—

Fair market value as sold for home consumption at time shipped	$ 80 00
Fair market value as sold for home consumption at date of purchase	100 00
Selling price to the purchaser in Canada	100 00

What is the value for duty purposes? Refer to Section of the Customs Act as authority for your answer.

15. A shipment of tea arrived at Seattle from Ceylon for an importer in Toronto and is forwarded to him at that port. How must the bill of lading read to entitle the shipment to entry under the Preferential Tariff?

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—PROMOTION, NOVEMBER 12, 1920

QUESTIONNAIRE

Time: 30 minutes

Name. . . . . .

Age. . . . . .

Date first employed in the Customs Service. . . . . .

Date permanently appointed. . . . . .

Give with dates in chronological order the title of the positions held by you while in the Service. . . . . .

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Give in your own words the duties of the position you now hold. . . . . .

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What are the duties of the position for which you are applying?. . . . . .

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What training and experience have you had in Bookkeeping and Accounting?. . . . . .

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Point out the extent to which the training and experience mentioned above have qualified you for the position of Assistant Inspector of Customs?. . . . . .

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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 3 hours

1. Describe the procedure at a Railway Customs Frontier Port or Outport in reporting goods contained in cars destined for Interior Ports or Outports in Canada. State what Customs Forms are required to be used in reporting goods as above stated at such Frontier Ports or Outports.

2. Upon a vessel reporting Inwards at a Customs Port of Entry carrying goods from a Foreign Port, state the procedure required to be followed in reporting such vessels, also state the official numbers of the Forms required to be filed with the Collector of Customs.

3. State by whom a vessel, carrying goods from a Foreign Port, may be reporte Inwards to a Collector of Customs.

4. Where goods "In Bond," accounted for under Customs Manifests Forms A-2; A-2½; or A-3½) manifested from one Customs Port of Entry upon another Custdoms Port of Entry in Canada and diverted to another Customs Port of Entry while *en route* as above stated, state the procedure to be followed in properly accounting for such goods.

5. When goods have been shipped from a place in France *via* Liverpool, and presented for Entry at a Customs Port of Entry in Canada, state what documents are required so as to permit of such goods being accepted for Entry at the Customs.

6. What documents and books of record are required to be examined to ascertain that goods entered as above stated have been properly accounted for at the Customs and the duty lawfully payable thereon paid.

7. State the minimum tonnage of a vessel required by law to be registered in Canada.

8. State the number of shares in a vessel properly registered under the law in Canada.

9. State the correct procedure to be followed in making an Analysis of Manifests Received and Vessels Reports Inwards at a Customs Port of Entry. Also state whether manifests are taken to account by Receiving Port Numbers or Sending Port Numbers, when making such Analysis.

10. State the procedure to be followed in accounting for goods "In Bond" accounted for under Customs Manifest, which have been "short received" at the Port manifested upon. Also state who is required to trace such goods to ascertain that they have been entered at the Customs and the Revenue fully protected.

SENIOR WAREHOUSE RECORD CLERK

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—MONTREAL, PROMOTION, NOVEMBER 12, 1920

QUESTIONNAIRE

Time: 30 minutes

Name . . . . . .

Age . . . . . .

Classification . . . . . .

Period of Employment in Warehouse Office, Montreal. . . . . .

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Date when first employed in the Customs. . . . . .

Date of permanent appointment . . . . . .

Tiles, with dates, of positions held in the Customs Service. . . . . .

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Duties of present position. . . . . .

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Give the extent and duration of your experience as a Warehouse Record Clerk

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In what way has your experience qualified you for the position of Senior Warehouse Record Clerk? . . . . . .

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Give particulars of any experience not covered by above which in your opinion has fitted you for the position in question. . . . . .

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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 3 hours

1. State the proper procedure to be followed in recording entries in Warehouse Ledger No. 2, also state the information required to be recorded.

2. When are accounts in Warehouse Ledger No. 1 required to be carried forward?

3. Under what entries may goods recorded in Warehouse Ledger No. 2 at a Port be closed?

4. Where goods have been refused by the Consignee or Importer, under what conditions may legally chartered banks enter such goods For-Warehouse?

5. At what periods are goods, entered For-Warehouse and stored in a Customs Bonded Warehouse of 2nd or 3rd class, required to be checked and compared with the entries of such goods as recorded in Warehouse Ledger No. 2 at the Port?

6. When 100 cases of Canned Peaches are entered For-Warehouse, and only 97 cases are received into Customs Bonded Warehouse, and an Ex-Warehouse Entry is passed accounting for 20 cases Canned Peaches, state how many cases of such canned peaches you would authorize for delivery to the Importer on such Ex-Warehouse Entry.

7. State the proper procedure in recording in Warehouse Ledger No. 2 the following goods, accounted for under a For-Warehouse Entry, viz.: 100 cases "Black and White" Scotch Whiskey; 20 Octaves "Black and White" Scotch Whiskey; 10 Quarter Casks "House of Lords" Scotch Whiskey; and 3 Puncheons Demerara Rum.

8. State the proper procedure to be followed in recording a sale of goods in Bond, accounted for on Entry Transfer Invoice, Form B-15.

9. State what length of time the undermentioned goods may be held in a Customs Bonded Warehouse of the 3rd class, viz.: Sugar; Tea; Liquors; Coffee, and Wines.

10. State the proper procedure to be followed where an Importer wishes to enter Liquors and Wines For-Warehouse, accounted for on a properly certified invoice, part of which Liquors or Wines are contained in cases and part in Wood, so as to save demurrage on the Liquors and Wines contained in Cases whilst the Liquors and Wines in Wood are being gauged and tested.

INVESTIGATOR OF DRAWBACK CLAIMS

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—TORONTO, PROMOTION
NOVEMBER 12, 1920

QUESTIONNAIRE

Time: 30 minutes

Name . . . . . .

Age . . . . . .

Date first employed in the Customs Service. . . . . .

Date permanently appointed. . . . . .

Give with dates in chronological order the title of the positions held by you while in the Service . . . . . .

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Give in your own words the duties of the position you now hold. . . . . .

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What are the duties of the position for which you are applying?. . . . . .

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What training and experience have you had in handling of Drawback Claims?

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Point out the extent to which the training and experience mentioned above have qualified you for the position of Investigator of Drawback Claims. . . . . .

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SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2 hours

1. Multiply $\frac{7}{8}$ by $\frac{8}{16}$.
   Divide ·4276 by ·82.

2. A merchant buys a bill of goods for $1,800.00 subject to trade discounts of 20%, 10%, and 5%.
   (*a*) What is the net amount of the bill?
   (*b*) What is the Customs duty on the net amount of bill at 27½%?

3. A merchant imports goods to Canada which cost him $3,131.59. This includes the Customs duty paid, which was at the rate of 22½%. State separately the value of the goods and the duty paid.

4. The Customs duty on automobiles is 35%; the Excise tax is 15% on the duty-paid value, and the sales tax is 2% on the duty-paid value. What would be the total cost to an importer of an automobile valued at $1,975.00—the selling price for home consumption in the United States?

5. What is the difference between drawback on goods exported and refund of duties paid in excess on goods imported?

6. A factory produces a casting, using 1,150 pounds pig iron in the process. The finished casting weighs 1,035 pounds; the scrap resulting in the process of manufacture weighs 69 pounds; the balance is absolute loss. Express in percentages the proportions of the pig iron assignable to,—
   (*a*) Finished casting;
   (*b*) Scrap;
   (*c*) Absolute loss.

7. A manufacturer imports 4 tons bolts and nuts, for which he pays $440.00. The rate of duty is 75 cents per hundred pounds and 25% *ad valorem*. He uses 1½ tons of this material in the manufacture of articles exported and is entitled to a drawback of 99% of the Customs duty paid on the material so used,—
   (*a*) What amount of Customs duty was paid on the total material imported?
   (*b*) What is the amount of drawback payable?

8. The pre-war price of an article was $108.00. The price in 1919 was $270.00.
   (*a*) What percentage of increase did this represent?
   (*b*) By what percentage would the 1919 price have to be reduced to bring it back to pre-war level?

9. Explain the meaning of the terms "Premium" and "Discount" as applied to money transactions.

10. Write a composition of about *three hundred* words describing your last vacation.

SENIOR CLERK-BOOKKEEPER

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—SASKATOON, PROMOTION, NOVEMBER 12, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2 hours

Note.—A maximum of VJ marks is given for each of the following: Writing, Spelling, Punctuation, and Form. These marks are in addition to the values opposite the questions. Where the calculation of interest is necessary, Hughes' Interest Table may be used.

Values.

10 1. As applied in the administration of Dominion Lands, under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act, define the following:—

(*a*) Local Agent;
(*b*) Sub-Agent;
(*c*) Dominion Lands;
(*d*) Merchantable timber;
(*e*) Dues.

14 2. State fully what fees, dues, rentals, or payments are required in connection with the following:—

(*a*) Homestead Entry;
(*b*) Pre-emption Entry;
(*c*) Settler's Timber Permit;
(*d*) Timber Permit, Cordwood for sale;
(*e*) Grazing Lease, Dominion Lands;
(*f*) Hay permit, School Lands;
(*g*) Petroleum Lease.

20 3. An eligible applicant, having been granted entry for a homestead, with improvements thereon valued at $100, applies for, and is given, settler's timber permit, and also makes application for a grazing lease covering three sections of Dominion Lands of full area.

State the amount collected in each transaction. Give full details, in each case, of all actions in their consecutive order, in connection with the recording of the transaction, the permit or receipt issued, and the procedure in detail, showing the record of the payment and its remittance as Revenue to Head Office.

16 4. One John Stuart purchased from the Department, on the usual terms as to payment of principal and interest, a quarter section of land, comprising an area of 159·7 acres, at $3.00 per acre, the date of sale being November 3rd, 1886, on which date he paid $120.00 on account. No subsequent payments made.

Submit a statement giving full details of Mr. Stuart's indebtedness to the department up to, and including, September 30th, 1920.

JUNIOR TRADE COMMISSIONER

NOVEMBER 12, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 3½ hours

Note.—Answer any "five" questions.

1. Write an account of some Canadian industry, noting its development and present extent, its relation to other industries, its chief centres. the prospects of further growth, and its place in our export trade.

2. Discuss the contribution which (i) our railways, (ii) our steamship lines and (iii) our banks do and might make to the development of our foreign trade.

3. Write notes on:
   (*a*) The place of government aid in foreign trade expansion.
   (*b*) The advantages and disadvantages of co-operation by the producers in the same industry, in finding foreign markets.

4. Explain the following terms: bill of exchange, par of exchange, letter of credit, *ad valorem,* acceptance, C.I.F., clearing house, F.O.B., jobber, mercantile agency, fixed resale price, futures.

5. (*a*) Discuss the advisability of establishing a national trade mark for all Canadian exports.
   (*b*) What types of products are best fitted for handling, in foreign countries, (i) through exclusive agencies, (ii) by general merchandizing?

6. (*a*) Compare the direct and indirect method of developing a foreign market.
   (*b*) Distinguish between an export commission house, an export selling agency, and an export department.

JUNIOR MOTION PICTURE PHOTOGRAPHERS

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, NOVEMBER 12, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2 hours

1. Name *three* standard motion-picture cameras commonly used.
2. Explain briefly the construction and operation of one of these types.
3. What are the camera calculations necessary in photographing a close-up?
4. What effect do climatic conditions have on film, and what provisions can be made to avoid irregularities?
5. What procedure is necessary for the photographing of interiors?
6. From what source is artificial light derived and what energy is most desirable?
7. How would a cameraman demonstrate his artistic ability in photographing an exterior for scenic purposes?
8. (*a*) Name *five* camera effects commonly in use.
   (*b*) Why and when should each of these effects be used?
9. What is the laboratory routine necessary for the developing of exposed film?
10. (*a*) What are the *three* standard processes in colouring positive film?
    (*b*) Why and when should these effects be used?

SENIOR FILE CLERKS

November 12, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 1½ hours

1. What is meant by: The Treasury Board, Excise Tax, a Bill, an Act, an Invoice, and a Bill of Lading.

2. (*a*) What is usually understood by the following: P.T.O., B.F., P.A., viz., circa, Fol., cap., and vide.
   (*b*) Give the recognized abbreviations for: Deputy, Inspector, Doctor of Science, Monsieur, Solicitor-General, and Postmaster-General.

3. Give nature and extent of your own experience in (*a*) handling in-coming and out-going mail, (*b*) registering files and letters, (*c*) investigational work for locating and collecting information, (*d*) précis writing.

4. Have you at any time installed, or assisted in installing a new filing system? If so, describe the steps you actually took and the results obtained. (This answer must be based on your own experience and no facts assumed.)

5. (*a*) Give the names of three well known firms who manufacture filing apparatus, stating your preference, with reasons for same.
   (*b*) Give the titles and authors of three books on Filing, with which you are acquainted. Which do you regard as the most instructive, and why?

6. Have you at any time acted in a supervisory capacity? If so, describe carefully the duties of the employees for whom you were responsible, the number of these employees, and the extent of your authority.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2 hours

1. (*a*) Give a clear definition of "file" and of "filing".
   (*b*) State some of the ways in which a file may originate, the principles governing additions to it, the correct maximum size, and the methods in use for dealing with files that are becoming too bulky for convenient handling.

2. Incoming correspondence is placed before you to be forwarded to the proper officials. State fully all the steps taken in the Records Branch before the official receives the correspondence:
   (*a*) when a letter is from a new correspondent;
   (*b*) when a letter bears no file number but evidently refers to previous correspondence;
   (*c*) when the file in question is not in the Records Branch.

3. What would you do,
   (*a*) if Mr. A asks Records to B.F. a file to him on a certain date, and the file is on that date charged to Mr. B?
   (*b*) if an official requires a file for a considerable time and it cannot be released, and correspondence arrives on which action should be taken by another official?
   (*c*) if the existence of a file has been overlooked and a new file formed?

4. Write notes on: (i) Phonetic Index; (ii) Single *vs.* Duplex Designation in Alphabetical filing; (iii) Chronological Filing; (iv) The Value of a Check-sorter Projection; (v) Loose-leaf Indexes.

5. What system and equipment would you adopt to file each of the following: (i) Newspaper clippings, (ii) Booklets, (iii) Photographs, (iv) Blue Prints, (v) Cuts, (vi) Invoices?

6. What do you consider to be an ideal lay-out for a Central Records Branch in the following respects;
   (*a*) How should it be situated in relation to other branches?
   (*b*) How would you arrange the different sections, assuming suitable accommodation is available, (i) if all the rooms are on the same side of a corridor, (ii) if the rooms are on both sides of a corridor, directly opposite?
   (*c*) State your ideas in regard to the physical arrangement of the filing equipment.
   (Where possible, indicate by use of charts.)

MAP DRAFTSMEN

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NOVEMBER 16, 1920

MAP DRAFTING

Time 3 hours

Values.

10 1. What length would represent 17,000 feet on a map of 1 mile to an inch? (Answer in inches and decimals.)

20 2. In the triangle ABC, the side AB equals 15 chains, the angle A equals 28° 40′ and the angle B equals 105° 08′.
Calculate the side AC.

20 3. The following are the notes of a closed traverse survey of a certain piece of land:

Station.	Azimuth referred to the North Point.	Distance in chains.
A to B	40° 30′	85.00
B to C	108° 00′	48.00
C to D	162° 15′	127.60
D to E	313° 30′	126.20
E to A	252° 30′	50.50

(Plotting to be made with protractor, drawing to be inked in.)

50 4. Draw a copy on tracing cloth of the portion enclosed within red lines of the accompanying map. (Leave out the very small figures.)

100

(*"Accompanying map" was a section of Rainy Lake in the Rainy River District, Ontario.*)

MAP COMPILING

Time: 3 hours

Values.

10 1. A certain map is drawn to a scale of three miles to one inch.
(1) What length on the map would be represented by a distance of 10,000 feet on the ground?
(Answer in inches correct to two decimal places.)

10 (2) What area would be represented by a rectangular portion of the map 2·4 inches long and 1·7 inches wide? (Answer in acres.)

2. Following are the notes of a closed traverse survey of a piece of land:

Station	Azimuth referred to the North Point	Distance in chains
A to B	40° 30′	85.00
B to C	108° 00′	48.00
C to D	162° 15′	127.60
D to E	313° 30′	126.20
E to A	252° 30′	50.50

Make a plot of this in ink on a scale of 20 chains to one inch. Show (1) Stations, (2) the chainage and azimuth of the several courses, (3) north point, (4) the following title:—

"Plot of Traverse Survey—Scale, 20 chains—1 inch, by John Smith, D.L.S. September 30, 1920."

3. A portion of a map is attached on which the information is shown in faint blue lines. Ink in in black that portion within the pencil lines.

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INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—DISTRICT NO. 1, DIVISION C., PROMOTION, NOVEMBER 19, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS ON CUSTOMS LAWS, REGULATIONS, PROCEDURE, AND DUTIES OF OFFICE

Time: 3 hours

1. Upon an Inspector commencing an examination and Audit of the Business of a Port or Outport, state what period of the day on which he commences such Inspection Entries and Cash are required to be accounted for on his report of such Inspection.

2. State what requirements a Canadian Railway Company is required to fulfil before being permitted to transport goods "In Bond."

3. Upon the arrival of a Railway Train at a Frontier Port or Outport of Customs carrying goods destined to Interior Ports or Outports in Canada, state what Documents the Conductor of such Train is required to present to the proper Officer of Customs, giving the Official numbers of such Forms.

4. State the regulations governing the transportation of goods "In Bond" by Vessel, from one Port in Canada to another Port in Canada. Also state the numbers of the Official Forms required to be used.

5. State what information is required to be shown on the face of a Manifest accounting for goods "In Bond" forwarded by Railway from one Port in Canada to another Port in Canada. Also state how such Manifests are required to be forwarded from the Sending Port to the Receiving Port and which copy of such Manifest is required to be returned from the Receiving Port to the Sending Port.

6. State the proper procedure to be followed in making an Analysis of Manifests Received at a Port. Also state whether you check by the Receiving Port Numbers or the Sending Port Numbers. Also state what action you would take respecting missing Manifest Numbers.

7. State the regulations requiring a Collector of Customs to deposit Moneys received from the Department for disbursement. State the regulations under which the Collector disburses Moneys so received.

8. State the proper procedure to be followed in checking an Entry at a Port to ascertain that the duties lawfully payable upon the goods contained on such Entry have been paid. Also state what records you would check against such Entry.

9. State the proper procedure to be followed in reporting a Vessel at the Customs which has arrived from a Foreign Port. State the Official Numbers of the Forms to be used in reporting such a Vessel.

10. Where a number of different kinds of goods are recorded on an Entry For-Warehouse (Form B–5) describe the manner in which such goods are required to be recorded in the Warehouse Ledger No. 2 of a Port?

ENGINEERING CLERKS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NOVEMBER 19, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 1 hour

1. What is the extent of your studies in each of the following subjects, under whom have you studied each, at what university, and for what length of time:—
   (1) Mathematics?
   (2) Astronomy?
   (3) Geodesy?
   (4) Land Surveying?
   (5) Photography?
   (6) Hydrographic Surveying?

2. Write notes on: Contour lines, Gunter's chain, Vernier, Refraction, Right Ascension, Hour Circle, Equation of Time, Astronomic Latitude and Longitude, Star Magnitudes.

3. State fully what experience you have had in,—
   (1) Surveying with transit and chain;
   (2) Surveying with a plane-table;
   (3) Plotting field notes;
   (4) Triangulation;
   (5) Computing areas by latitudes and departures;
   (6) Determining Azimuth, Time, and Latitude by various methods: state which methods you have employed.

4. Explain briefly for what purposes the following instruments are used:—
   (1) An Engineer's Transit;
   (2) Sextant;
   (3) Level;
   (4) Zenith Telescope;
   (5) Theodolite;
   (6) Heliotrope.

MATHEMATICS

Time: 3 hours

Note.—Chambers' Mathematical Tables to be used.

Values.

9 1. Evaluate by contracted methods (without the use of Tables):
   (*a*) 3.1416×75.3678 correct to three decimal places.
   (b) $\dfrac{.9568493}{894.346}$ correct to nearest hundredth.
   (*c*) $\sqrt{758428} \times \sqrt{.567345}$ to nearest integer

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

9 2. In an examination paper there are four questions with a maximum of 25 for each answer. In how many ways may a candidate obtain a percentage of 50 on the whole paper?

9. 3. Solve the quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$.
When are the roots (*a*) real and unequal, (*b*) real and equal, (*c*) rational and unequal?
Form the equations whose roots are 7, — 2, and ⅔.

9 4. Solve the following equations:

(*a*) $10x - 3y + 1 = 0;$
$xy = 14$.

(*b*) $\dfrac{2^{x^2}}{2^{2x}} = 8$.

(*c*) $xy + x + y = 11;$
$xz + x + z = 17;$
$yz + y + z = 23.$

9 . 5. Establish the following formulas:—
(*a*) Sin $(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A$.
(*b*) Sin $3A = 3 \sin A - 4 \sin^3 A$.
And deduce the value of sin 18.

9 6. What do you understand by the logarithm of a number?
Prove that log 1 is zero.
From your tables find log 78653, log .007652, and the value of cos 28° 25′ 42″; also, the angle whose log sin = 9.8653042.

12 7. How do you solve a △, given two sides and the included angle?
If $a = 240$, $c = 302$, $B = 46°\ 28'$ solve the △.

12 8. Given the base, the vertical angle, and the rectangle contained by the other two sides, construct the △.

11 9. Given $a = 15$, $b = 18$, and $c = 20$, find the angles.

11 10. In a spherical △,
$a = 34°\ 25'$;
$b = 45°$;
C = 28°.
Find *c*, A, and B.

100

ASSISTANT APPRAISER

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—MONTREAL, PROMOTION, NOVEMBER 23, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 30 minutes

1. Give your name, age, and present classification.
2. When were you first employed in the Customs and what was your position?
3. Give in detail the duties of this position and state when you were permanently appointed.
4. Give titles with dates of positions subsequently held.
5. What are your present duties?
6. How has your experience tended to qualify you for performing efficiently the duties of an Assistant Appraiser?
7. Add other facts not mentioned above which you consider have fitted you for the position in question.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2½ hours

1. How many days are allowed under the Customs Act to make claim for refund for any alleged misdescription of goods by the importer?
2. How many Imperial gallons are contained in 72 wine gallons?
3. In what currency must invoices for the entry of imported goods be made out?
4. Within what time after landing should a Customs Appraiser assess damage in respect to goods imported by water, or partly by water and partly by land?
5. State in general terms the class or kind of goods to which the special or dumping duty applies and the maximum rate of the special duty.
6. In designating packages for examination, what proportion of the importation should be ordered to the warehouse?
7. State in brief the Customs regulations relating to the return of imported goods found to be not according to order.
8. State the tariff conditions under which goods of Canadian produce may be returned to Canada and entered free of duty.
9. Under what tariff item would you assess duty on a fabric consisting of 70% cotton and 30% wool? (Note.—Item may be designated either by number or description.)
10. Compute the duty and excise taxes on an automobile imported from the United States, by a consumer, the selling price of which to consumers in the United States (including U.S. excise tax) is $2,400. The computation must be shown in detail.

CONDUCTRESSES

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION, NOVEMBER 23, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 1 hour

1. Explain welfare or social service work.
2. Give in detail any experience you have had in social service work or work of a similar nature.
3. You are expected to have a thorough knowledge of Canada and its means of transportation. Give instances in your career which have added to your knowledge in this regard.
4. What disciplinary experience have you had? Demonstrate, by reference to your own career, your ability to control a party of women travellers.
5. Mention qualifications other than those covered by the above, which in your opinion tend to qualify you for the position of Conductress.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2 hours

1. What do you understand by Hostel? Explain how these Hostels have become an important factor in the reception and care of women immigrants.
2. What special arrangements would you make, when conducting a party of women inland from the port:—
   (*a*) before starting?
   (*b*) at divisional ports?
   (*c*) at destination?
3. In what part of the train would you prefer the special car for your party to be placed? Give reasons, and say how you would help a party of young women to occupy to occupy their time during the journey?
4. What organizations are there in Canada to which your could direct young women whose destination is either a small town or the country?
5. In conducting a party of young women from Quebec to Edmonton, what do you consider would be your chief difficulties on the journey? How could you obviate these difficulties or how would you face them?
6. What information do you consider the most important to give a party of young women on entering Canada for the first time?

PRINCIPAL WOMEN IMMIGRATION OFFICERS, PRINCIPAL WOMEN EMIGRATION OFFICERS, AND ASSISTANTS TO PRINCIPAL WOMEN EMIGRATION OFFICERS

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION, NOVEMBER 23, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 1 hour

1. Give in detail your experience in welfare or social service work and point out in what way this experience has qualified you for the position in question.
2. Demonstrate your knowledge of labour conditions in Canada by making a list of wage-earning and professional occupations for women. What papers or books would you read in order to be able to give reliable information to an inquirer on the prospect of employment?
3. Your duties include investigation work. What do you understand by this? Give the extent of your experience in work of this nature.
4. Give an account of your office experience. Illustrate your knowledge by explaining what is meant by: Cross reference, follow-up, Shannon file, lay-out, and requisition.
5. Give the extent of any experience you have had which has qualified you for interviewing prospective emigrants. Why is a knowledge of the Act absolutely essential if this branch of your work is to be effective?
6. Give full particulars of any experience you have had in an administrative and organizing capacity.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS—PART I

Time: 3 hours

1. What, in your opinion, is the type of woman whose emigration to Canada should be encouraged?
2. Discuss fully the question of woman immigration under the following headings: (i) Inspection of prospective emigrants; (ii) Selection of desirables; (iii) Transportation and care of immigrants.
3. Elaborate a system whereby a woman immigrant may be placed in suitable employment in the shortest possible time after reaching her destination.
4. If a prospective woman emigrant asks you what opportunities there were for employment in Canada (*a*) in the Civil Service, (*b*) in business offices, (*c*) in domestic service, (*d*) on a farm, what information would you give her?

5. Answer the following queries as comprehensively as possible:—
   (*a*) What opportunities are there in Canada to learn a trade?
   (*b*) What does it cost to travel from Montreal to Calgary? How long does the journey take, and what hints would you give the traveller for her comfort?

6. Compare the living conditions in (*a*) Regina and Quebec, (*b*) Kamloops and Vancouver, (*c*) Winnipeg and London (England), especially as regards cost of living, climate, and opportunities for employment.

7. A woman emigrant from a small country village in England is going out to join her brother on a homestead in Saskatchewan. Without being actually discouraging, give her what you consider an accurate description of the life she is going to.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS—PART II

Time: 3 hours

1. What do you understand by the following terms as used in the Immigration Act: Domicile, alien, Canadian citizen, immigrant, non-immigrant classes, landed, rejected, deportation?

2. What persons belong to the prohibited or undesirable classes of immigrants?

3. What is understood by a Board of Inquiry in connection with the administration of the Immigration Act? Define the functions of this Board.

4. What are the responsibilities of a Transportation Company bringing passengers to Canada by vessels for for the purpose of landing such passengers in Canada, and what information is the Master of such vessel required to furnish the Immigration Officer-in-Charge at the Port of Entry regarding (*a*) the passengers, (*b*) the crew?

5. Give a concise statement of the manner in which the Civil and Medical inspections of women immigrants are carried out.

OFFICE BOYS

OTTAWA, NOVEMBER 23, 1920

KNOWLEDGE OF THE CITY

Time: 30 minutes

1. If you were employed in an office on Queen Street and were given (*a*) a private letter to the Dominion Chemist at the Experimental Farm, (*b*) a night lettergram, (*c*) a notice for the *Journal*, (*d*) a message for the Clerk at the House of Commons, give the names of the streets you would pass along, the buildings you would call at, and, as nearly as you can, where those buildings are.

2. Name *nine* important Government buildings in the city, and tell on what street each is located.

3. Name *six* important streets in the city, and tell in what direction each one runs.

WRITING AND SPELLING

Time: 30 minutes

Note.—Writing will be judged from the answers to all the questions, and Spelling from the third question only.

1. Give your Examination Number; your age; the names of the schools you attended. If you are employed at present, give the number and street where you are employed, and mention some of the things you have to do.

2. Arrange these names in alphabetical order, surname first:

   J. A. Vincent, James Copeland, Thomas Bennett, John Munday, A. R. Wright, George Megloughlan, A. G. Clark, Henry Blackburn, Frank Cooper, Wm. L. Lovell, A. M. Dewar, John Wilson, B. S. Munson, John Dafoe, Herbert Beauchamp.

3. Make a copy of the following, correcting the errors in spelling:—

A freckled, actif noosboy stands on the corner with a bundel of daly papers. The wind is sharpe, and he has to move quikly to keep warm. Though his hands are bloo with cold and his coat is none too hevy, he always has a cherfull smil. Busy people huring home from work often paws at the sight of his plesant face and the sound of his cheery voice, and perchus a paper from him. Because he is so curteous and polight, custimers like to buy from him, and he will soon be promoted to a better posishun.

ARITHMETIC

Time: 30 minutes

Note.—All work must be shown.

1. A boy decides to go into the poultry business. On May 1, he paid $3.50 for lumber for coops; on May 5, $16 for hens; on May 6, $2 for feed; on June 1, $4 for corn; on August 1, $3.75 for feed. For the month of May, he received for his eggs $2.15; for June, $3.50; for July, $2.75; for August, $3.25. In September, he sells some of the hens for $10, and in October sells the rest for $18.25. He sells the used lumber for $2. How much profit has he made on his summer's work?

2. Add together 115, 227, 194, and multiply the result by 53. Express your answer in words.

3. Divide 9332631 by 737, and subtract the remainder from 13957.

4. Multiply 4219 by 23; and 3746 by 48; and find the difference between the results.

SENIOR SEED ANALYSTS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, NOVEMBER 30, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 1 hour

1. (*a*) Have you graduated from a university? If so, name the university; if not, state what you consider the equivalent of university graduation, and whether you have had this education.
   (*b*) Describe carefully the courses of study you pursued, and the scope of each course, showing the extent of your specialization in botany.
2. What subsequent experience have you had in seed laboratory work? Show how far this has involved: (*a*) examining seed samples; (*b*) checking reports of tests; (*c*) maintaining balances and other test equipment. Describe this equipment, and show how the quality and purity of grain is determined.
3. Have you any special knowledge of farm practice and of agricultural conditions in Manitoba and Alberta? How extensive is your knowledge of the domestic seeds of these provinces?
4. Have you ever had any experience in supervisory work? If so, describe the number of employees supervised, the nature of their duties, and the extent of your authority.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time : 3 hours

1. Give the names of *two* noxious and *two* other Weed Seeds commonly found in: (1) Timothy; (2) Western Oats; (3) Alfalfa; (4) Western Rye Grass; (5) Brome Grass.
2. Under what circumstances would you consider a check test necessary in the case of: (1) A purity test of alsike; (2) A germination test of oats.
3. In what commercial seeds are the following West Seeds most commonly found: (1) Blue-eyed Grass; (2) Wild Sunflower; (3) A Velvet Grass; (4) Blue Field Madder; (5) Soft Brome.
4. Give the names of *ten* plants belonging to the Cruciferæ whose seeds are commonly found as impurities in commercial seeds. Indicate which are noxious under the Seed Control Act.
5. What do you understand by "after ripening"? Give *two* examples from western seeds.
6. What Customs regulations govern the importation of seed into Canada?
7. What do you consider essential for the successful germination of seeds?
8. Discuss the value of soil tests as compared with germinator tests. Give the seeds most commonly tested in soil.
9. Name the grass seeds offered for sale in Canada and state the Seed Control Act regulations governing the sale of such seeds.
10. Give any indications which would cause you to suspect low vitality when examining samples of the following seeds: (1) Oats; (2) Wheat; (3) Cabbage; (4) Orchard Grass; (5) White Clover.

SENIOR MAP DRAFTSMEN

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NOVEMBER 30, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 1 hour

Note.—Nos. 1 and 2 to be answered, and any "six" of the remaining questions.

1. Give in detail particulars of those phases of your educational career which have tended to qualify you as a Map Draftsman.
2. What experience have you had in the compilation and preparation of maps, plans, charts and diagrams for (*a*) geodetic, (*b*) geological, (*c*) topographical purposes?
3. What do you understand by a topographical survey? Write a note on the special features shown on topographical maps.
4. Explain the following terms: reconnaissance map, vertical control, terrane, plane-table triangulation.
5. Demonstrate your familiarity with topographical forms by explaining: artesian well, col, bench, cirque, muskeg, strath, tote-road, swale.
6. Explain hachuring. Give in order the steps to be taken in the construction of of a hachure map.
7. What experience have you had in contour sketching? What degrees of relief do contour lines express?
8. What constitutes a good cartographer? Explain the difference between a cartographer and a draftsman.
9. Define and distinguish between: gnomonic, orthographic, external projections.
10. What do you understand by slanting block, vertical block, and italic, as applied to lettering? What other types of lettering are there?
11. Explain the use and usefulness of: vernier protractors, beam-compass, steel scale, proportional dividers, and three-legged dividers.

MAP DRAFTING

Time: 3 hours

The map accompanying this paper is to be drawn by going over the blue lines with Indian ink. Lettering to be according to directions.

PRINCIPAL CLERK

Land Patents Branch, Department of the Interior—Promotion, November 30, 1920

OFFICE PRACTICE

Time : 2½ hours

1. Outline a system whereby a convenient and accessible record could be kept of all appplications received for every possible object relative to Dominion Lands, indicating the various divisions, and sub-divisions under which applications could be filed.

2. It is considered that a Principal Clerk should have one or more files prepared by himself for his own use.

   Indicate the value of such files and give your opinions as to what the two most valuable would be to you as a Principal Clerk in the Lands Patent Branch, and why.

3. (*a*) What is meant by riparian rights?

   (*b*) You receive a file which has been examined by a junior employee to determine riparian proprietorship and find an error has been made by reason of lack of knowledge of procedure. Enumerate the methods of dealing with this situation that are open to you; state which you would choose: and your reason for your choice.

4. Write notes on (i) Crown grants. (ii) Mineral rights. (iii) Pre-emption. (iv) Registration of deeds. (v) Principles of surveying Dominion Lands, naming divisions and sub-divisions of areas.

5. (*a*) Mention *ten* (10) books that you consider should be in a Library of a Branch dealing with Land Patents, etc.

   (*b*) What office appliances would be advantageous to you in your work as Principal Clerk? Describe one of them.

   (*c*) What method do you use to check and record the number of telegrams issued from your office per day?

OFFICE ORGANIZATION

Time: 2½ hours

1. Show clearly in what respects the organization of a Government Department resembles the organization of (*a*) a private business concern; (*b*) an army.

2. Make a rough sketch of an organization chart to show the position a Principal Clerk occupies in a Department or section of a Department, and demonstrate the importance of such a position.

3. Do you consider a Principal Clerk should have a private office? Give reasons for and against.

   What, in your opinion, would be the best arrangement in this respect?

4. In rating the efficiency of juniors, what points would you consider?
   Show what value an efficiency rating would have for (*a*) the executive; (*b*) the Principal Clerk; (*c*) the employees.

5. (*a*) Give a short clear definition of an efficient organization.
   (*b*) Discuss from this point of view:—
   (1) Time-clocks.
   (2) Time-studies.
   (3) Centralization of Staff.
   (4) Lack of proper supervision.
   (5) Cohesion of sections.
   (6) Rotation of duties.

FISHERY OVERSEERS

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, NOVEMBER 30, 1920

EXPERIENCE

Time: 1 hour

1. Apart from your school education, what study, if any, have you made of: (*a*) the life and habits of fish (naming the varieties you are familiar with); (*b*) the laws and regulations governing fisheries; (*c*) the methods employed in canning fish?

2. State: (*a*) the name of the Act the Fishery Overseer is employed to maintain; (*b*) *five* ways in which this Act may be violated; (*c*) *five* purposes for which licenses are issued.

3. What experience have you had in: (*a*) conducting prosecutions before a Justice of the Peace; (*b*) cannery inspection; (*c*) stream-pollution investigations; (*d*) making or mending nets; (*e*) lobster fishing?

4. (*a*) What is the purpose of a fishway? How can it be known when a fishway is not serving that purpose?

   (*b*) What experience have you had with gasoline engines and motor boats?

WRITING AND SPELLING

Time: 30 minutes

Note.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The examiner will read over the whole extract once, and then re-read it slowly and distinctly. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remain. The examiner should warn the candidates that writing will be judged from this exercise.

As the resources of the country were devoted to the prosecution of the war, and expenditures for other purposes were confined to absolute necessities, the Fish Cultural Service was not extended by the construction of new hatcheries, but operations were energetically carried on at existing establishments. The work, however, was seriously handicapped by the large proportion of the staff at headquarters and in the field that enlisted and the scarcity of all classes of labour, which was also a war condition. This situation was further aggravated by the epidemic of Spanish Influenza that raged during the egg collecting season. Notwithstanding these handicaps, the operations generally were successful and the aggregate results satisfactory.

ARITHMETIC

Time: 1½ hours

Note.—The details of the work must be shown.

1. Find the sum of: 3965; 10032; 75; 384, and 654329.

2. Find the difference between 936587 and 4162738.

3. Multiply 576843 by 697.

4. Divide 317911 by 653.

5. 375 salmon were taken by the officers of a certain hatchery, and 750,000 eggs were obtained from them. Find the average number of eggs obtained from each salmon.

6. A fisherman sold 362 cwt. of pickerel for $7,240. Find (*a*) the value per cwt., (*b*) the value per lb.

7. A man bought a farm for $9,600. He sold half of it at $95 an acre for $5,700. How many acres did he buy, and what was the cost per acre?

8. A man purchased 30 head of cattle for $2,610, and, after keeping them for 3 weeks at an average cost of $2 each per week, he sold them at $95 per head. How much did he gain, or lose, by the transaction?

REPORT WRITING

Time: 1½ hours

Note.—Do not sign the reports with your own name.

1. You have investigated the condition of streams and other waters in your district with a view to determining the cause of pollution. Submit your report.

2. Write a report to the Inspector of Fisheries for your district, offering suggestions for the prevention of illegal fishing.

3. Submit a concise report on the method of fishing in your district.

KNOWLEDGE OF FISHERIES.

Time: 2 hours

Values.

1 1. Name in order of their importance *ten* of the most important fishes taken on the Atlantic coast of Canada, including the estuaries and tidal portions of rivers.

20 2. State approximately the number of pounds of fresh fish required to produce,—

(1) 1 cwt. mild-cured salmon.

(2) 1 48-lb. case of canned lobsters.

(3) 1 cwt. of pickled herring.

(4) 1 cwt. green-salted cod.

20 3. State the classes of permits and licenses issued for fishing in the Maritime Provinces, and the kinds of fish taken thereunder.

10 4. Draw a sketch showing the construction of a lobster trap, such as is generally used on the Atlantic coast.

10 5. State the approximate value of the fisheries of Canada during 1918.

10 6. Name *five* important fishing firms on the Atlantic coast of Canada, together with their head offices.

10 7. During what season of the year are the following fisheries mainly carried on:—

(1) Salmon fishing?
(2) Cod fishing?
(3) Herring fishing?
(4) Mackerel fishing?
(5) Smelt fishing?

10 8. State the different methods of preparing herring for market.

100

FISH CANNING METHODS

Time: 1½ hours

Values.

25 1. Describe the process of canning *either* lobsters *or* sardines.

25 2. Describe the process of canning *either* of the following:—

(*a*) Clams.
(*b*) Herring.
(*c*) Finnan Haddie.

15 3. What is a "cooler" and of what is it made?

10 4. What is meant by the term "Processing"?

25 5. Describe the machinery and utensils used in either a lobster or sardine cannery.

100

DISTRICT INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES—PROVINCE OF MANITOBA, NOVEMBER 30, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 1½ hours

1. (*a*) State your age, the place of your birth, and your present nationality.
   (*b*) Give a short statement of your school education.

2. To what extent have you studied the life and habits of the varieties of fish found in the rivers and lakes of Manitoba. Give details, stating how you acquired the knowledge?

3. (*a*) Have you ever been employed as (1) a Fishery Guardian, (2) a Fishery Overseer, (3) an Inspector of Fisheries?
   (*b*) Have you ever been employed in any capacity for a Provincial or the Dominion Government? If so, give particulars.

4. (*a*) What experience have you had in commercial fishing?
   (*b*) What experience have you had in the transportation of fresh fish and of frozen fish? Give details.

5. (*a*) Have you had any experience in conducting prosecutions before a magistrate?
   (*b*) State in detail what experience you have had in administrative work. Indicate the nature of this work and what supervision you exercised.
   (*c*) Have you any knowledge of bookkeeping, statistics, correspondence?

6. Outline any experience you may have had, not included in the foregoing questions, which would be of advantage to you in the position for which you have applied. Give dates and facts, where possible.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2½ hours

Values.

16 1. Name the principal commercial fishes, in the order of their relative commercial importance, that are caught in Manitoba waters.

16 2. Name the lakes in Manitoba in which commercial fishing is conducted, and the species of fish caught in each.

20 3. By what Government are the Fisheries of Manitoba controlled, and by what organization and methods does that Government exercise its control?

16 4. Suppose you were an Inspector of Fisheries and you had reason to believe a fisherman was violating the Fishery laws in Lake Manitoba, and that Mr. "A" was the Fishery Overseer for the District. Describe the action that you would take to deal with the matter.

16 5. (*a*) What are the fishing seasons for

Whitefish,
Pickerel,
Sturgeon,

in Lake Winnipeg, and also in Lake Winnipegosis?

(*b*) When do these fish spawn?

16 6. (*a*) What is the approximate annual value of the fisheries of Manitoba?

(*b*) Name the *five* largest fish producing firms in the Province.

(*c*) What is the approximate value of the equipment used in the fisheries in Manitoba?

100

SENIOR INVESTIGATOR

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—PROMOTION, DECEMBER 1, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS—PART I

Time: 4 hours

Note.—This exercise is intended, as a test, not only of the competitor's understanding of the classification process, but also of his ability to express himself clearly and effectively. It is not expected that all competitors will be able to answer the whole series of questions. For this reason, it is suggested that an option may be exercised between the two members of the following pairs: Questions 1 and 2, 5 and 6, 7 and 8. All other questions are to be answered, and, if time permits, the unanswered questions in the pairs cited are to be taken up in the order of precedence.

CLASSIFICATION.

1. Give a brief historical review of the classification movement, showing by means of concrete examples the need of it.

2. Discuss at length the various advantages that may be derived from a sound classification of Civil Service positions.

3. Describe in detail the steps you would take in working out a satisfactory classification of the positions in a large Civil Service Department. Illustrate as far as possible.

4. Describe the processes whereby the Canadian Classification was set up. Have you any suggestions to make as to the policy pursued or as to the directions in which the Classification itself might be further perfected.

5. Summarize the current duties of the Investigators in the Organization Branch of the Civil Service Commission.

6. Describe all possible means that may be used in keeping the Classification current. Which do you consider essential? Give reasons.

7. What value have organization charts in the Organization Branch?

8. In what respects will any classification of positions be more or less arbitrary?

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS—PART II

Time: 4 hours

Note.—This exercise is intended, as a test, not only of the competitor's understanding of the classification process, but also of his ability to express himself clearly and effectively. It is not expected that all competitors will be able to answer the whole series of questions. For this reason, it is suggested that an option may be exercised between the two members of the following pairs: 4 and 5, 8 and 9. All other questions are to be answered, and, if time permits, the unanswered questions in the pairs cited are to be taken up in the order of precedence.

CLASSIFICATION

1. Describe the necessary stesps to be taken before salaries may be paid for a project calling for personal services for which provision has not been made under the Classification. Specify the steps as 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., using phrases rather than complete sentences in the analysis of the process.

2. In report form, give a job analysis of *six* typical positions in industrial, clerical, or scientific lines (preferably, *two* from each).

3. Draw a chart showing the divisions and subdivisions found in the "Classification of the Civil Service of Canada." Define each heading, such as "Service," "Class," etc., and illustrate each with *three* examples.

4. Indicate the fundamental differences between Assistant Geologist, Associate Geologist, Geologist, and Director of the Geological Survey.

5. Why are there eight ranks in Engineering Service and only six in the comparable services in the Scientific and Engineering Group?

6. Describe as nearly as possible the duties of any *five* of the following positions, as specified in the Classification: Assistant Naval Architect, Assistant Patent Examiner, Geodetic Engineer, Junior Law Clerk, Senior Statistical Clerk, Account Clerk, Librarian, Senior Hydraulic Engineer, Lithographic Foreman, and Assistant Poultryman.

(The purpose of this question is to bring out the fact that the competitors are acquainted with the different qualifications that are implied in the standard titles. An accurate and exhaustive statement of the specifications is not expected.)

COMPENSATION

7. Under what circumstances would changes be made in the compensation scale already adopted by Parliament?

8. Indicate what steps should be taken before such changes could be incorporated?

9. What factors are important in settling wages? Expand particularly on the significance of Classification in this process.

10. Assuming that rates paid in private establishments form an indispensable guide for the determination of the salary scale in the Civil Service, draw up a form or schedule that might be used by field agents in making a field survey of the compensation of engineers or scientists.

DISTRICT LIVE STOCK PROMOTERS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DECEMBER 7, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS—PART A

Time: 2 hours

1. On what basis of rates is the following live stock handled:—
   (*a*) For breeding purposes?
   (*b*) Consigned to cattle markets?
   (*c*) Consigned to packing houses?
2. Is there any special concession made in rates on small lots loaded in cars in transit? If so, what?
3. At what rates are less carload shipments handled?
4. What minimum carload weights apply on shipments moving over two or more railways?
5. What sort of Bill of Lading is used with shipments of live stock, and what allowance is made to attendants travelling in charge?
6. In compliance with the law, how often should live stock, when in cars, be fed?
7. If an exception, what is it?
8. How often should stock cars be cleaned?
9. By whom should they be cleaned?
10. Where should they be cleaned?
11. The loss from bruises, etc., in stock is very heavy. Suggest ways and means of prevention.
12. The time to deliver stock from a station on a branch line to the stockyards is often too great. Suggest a remedy.
13. What facilities should be provided by railways for the convenience of a shipper of live stock? Explain in detail.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS—PART B

Time: 2 hours

1. State clearly how you would proceed to organize a county or district for the improvement of live stock, and also for the co-operative marketing of live stock. It is understood that such a county is one where no previous organization for such purposes has been formed.

State clearly what local agencies would be used.

2. The following question is frequently asked:—
"What breed of sheep should I use?"
How would you answer a farmer asking such a question?

3. Define: (1) Bang System, (2) Thoroughbred, (3) Crossbred, (4) Line bred, (5) Commission Firm, (6) Live Stock Exchange.

4. What is the function of:
(1) The Federal Live Stock Branch in promoting the live stock industry?
(2) A Provincial Live Stock Branch in promoting the live stock industry?

5. What points would you consider when selecting sires to be used on grade stock in a district where an improvement in market stock is needed?

6. Where are the terminal stockyards located in Canada?

7. State clearly the objects of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited.

CUSTOMS CLERK-EXAMINER

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—ST. LEONARD'S, N.B.
DECEMBER 7, 1920

WRITING AND SPELLING

Time: 30 minutes

(This paper was the same as that set for Customs Examiner at Swift Current, Sask., and will be found on page 274.)

CLERICAL WORK

Time: 45 minutes

(This paper was the same as that set for Customs Examiner at Swift Current, Sask., and will be found on page 274.)

ARITHMETIC

Time: 1¼ *hours*

(This paper was the same as that set for Customs Examiner at Swift Current, Sask., and will be found on page 274.)

CUSTOMS EXAMINER

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—SWIFT CURRENT, SASK., DECEMBER 7, 1920

WRITING AND SPELLING

Time: 30 minutes

Note.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Supervisor will read over the whole extract once, and then re-read it slowly and distinctly. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The Supervisor should warn the candidates that writing will be judged from this exercise.

The house was simple, and though like a barn in form, was well suited to the climate of Brazil. In the sitting-room gilded chairs and sofas were oddly contrasted with the white-washed walls, thatched roof and windows without glass. The house, with the granaries and stables, formed a rude quadrangle, in the centre of which a pile of coffee was drying. These buildings stand on a little hill, overlooking the cultivated ground, and surrounded on every side by a wall of dark green luxuriant forest. The chief produce of this part of the country is coffee. Each tree is supposed to yield annually, on an average, two pounds, but some give as much as eight. The pasturage supports a fine stock of cattle, and the woods are so full of game that a deer had been killed on the three previous days. This profusion of food showed itself at dinner.

CLERICAL WORK

Time: 45 minutes

1. Write a letter to one of your previous employers, telling him you are applying for a position in the Customs, and asking him for a reference.
2. Arrange the following names in alphabetical order: F. C. Brown, T. R. Butterworth, L. Bolton, F. Blair, O. Barber, and S. E. Betts.
3. Explain what is meant by: File, Card Index, Warrant, Voucher, Arrears, Discount, and Rebate.
4. What do the following stand for: P.T.O., e.g., viz., pp., B.F., P.A., a.m., Bldg., S.S., F.O.B.?

ARITHMETIC

Time: 1¼ hours

1. Add together: 34, 342, 95, 8, 473, 645, and 2,046.
2. (*a*) By how much is three thousand and thirty-five greater than eight hundred and two?
   (*b*) Find the difference between 347628 and 98762.
3. (*a*) Divide 7653425 by 821.
   (*b*) Multiply 346782 by 8045.
4. Find the value of: ¾ of $25; ⅝ of 2 gallons; ⅜ of 4 yards.
5. What is (*a*) 3% of $30, (*b*) 45% of $500, (*c*) 75% of $3,473?
6. $5.10 is to be divided amongst 18 boys so that some receive 25 cents and others 45 cents. How many boys receive the larger share?

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—PORT OF ABBOTSFORD, B.C., PROMOTION, DECEMBER 7, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 3 hours

1. State the duties required to be performed by a Collector of Customs at the Port of Abbotsford.

2. State the proper procedure to be followed in reporting goods "In Bond" arriving at the Frontier Port of Abbotsford by railway, which are destined for Interior Ports or Outports in Canada. Also state the Departmental numbers of the forms required to be used by the railway officials in properly reporting such goods.

3. Where an *ad valorem* rate of duty is imposed upon any goods imported into Canada state what value for duty shall be taken for Customs purposes.

4. State upon what value duty shall be assessed for Customs purposes upon goods imported into Canada.

5. When are Entries required to be recorded in the Revenue Cash Book at the Port, and how often are the deposits of money collections required to be made with the Bank authorized by the Department to deposit such collections with?

6. Describe the proper procedure to be followed in dealing with packages arriving in the mails. Clearly state the manner in which parcels recorded on Form E-19 (packages received from the Post Office by Customs) are cancelled.

7. Where goods "In Bond" accounted for under Customs Manifest forwarded from the Port of Abbotsford upon an Interior Port or Outport in Canada are short received at destination, describe the proper procedure to be followed in tracing such goods to ascertain that the Revenue has been fully protected with respect to such goods.

8. State what information is required to be shown on the face of Export Entries (Form B–13). Also the proper procedure to be followed in dealing with same when accounting for goods exported from out of Canada at the Port of Abbotsford.

9. Describe the proper procedure to be followed in dealing with goods imported into Canada by railway at the Port of Abbotsford, which are accompanied by properly certified Invoice and Entry for Consumption. State the Departmental numbers of the forms required in dealing with goods as above stated.

10. What allowance may be made for deterioration by natural decay during transportation of perishable goods, such as fruit and vegetables, when imported into Canada?

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—VANCOUVER, B.C., PROMOTION, DECEMBER 7, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 3 hours

1. In commencing the inspection of a Port and accounting for moneys received. state what entry numbers are required to be shown on the Inspection Report, (Form K-16), accounting for moneys collected on such day.
2. How often are duties collected at a Port required to be remitted by the Collector, and to whom are moneys so collected required to be remitted?
3. What Contingencies are allowed by the Department to be paid by the Collector of a Port?
4. State the proper procedure to be followed in checking an Entry taken on Form B-1, Amended, to ascertain that the duty lawfully payable upon the goods contained on such Entry has been paid. Also, state what documents and books of record are required to be examined to enable you to ascertain that the goods contained on such Entry have been properly accounted for.
5. Where goods arrive at an Ocean Port in Canada by vessel from a Foreign Country and are passing "In Transit" through Canada by railway to be exported from another Ocean Port in Canada to Europe, state the proper procedure to be followed at the Ocean Port where such goods are landed in Canada by a vessel, in dealing with such goods, and the Departmental Numbers of the forms required to be used in properly accounting for such goods. Also, state the procedure to be followed in exporting such goods from out of Canada, and the Departmental Numbers of the forms required to be used in dealing with same.
6. State upon what vessel goods "In Bond" may be imported into Canada. Also, state what documents are required to be filed by the master of a vessel, arriving from a Foreign Port at an Ocean Port in Canada, carrying freight and passengers, and the Departmental Numbers of such documents.
7. State the minimum tonnage under which a vessel may be registered in Canada; also, the maximum tonnage. Also, state the number of shares of a properly registered vessel in Canada.
8. State the proper procedure to be followed in making an Analysis of Manifests, accounting for goods "In Bond." Also, state whether you take the Receiving Port Number or the Sending Port Number of such Manifests in making such an Analysis of Manifests.
9. Where goods "In Bond" are imported into Canada by railway, which are destined for Interior Ports in Canada, state the proper procedure to be followed in accounting for such goods at the Frontier Port or Outport where such goods enter Canada. Also, state the Departmental Numbers of the forms required to be used in properly accounting for such goods.
10. State under what conditions goods "In Bond" may be delivered to an Importer before Entry at the Customs. Also, state the proper procedure to be followed in accounting for the duty lawfully payable upon such goods, and the Departmental Numbers of the forms required to be used in properly accounting for same.

ASSISTANT SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, GRADE 6 PORT

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—VANCOUVER, B.C., PROMOTION, DECEMBER 7, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 3 hours

1. State how often stock is required to be taken at the Customs Bonded Warehouses at a Port.
2. State with what books a comparison is required to be made of the stock found in the Customs Bonded Warehouses at a Port.
3. Where goods "In Bond", accounted for under Customs Manifest, are found to be short delivered at the Receiving Port, state upon what officer devolves the duty of tracing such goods to ascertain if same have been properly accounted for to the Customs.
4. Where goods, forwarded from a Sending Port "In Bond", accounted for under Customs Manifest, are ascertained to have been short delivered at the Receiving Port, state what action is required to be taken by the Surveyor of Customs at the Sending Port.
5. Where goods "In Bond", accounted for under Customs Manifest, are required to be transferred from one Sufferance Warehouse at a Port to another Sufferance Warehouse at a Port, state the procedure to be followed in making such transfer, also state the official numbers of the documents to be used in making such transfer.
6. State the period of time when the following goods, entered For-Warehouse, in a Customs Bonded Warehouse of the Second Class, may be lawfully held in such Warehouse, viz.: Tea, Sugar, Spirits, Wines, and Dress Goods.
7. State how often the following officers are required to be transferred from one position to another position at a Port, viz. Customs Lockers, Customs Examiners, Manifest Clerks.
8. State the documents required to be used and the Departmental Numbers of same in forwarding goods "In Bond" by vessel from one Canadian Port to another Canadian Port.
9. State the documents required to be filed by the master of a vessel, reporting Inwards Foreign at an Ocean Port in Canada.
10. State the proper procedure to be followed in cancelling parcels received in the mail, and recorded on Form E-19, (packages received from Post Office by Customs.)

SENIOR CLERK-STENOGRAPHERS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—OTTAWA, PROMOTION, DECEMBER 7, 1920

DUTIES OF OFFICE

Time: 2 hours

Note.—Special attention should be given to Writing, Spelling, Punctuation, and Style.

1. Define the following in regard to their use in the Dominion Lands Branch:—
   (*a*) Dominion Lands.
   (*b*) Local Agent.
   (*c*) Sub-Agent.
2. To what sections of the Dominion of Canada are the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act applicable?
3. In the Dominion Lands Administration of the Department of the Interior, Western Service, (not Yukon Territory), give the approximate number of:
   (*a*) Dominion Lands Agencies.
   (*b*) Crown Timber Agencies.
   (*c*) Sub-Agencies of Dominion Lands.
4. State at what points Dominion Lands Offices and Mining Recorders' Offices are located in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.
5. In the Dominion Lands Administration of the Department of the Interior, Western Service, state what Services comprise the Field Service, giving approximately the number of officials attached.
6. (*a*) Give, in order of seniority, the titles of officials forming the staff of a Dominion Lands Office.
   (*b*) Give the name, title, headquarters, and allotted territory of the Inspector Officials attached to the Dominion Lands Administration, Western Service, at the present date.

TYPEWRITING

Time: 15 minutes

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN CANADA IN 1912

It has been my privilege to note from year to year the progress of the co-operative movement among fruit growers in Canada. The number of associations his increased with each season, and the opposition with which they were at first received has to a large extent been overcome. The battle is not yet won, of course, and much remains to be done to complete the organization. Nevertheless, 1912 has been a year of vindication of this method of selling fruit, and shows conclusively that those who have persistently advocated co-operative methods are completely justified. Co-operative selling associations, as has been noted frequently, began in Ontario, but their progress

was slow. The first associations with co-operative features date back to 1890 or earlier. The first associations were formed only in those districts that were scarcely worth the attention of the itinerant apple buyer. Many large growers, a few years ago, scouted the idea that they had anything to gain from co-operative methods. This was particularly true of the apple district north of Lake Ontario. Nevertheless, this district is now becoming fairly well organized, though there are still many orchards the apples of which are not yet included in any co-operative association. It must be admitted, too, that many of the associations failed to do all that was anticipated, and some of them have disbanded permanently. It is notable, however, that even those associations that have disbanded left an impression, and in many places, after an association had been out of business a few years, a new association has been organized upon better lines, showing that though the organization was imperfect, there was still enough good in it to encourage a new formation, and in most cases these second organizations are working successfully. They have learned by experience. The number of associations in Ontario has also gradually increased. In 1905 only 10 societies were reported; in 1907, 23 reported; in 1911, 40 reported; in 1912 there were in Ontario 55 associations in successful operation. Such results show that the movement has come to stay. The associations have been severely tested, and have not been found wanting. Nevertheless, they are not realizing the full benefits of co-operative selling from the fact that there has not been co-operation among the different associations.

The season of 1911 was an abnormal one in Nova Scotia. The crop was exceedingly heavy per tree, and many new orchards were coming into bearing. The result was that the production of the province was in the neighbourhood of a million and a half barrels, over a million of which were exported or shipped to long-distance markets. This was nearly twice the usual production, and completely upset all calculations of former years. Arrangements for picking were quite inadequate. Packages had not been ordered for the unexpectedly large crop. Under the ordinary system of selling, all the usual markets would have been seriously glutted, and it is doubtful whether with the old method of managing the business the transportation facilities would have been at all adequate. The co-operative associations, however, saved the situation. They provided in a wholesale way for labour. Packages were secured, not without difficulty, but still in sufficient quantities. Extra ships were chartered, and much better use was made of the ordinary facilities than could be made by private dealers, and, as a result, the apple growers of Nova Scotia secured not only the full quantity of this extraordinary crop, but also prices that were extremely satisfactory. It was the best apple year that Nova Scotia had ever known.

Encouraged by these successes, the United Fruit Companies, Limited, of Nova Scotia, as the association is called, secured incorporation by a special Act of the local legislature. Organization was necessarily not perfect for the season 1912, but though in all probability they did not handle quite one-half of the fruit of the valley, it is freely predicted that for 1913 they will handle 75 per cent. The following table gives the prices which have been obtained for some of their principal varieties:—

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Gravenstein	$2 07	$1 73
Dudley	2 25	1 75
Emperor	1 95	1 50
Wolf River	2 11	1 75
Duchess	2 05	1 95
Wealthy	2 12	1 60

A notable feature of Nova Scotian co-operation is the extraordinary quantity of supplies which the United Fruit Companies are buying for their patrons. In this distributive work they do not attempt anything like regular store-keeping, but they make use of their warehouse for the purpose of distributing staple commodities.

STENOGRAPHY

Note.—Both the following extracts should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice, at the rates indicated. No preliminary reading is to be given to the candidates. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds. Upon completion of the two readings, the candidates should be notified that they will be allowed one hour for transcribing these two passages from their shorthand notes.

One Hundred and Ten Words per Minute.

The Prince of Wales showed very plainly at the annual dinner of the Civil Service that a speaker may have no intimate knowledge of his subject, and | yet, by instinct or good fortune, go straight to the very heart of it. One of the great characteristics of the Civil Service, the Prince said, is its | silence, and especially its silence under criticism. The permanent servants of the Crown, at least in the higher Departments, do not talk about their work. They do | not even get their friends to talk about it for them. Whenever public affairs are especially important, they will always be kindly people who will bethink them of | the increased labour that must devolve upon ministers. They can pity a Secretary of State or a Chancellor of the Exchequer, but their sympathy goes no further. | The men who have to see that the minister has his facts and his figures ready to his hand, that he knows exactly when he must speak confidently | and when he must use caution, are not often remembered. The speech that flows so fluently from the Minister's lips, the judicious arrangement of a mass of | matter which less cleverly treated, would only send his audience to sleep, the closely reasoned demonstration that makes the Government case seem unanswerable at all events until it | has been answered—these are the things that win credits for the speaker. Yet his own part in all this, may be but a small one. He | has possibly expended very little effort on it. He makes a clever use of the material supplied him by others, and these others are the permanent staff of | his office. It is they who do the real work, they who are at hand, whenever he needs information, they to whom he applies for that information | with entire confidence that it will be forthcoming, they who have made his calculation for him, and worked out the problems of which he will communicate the solution. |

One Hundred and Twenty-five Words per Minute.

To make men of various nations mutually intelligible is a task worthy of engaging the thought and the energy and the skill of the ablest among us. The question is a | practical one, and must be approached from a practical standpoint. We all want to facilitate transactions between nation and nation, and we all feel that those transactions would be simplified if | men of business were able to employ a set of accepted signs and symbols that would express to them all exactly the same meaning, however variously they might express that meaning | in their own several languages. This is what we have succeeded in accomplishing to a limited extent by the use of the Arabic numerals. Different nations call the figures by different names, | but they agree in attaching the same meaning to them. For expressing numerical quantities, we have, therefore, what is substantially an international commercial language. Nor do figures stand entirely alone in | this respect. The lighthouses that civilized nations have set up on their coasts and on dangerous rocks in the ocean, the light-ships that serve so many purposes at sea, all | convey the same messages to mariners of every land. Whatever may be the national speech of the navigator, he learns from the lighthouses or the light-ship that speaks to him | at night with flash lights or fixed lights, with red lights or white lights, with single lights or double lights, the same facts that every other navigator learns. They tell | him, and they tell all, their geographical position, the entrance to a narrow channel, the presence of a dangerous reef, and the thousand and one other facts that they exist to | make the mariner acquainted with. The colour of the postage stamps used by nations associated together in the Postal Union indicates their face-value to postmasters, who, nevertheless, describe that value | by different words belonging to different languages. The coins used by nations forming for coinage purposes the Latin Union are known in the separate nations of that union by different names; | but their size and shape and the indications of origin upon them make them clear to the natives of all those countries the value of the individual coins of each of them. |

AIR BOAT BUILDERS

AIR BOARD, DECEMBER 14, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 1 hour

Note.—Write your examination number in the right-hand top corner of your answer book. Full, accurate, clear and concise answers are required. Any false statement will result in disqualification in this and future examinations.

1. What is the date, place, and country of your birth?
2. Give an account of the schools you have attended, mentioning studies, grades, dates, and location.
3. To what trade have you served an apprenticeship? For how long, with whom, and where?
4. State fully your training and experience in boat building.
5. Give particulars of your experience in building flying boats.
6. What other qualifications do you possess which, in your opinion, fit you for the position of Air Boat Builder?

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2 hours

1. Describe briefly the various steps in building a flying boat from plans.
2. State the characteristics and qualities of the following types of wood: (i) Mahogany, (ii) Ash, (ii) Spruce, (iv) Cedar.
3. Define the following terms: (*a*) Chine, (*b*) Combing, (*c*) Garboard Strake, (*d*) Keelson, (*e*) Stem, (*f*) Step, (*g*) Bulkhead, (*h*) Stringers, (i) Longerons.
4. If the question of the choice of wood was left to your discretion, which wood would you use in the following places: (*a*) Engine Bearers, (*b*) Longerons, (*c*) Stringers, (*d*) Keelson, (*e*) Planking?
5. (*a*) What is meant by diagonal planking, and where is it used?
   (*b*) What are the advantages and disadvantages of using ply wood?

FABRIC WORKERS

AIR BOARD, DECEMBER 14, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 1 hour

Note.—Write your examination number in the right-hand top corner of your answer book. Full, accurate, clear and concise answers are required. Any false statement will result in disqualification in this and future examinations.

1. When and where were you born (place, province, country)?
2. Give an account of your education, with dates, studies, schools, etc.
3. How, and where, and for how long have you been working cloth? State full particulars of grade and kind of material on which you worked, and the manufacturing establishment in which you were employed.
4. What experience have you as a Fabric Worker in the British Air Force? Give details.
5. What knowledge have you of applying "dope" to fabric of aeroplanes and balloons?
6. In your opinion, what other qualifications do you possess for the position of Fabric Worker?

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2 hours

1. Describe briefly the operation of covering and doping an aeroplane wing.
2. (*a*) What are the reasons for the use of dope on fabric parts?
   (*b*) Name the two classes of dope, and state which is the better, giving reasons.
   (*c*) What is used to remove old dope?
3. Describe the conditions that should exist in a Dope Shop.
4. How would you apply a patch?
   (*a*) To a three-cornered tear?
   (*b*) To cover a hole over 3 inches in diameter, where the piece is torn out?

AIR ENGINE FITTERS

AIR BOARD, DECEMBER 14, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 1½ *hours*

Note.—Full, accurate, clear and concise answers are required. Any false statement will result in disqualification in this and future examinations. Write your examination number in the right-hand corner of your answer book.

1. When and where were you born (place, province, country)?
2. Give an account of your education, with dates, studies, schools, etc.
3. What apprenticeship at a mechanical trade have you served? Where, with whom, for how long, when was it completed, and in what sort of shop?
4. Give an account, with dates and time, names of employers, position you held, of your experience in the maintenance and repair of internal combustion engines, particularly aero engines.
5. With what types of aero engines are you thoroughly conversant? How was this experience acquired?
6. If you were in the army, show your experience, if any, in fitting aero engines while on active service in the late war.
7. What other qualifications do you possess which, in your opinion, fit you for the position of Engine Fitter?

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2 hours

1. A new aeroplane has been received without the engine installed. State briefly the operation of installing the engine in the machine. This may be answered with particular reference to the installation of a definite type of engine in a definite type of machine, or just in a general way, showing the steps of installing any engine in any type of machine.
2. Tell how you would check the timing of an engine fitted with a magneto.
3. An engine is misfiring regularly. Suggest the probable causes.
4. A stationary engined aeroplane has just returned from a flight.
   (*a*) Tell what work you would do in connection with the engine before you would consider the aeroplane fit for another flight.
   (*b*) Supposing there is no Air Rigger available, what would you check over in connection with the rigging before you would consider it fit for another flight?
5. Describe the cycle of operation of a four-stroke gasoline engine.

AIR RIGGERS

AIR BOARD, DECEMBER 14, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 1½ hours

Note.—Write your examination number in the right-hand corner of your answer book. Full, accurate, clear and concise answers are required. Any false statement will result in disqualification in this and future examinations.

1. Give date, place, and country of your birth.
2. Give an account of your education: schools, time at each, and dates. Have you ever attended technical or trade classes? If so, give full particulars.
3. What apprenticeship have you served? Where, with whom, for how long, for what trade, and in what sort of shop?
4. Show your experience in cabinet-making. Give dates, names of employers, addresses, salary received, position you held.
5. Detail your experience in aircraft construction. Full particulars are required as to erecting, dismantling, repairing, adjusting, and maintaining flying machines or airships.
6. What experience and knowledge have you of aircraft design? Name the types of machine on which you have worked, and the nature of your duties.
7. If you were in the army in the late war, mention dates of your enlistment and discharge, and nature of your duties which, in your opinion, fit you for the position of Air Rigger.
8. What other qualifications do you possess which, in your opinion, fit you for the position of Air Rigger?

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2 hours

1. Describe briefly the operation of rigging an aeroplane, using, as an example, any particular type of machine and naming the operations in proper order.
2. Name control surface moved, and state the direction of its movement and its effect on the flying of machine, when the controls in an aeroplane are moved in the following manner:—
   (*a*) Control column moved to the right.
   (*b*) Control column pushed forward.
   (*c*) Left side of rudder bar pushed forward.
3. A stationary engined aeroplane has just come down from a flight:
   (*a*) Describe briefly how you would check over the rigging of the machine before you would consider it fit for another flight.
   (*b*) Supposing no Fitter is available to look after the engine of this machine, state briefly what work you would do in connection with the engine before you would consider it fit for another flight.

AIR FOREMEN MECHANICS

AIR BOARD, DECEMBER 14, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 1½ hours

Note.—Full, accurate, clear and concise answers are required.. Any false statement will result in disqualification in this and future examinations.

1. Give your age (date, country and place of birth).
2. Give an account of your education: schools, time at each, and dates; also, of any further study you may have had at Technical or Trade Classes, at Night School, or by Correspondence.
3. Have you served an apprenticeship? If so, in what capacity? Where, when, for how long, and with whom?
4. Give a full account of your experience as a machinist, stating names of shops, dates and time at each, and the class of work done.
5. If not covered by above, give full particulars of your experience in repair shops and hangers, stating if you had charge of a staff of mechanics, and giving the number of men under your supervision.
6. Have you a certificate as an Air Engineer? When, where, and how was this obtained?
7. What knowledge and practical experience have you of the construction and design of aero engines? Give names of the types and makes with which you are acquainted.
8. What military service have you had in the late war? Give dates of enlistment and discharge, and theatres of service. Mention any technical experience which you thus acquired that, in your opinion, fits you for the position of Air Foreman Mechanic.
9. What other qualifications do you possess which, in your opinion, fit you for the position of Air Foreman Mechanic?

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2½ hours

1. Describe briefly the operation of rigging an aeroplane, using, as an example, any particular type of machine, and naming the operations in proper order.
2. Name control surface moved, and state the direction of its movement and its effect on the flying of machine, when the controls in an aeroplane are moved in the following manner:—
   (*a*) Control column moved to the right.
   (*b*) Control column pushed forward.
   (*c*) Left side of rudder bar pushed forward.

3. A stationary engined aeroplane has just come down from a flight.
   (*a*) Describe briefly how you would check over the rigging of the machine before you would consider it fit for another flight.
   (*b*) Tell what work you would do in connection with the engine before you would consider the aeroplane fit for another flight.

4. A new aeroplane has been received without the engine installed. State briefly the operation of installing the engine in the machine. This may be answered with particular reference to the installation of a definite type of engine in a definite type of machine, or just in a general way, showing the steps of installing any engine in any type of machine.

5. Tell how you would check the timing of an engine fitted with a magneto.

6. An engine is mis-firing regularly. Suggest the probable causes.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

AIR PHOTOGRAPHERS

AIR BOARD DECEMBER 14, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 1½ hours

Note.—Write your examination number in the right-hand top corner of your answer book. Full, accurate, clean and concise answers are required. Any false statement will result in disqualification in this and future examinations.

1. Give date, place, and country of your birth.
2. Give an account of your education: schools, time at each, and dates.
3. Explain fully how you acquired your knowledge of Photography, by whom you were instructed, for how long, where, and what branches thereof you have been taught.
4. Detail your experience as a Photographer, particularly in aerial work. Mention dates, names of employers and their addresses; nature of your duties and salary received in each position.
5. Name the types of aerial cameras with which you are well acquainted. What practical experience in operation of these have you had?
6. (*a*) When, where, and how often have you actually taken photographs from aircraft?
   (*b*) State your experience in developing and printing photographs so taken.
7. Ability is required to take oblique and vertical photographs. How do you qualify in this respect?
8. What do you know regarding the repair and maintenance of cameras in proper working order?
9. If you have had military service in the late war, mention dates of enlistment and discharge; theatres of service; and explain what actual photographic experience you acquired therefrom, especially in aerial work.
10. What other qualifications do you possess which, in your opinion, fit you for the position of Air Photographer?

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2½ hours

1. What is meant by:
   (*a*) Infinity of a lens?
   (*b*) Covering power of a lens?
   (*c*) Focus?
   (*d*) Flatness of field?
2. What is the difference between oblique photography and vertical photography?
3. Name some of the faults of an uncorrected lens.
4. Why are panchromatic plates used for aerial photography?
5. Explain the following faults in printing:—
   (*a*) Bad definition in spots.
   (*b*) Prints are full of white spots.
   (*c*) Fog. The high lights of prints appear grey.
   (*d*) Stress marks.
6. Explain the principles to be considered to obtain a given overlap in taking vertical photographs for the purpose of a mosiac assembly.
7. If detailed to take aerial photographs on a hazy morning, what procedure would you adopt?

JUNIOR CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, DECEMBER 14, 1920

PRACTICAL PROBLEMS—PART I

Time: 3 hours

Note.—Write papers on "two" of the following four subjects. The scope of the papers must be judged by the time allowed: One and one-half hours for each paper.

1. Of what value might be what is generally called a liberal education, for a career in the Clerical Groups of the Civil Service?

2. (*a*) What are the requisite qualities of sound investigational methods?
   (*b*) You are to assist in setting examination papers for the positions of: (1) Mining Inspector, Department of Mines; (2) Chief Geographer, Department of the Interior; (3) Museum Helper, Department of Mines. Assuming that you must secure first-hand information concerning the duties of these positions, describe in detail your line of action.

3. "Service Work in the Government:—Clubs and Associations: educational, social, athletic, etc." Give your ideas of what could be achieved from Headquarters and in other centres where a large number of Civil Servants are employed.

4. You are in charge of a staff of Clerks, and you are to give them an inspirational talk on efficiency. What would you say? Mention assiduity, application, alertness, energy, initiative, enthusiasm, etc.

5. Are you acquainted with the "Alpha and Beta" tests, or the "Binet-Simon Scale measuring Intelligence," or the "Stanford Revision of the Binet-Simon Scale"? In what ways can they be applied? How much do you know about them? State in detail.

PRACTICAL PROBLEMS—PART II

Time: 4 hours

Note.—Five questions only are to be attempted.

1. (*a*) What are the uses of psychological tests?
   (*b*) Which of these tests would you suggest for choosing (i) Stenographer, (ii) Statistical Clerk, (iii) Juior Investigator?

2. The Commission advertises for a Senior Stores Clerk at an initial salary of $1,320 per annum, with the following scheme of examination; Education and Experience, 2; Practical Questions, 2; Oral Examination, if necessary in the opinion of the Commission, 1.
   (*a*) What is your opinion regarding the weights assigned to these factors?
   (*b*) Discuss the matter of weights generally, and illustrate your conclusions from the reasons you assign in (*a*).

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

3. Explain: (*a*) Blind alley, (*b*) Demotion, (*c*) "Lump Fund Position," (*d*) Apportionment, (*e*) Open Competition, (*f*) Cancellation Test, (*g*) Residential Qualifications, (*h*) Ridley Investigation, (*i*) Efficiency Records, (*j*) Playfair Report.

4. (*a*) What factors should be considered in promotional competitions?
   (*a*) How do a Classification Report and Organization Chart assist employees to prepare for promotional tests?

5. Give a detailed account of the methods you would employ and the considerations that would guide you in rating the subject "Experience," paying particular attention to the relative importance of each of the following: (*a*) General Education; (*b*) Technical Education; (*c*) Age of Applicant; (*d*) Past Employment in Direct Line of Experience; (*e*) Past Employment in Indirect Line of Experience; (*f*) Unrelated Employment. In each case, give an example illustrating your answer, stating position to which it is applicable.

6. In making a permanent appointment to a position in the Civil Service, it is necessary to obtain evidence as to the character, medical fitness, etc., of the appointee.
   (*a*) At what stage should the evidence be obtained? Give reasons for your answer.
   (*b*) Outline a scheme whereby evidence might be obtained without unduly delaying the appointment.

SENIOR CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, DECEMBER 14, 1920

PRACTICAL PROBLEMS—PART I

Time: 3 hours

Note.—Write papers on "two" of the following four subjects. The scope of the papers must be judged by the time allowed: One and one-half hours for each paper.

1. What bearing has Civil Service classification or, broadly speaking, job analysis on Civil Service examinations?

2. "Training Civil Servants for greater efficiency and for promotion." Outline an educational campaign to that end throughout the Service.

3. What has applied science done for Agriculture?

4. "Office trouble is often due to personnel." Discuss.

PRACTICAL PROBLEMS—PART II

Time: 4 hours

1. (*a*) What attempts have been made at systematic investigation into and application of "Character Analysis by the Observational Method"?
   (*b*) What are the uses of such analysis in oral interviews for rating personality?
   (*c*) Has physical build or structure any bearing on an applicant's occupational suitability? Illustrate.
   (*d*) On what factors would you base the Personality Rating of a candidate for the position of: (i) Accountant, (ii) Investigator?

2. (*a*) You are required to suggest technical members of a Board to conduct an oral examination for the following positions: (i) Immigration Agent, (ii) Plant Pathologist, (iii) Trade Commissioner, (iv) Accountant, (v) Resident Engineer. What would be your sources of information?
   (*b*) What plan would you advise for obtaining similar information systematically?

3. (*a*) What are the functions of a Trade Test? Prescribe such a test for *one* of the following positions: Motor Mechanic, Machinist, Cabinet-maker, Plumber, Electrician.
   (*b*) How would the relative skill and knowledge of applicants be determined by such a test?

4. (*a*) For what positions in the Engineering Services should papers be set in: Plane Trigonometry, Spherical Trigonometry, Descriptive Geometry, Geometry, Algebra and Calculus?
   (*b*) Should failure to remember a working formula depreciate the value of a candidate's answer in an examination, provided he could use same intelligently if supplied with it by an Examiner?

5. Draw up a scheme of examination for: (*a*) Prices Statistician, (*b*) Copy Lay-out Man, (*c*) Assistant Chemist, (*d*) Motion Picture Photographer, (*e*) Hatchery Egg-picker, (*f*) Hydrographic Assistant, (*g*) Instructor in Navigation (Mathematics), (*h*) Inspector of Inspect Pests.

6. In any modern language, other than English or French, write at least thirty lines on: "The Advantages of Thrift"; or translate the two following passages into literary English:—

(*a*) Während ich nun besagtermassen Kaffee trank und im Brockenbuche blätterte, trat der Schweizer mit hochroten Wangen herein, und voller Begeisterung erzählte er von dem erhabenen Anblick, den er oben auf dem Turm genossen, als das reine, ruhige Licht der Sonne, Sinnbild der Wahrheit, mit den nächtlichen Nebelmassen gekämpft; dass es ausgesehen habe wie eine Geisterschlacht wo zürnende Riesen ihre langen Schwerter ausstrecken, geharnischte Ritter aus bäumenden Rossen einherjagen, Streitwagen flatternde Banner abenteuerliche Tierbildungen aus dem wildesten Gewühle hervortauchen, bis endlich alles in den wahnsinnigsten Verzerrungen zusammenkräuselt, blasser und blasser zerrinnt und spurlos verschwindet. Diese demagogische Naturerscheinung hatte ich versäumt, und ich kann, wenn es zur Untersuchung kommt, eidlich versichern, dass ich von nichts weiss, als vom Geschmack des guten braunen Kaffees. Ach, dieser war sogar schuld, dass ich meine schöne Dame vergessen, und jetzt stand sie vor der Tür, mit Mutter und Begleiter, im Begriff den Wagen zu besteigen. Kaum hatte ich noch Zeit, hinzueilen und ihr zu versichern, dass es kalt sei. Sie schien unwillig, dass ich nicht früher gekommen; doch ich glättete bald die missmütigen Falten ihrer schönen Stirn indem ich ihr eine wunderliche Blume schenkte, die ich den Tag vorher mit halsbrechender Gefahr von einer steilen Felsenwand gepflückt hatte. Die Mutter verlangte den Namen der Blume zu wissen, gleichsam als ob sie es unschicklich fände, dass ihre Tochter eine fremde, unbekannte Blume vor die Brust stecke—denn wirklich, die Blume erhielt diesen beneidenswerten Platz, was sie sich gewiss gestern auf ihrer einsamen Höhe nicht träumen liess. Der schweigsame Begleiter öffnete jetzt auf einmal den Mund, zahlte die Staubfäden der Blume und sagte ganz trocken: "Sie gehört zur achten Klasse."

(*a*) Las tabernas estaban, cómo siempre á tal hora, atestadas de gente: por sus puertas abiertas se escapaba la luz y rumor confuso y desagradable de voces y juramentos: nuestros amigos se alejaban de ellas cuanto podîan para no ser notados. El pobre José iba temblando de miedo: él, tan sereno y tan bravo ante los golpes de mar, sentiá encorgérsele el corazon y doblársele las piernas al imaginar còmo se pondrìa la maestra viéndose burlada. Más de veinte veces estuvo para huir dejar que aquellos señores desempeñasen su tarea solos; pero siempre le detenìa la idea de que Elisa iba á necessitar de su presencia para animarse.—? Còmo estarìa la probecila en aquel momento? Al preguntarse esto José tomaba fuerzas y seguìa caminando quedo en pos de los tres ancianos.

PRINCIPAL CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINER (AGRICULTURE)

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, DECEMBER 14, 1920

PRACTICAL PROBLEMS—PART I

Time: 3 hours

Note.—Four questions only are to be attempted.

1. Outline briefly the various fields of work of the Central Experimental Farm.

2. Assuming that there is no fund to pay for newspaper advertising, give in detail various methods of obtaining publicity for vacancies in the Agricultural Research and Development Service.

3. What mental and moral characteristics most commonly lead to success in the following positions: Clerk, Editor, Agricultural Adviser, Plant Pathologist, Ornamental Horticultural Specialists, Poultry Markets Specialists, Botanist. Purchaser of Live Stock, Apiarist?

4. How would you deal with promotion in the Agricultural Research and Development Service?

5. What lines of training would you look for in the case of applicants for the positions of (1) Assistant Zoologist, (2) Herbarium Assistant, (3) Dairy Promoter, (4) Cerealist, (5) District Stockyard Agent, (6) Assistant Agrostologist?

PRACTICAL PROBLEMS—PART II

Time: 4 hours

1. To what extent could written examinations be made use of as a determining factor in rating candidates for positions in the Agricultural Research and Development Service? What are the limitations of this mode of examination?

2. How would you examine applicants for the positions of: (*a*) Daily Recorder and Tester; (*b*) Farm Superviser; (*c*) Tobacco Specialist; (*d*) Sheep Promoter; (*e*) Commissioner of Agricultural Instruction?
   Draft *three* questions for the position of Poultry Promoter.

3. (*a*) Describe an example of a Trade Test.
   (*b*) Give your ideas on its preparation, showing how the particular pictorial or oral test used would enable you to grade applicants according to their degrees of skill.
   (*c*) Would your questions be in the trade language and be units complete in themselves?
   (*d*) How does the test you suggest represent good trade practice?
   (*e*) Is it a representative sampling of the whole range of trade processes?
   (*f*) How would you calibrate your test?

4. You have to rate candidates on Education and Experience.
   Prepare a detailed Rating Sheet to be used in the case of:—
   (*a*) Field Husbandman: salary range, $160-$200 monthly.
   (*b*) Live Stock Commissioner: salary range, $300-$400 monthly.
   (*c*) Seed Commissioner: salary range, $325-$375 monthly.
   Mention the factors you would consider, and the relative value you would give to each of these factors.

5. An Advisory Board, composed of three Agriculturists, is meeting to pass upon the qualifications of applicants for a position of Assistant in Plant Breeding.
   As Principal Civil Service Examiner, representing the Civil Service Commission, you are to direct and assist the Board in their work.
   Making any assumption of facts you think proper, what do you think your duties would be?

PRINCIPAL CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINER (CIVIL ENGINEERING)

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, DECEMBER 14, 1920

PRACTICAL PROBLEMS—PART I

Time: 3 hours

Note.—Four questions only are to be attempted.

1. Outline briefly the various fields of work of the Dominion Government Engineers. Mention *one* important engineering problem connected with each one of these fields.

2. Assuming there is no fund to pay for newspaper advertising, give in detail various methods of obtaining publicity for vacancies in the Scientific and Engineering Group.

3. What mental and moral characteristics most commonly lead to success in the following positions: Clerk, Editor, Civil Engineer, Chemist, Architect, Electrical Engineer, Geologist. Ornithologist, Astronomer?

4. How would you deal with promotion in the Scientific and Engineering Group of the Government Service?

5. What lines of training would you look for in the case of applicants for the positions of (1) a Supervisor of Timber Tests, (2) a Foreman Painter, (3) a Blacksmith, (4) a Reclamation Engineer, (5) A Precise Levelling Engineer, (6) an Electro-chemical Engineer?

PRACTICAL PROBLEMS—PART II

Time: 4 hours

1. To what extent could written examinations be made use of as a determining factor in rating candidates for positions in the Scientific and Engineering Service? What are the limitations of this mode of examination?

2. How would you examine applicants for the positions of: (*a*) Instrument Man, (*b*) Research Engineer, (*c*) Draftsman (Engineering), (*d*) Hydraulic Engineer, (*e*) Leveller?
   Draft *three* questions for the general position of Junior Engineer.

3. (*a*) Describe an example of a Trade Test.
   (*b*) Give your ideas on its preparation, showing how the particular pictorial or oral test used would enable you to grade applicants according to their degrees of skill.
   (*c*) Would your questions be in the trade language and be units complete in themselves?
   (*d*) How does the test you suggest represent good trade practice?
   (*e*) Is it a representative sampling of the whole range of trade processes?
   (*f*) How would you calibrate your test?

4. You have to rate candidates on Education and Experience.
   Prepare a detailed Rating Sheet to be used in the case of,—
   (*a*) An Estimate Draftsman: salary range, $105-$130 monthly.
   (*b*) A Geodetic Engineer: salary range, $180-$250 monthly.
   (*c*) A Mining Engineer: salary range, $220-$250 monthly.
   Mention the factors you would consider, and the relative value you would give to each of those factors.

5. An Advisory Board of Examiners composed of three Civil Engineers is meeting to pass upon the qualifications of applicants for a position of Structural Engineer.
   As Principal Civil Service Examiner, representing the Civil Service Commission, you are to direct and assist the Board in their work.
   Making any assumption of facts you think proper, what do you think your duties would be?

ACCOUNTANT

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—PROMOTION, DECEMBER 14, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 3 hours

Values.

8 1. A Temporary Excise Officer is employed from 28th October to 27th November, both dates included, at the rate of $80.00 per month. What amount would he be paid?

20 2. In a seizure a fine of $500.00 was imposed and paid and the proceeds of sale of goods seized amounted to $30.00. The seizure expenses amounted to $20.00, and Solicitor's fees to $40.00.

(*a*) What is the informer's portion of the fine?
(*b*) What was the informer's share of proceeds?
(*c*) What was the seizing officer's share?
(*d*) In what accounts would items (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) be entered in General Ledger?
(*e*) What authority is required for payment of Officer's share?

8 3. What authority is required before payment of Solicitor's fees in above seizure can be made?

14 4. $500,000.00 is voted by the House of Commons for Excise Contingencies. Before this or any portion of the sum is available what procedure is necessary by the Inland Revenue Accounts Branch?

10 5. By whom are cheques issued in payment for special assistance chargeable to Civil Government Contingencies?

14 6. At the end of February it is found that a vote on account of Preventive Service Contingencies is overdrawn and at the end of the fiscal year the amount so overdrawn amounts to $80,000.00.

(*a*) What would be your action when the money was exhausted at the end of February?
(*b*) How will this overdrawn account be closed?

14 7. What statements are forwarded to the Auditor General in connection with Law Stamps?
From what accounts are these statements checked after preparation?

12 8. A Collector of Inland Revenue has a Contingent Advance of $200.00. At the end of the fiscal year he forwards a Contingent Account for $160.00.

(*a*) How will this account be closed?
(*b*) If the Contingent Account was for $210.00 how would it be closed?

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

SUB-COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—SOUTHAMPTON, ONT., DECEMBER 14, 1920

WRITING AND SPELLING

Time: 30 minutes

Note.—This paper should not be seen by the candidates. The Supervisor will read over the whole extract once, and then re-read it slowly and distinctly. A third reading of the whole extract may be given if sufficient time remains. The Supervisor should warn the candidates that Writing will be judged from this exercise.

As one journeys through our Province on the highways, or the back concessions and side-roads, one still sees, here and there in every county, the paintless, porchless, poverty-stricken, cheerless human dwelling: but these are fast disappearing, for in these days of awakened rural consciousness most men and women have a desire to have as good a home as they can afford. There are still districts where the shack on the hill describes rural housing, but they are few. Indeed, wherever this is the case, one has but to examine the general nature of the soil. Then he finds the reason: but these areas are few in this Province.

LETTER WRITING

Time: 1 hour

1. Write a letter to the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, applying for the above position, and give a brief account of your qualifications.
2. You have received a cheque for $5.00 from J. Brown in settlement of account. On examining the cheque, you find same to be post-dated. Write to J. Brown, requesting the necessary adjustment.
3. Assuming you have been employed as Clerk for five years by the firm of Robinson & Co., write to them, requesting an increase of salary. Give your reasons for considering such an increase is due to you.
4. (*a*) You require an office boy in your office. Draw up a notice inviting applications, for insertion in the local Press.

   OR

   (*b*) You have failed to keep an appointment granted you by a very busy man. Write him an apology, and at the same time press for another appointment.

ARITHMETIC

Time: 1 hour

Note.—All work must be shown.

1. Add together: 347; 945; 73; 8; 4067, and 562.
2. Find the difference between: (*a*) 349 and 7654; (*b*) $75.22 and $105.10.
3. Multiply 764327 by 7809, and divide your answer by 2603.
4. Find the value of: (i) $\frac{3}{4}$ of $92.04; (ii) $\frac{5}{8}$ of 7 yards; (iii) $\frac{7}{10}$ of $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards.
5. A man buys a house for $5,000, and spends $500 on repairs. At what price must he sell to gain 15%? What would his profit per cent have been, had he sold it for $7,500?

INSPECTOR OF FOODS, DRUGS AND FERTILIZERS

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—VICTORIA, B.C., DECEMBER 14, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 45 minutes

1. Write in detail an account of your experience in the wholesale or retail trade which has tended to familiarize you with such foods or patent medicines as are usually exposed for sale.

2. Have you any knowledge of food and drug laws and regulations? If so, how was this knowledge acquired? Demonstrate your familiarity with the Acts by specifying some of the offences and penalties.

3. Explain: Proprietary and Patent Medicines, Laboratory, Analysis, Adulteration, and Mis-branding.

4. What experience have you had of an inspectional nature? How has this experience tended to qualify you for the position in question?

5. Mention facts, other than those given above, which have tended to fit you to perform the duties of an Inspector.

CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORT WRITING

Time: 1¼ hours

1. You have reason to believe that J. Brown, of your city, is exposing for sale a substance, labelled honey, which, within the meaning of the Act, is deemed to be mis-branded. You have made the necessary investigations and procured samples.

   Write to J. Brown, notifying him of your intention to submit same to the Dominion Analyst. At the same time, forward to him part of the sample, as called for by your Regulations, and warn him of the penalties for the offence.

2. The Dominion Analyst has certified that the sample referred to above is adulterated. J. Brown, to whom has been forwarded a copy of the certificate, protests against the decision.

   Write to him to the effect that, if he wishes to controvert the decision of the Dominion Analyst, he must present evidence on his own behalf.

3. Assuming J. Brown has submitted the evidence asked for, forward same to the Dominion Analyst, together with a detailed report on the case up to the stage it has now reached.

4. It has been brought to your notice that W. Smith is exposing for sale canned peaches which neither bear the name and address of the producer, nor show the quantity of the contents of the cans.

   Write a short letter of warning to W. Smith, specifying the nature of the offence and the extent of the penalties to which he may be liable.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 1½ hours

1. Write a letter, addressed to the Chief Analyst of the Department of Health, and of at least 100 words in length, stating such experience as you may have had which, in your opinion, leads you to believe yourself qualified to perform inspectional duties.

2. Define the terms: *Exports, Imports, Customs Duty, ad valorem, Specific, Super Tax or Sur-tax.*

3. Assuming that a fertilizer contains 12 per cent potash, reckoned on the dry material, what would be the percentage of potash contained in the same fertilizer which had, through careless storage or otherwise, absorbed 20 per cent of its weight of water?

4. Write an invoice of the following goods, carrying out the total values, and state the cash payment required when a discount of 7 per cent is allowed:—
   123 lbs. sugar @ 17½ cents; 12 bushels apples @ $3.13 per bushel; 29¾ doz. eggs @ 65 cents; 30 lbs. cheese @ 23¼ cents.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPERS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, DECEMBER 14, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE.

Time: 2 hours

1. Give a tabular statement of your education, under the following headings: Schools attended; Duration of attendance at each; Courses taken; Diplomas received.

2. What special courses have you taken in stenography, book-keeping, accountancy, office efficiency, business law or in any other commercial line. State definitely in each case the extent of the course.

3. Do you utilize any of your spare time with a view to increasing your efficiency? If so, in what way?

4. State in chronological order the occupations you have followed, giving in each case Dates of employment; Name and address of employer; Position held; Nature of duties; Salary received.

5. What book-keeping experience have you had? Describe briefly the system used and the extent of your duties and responsibility.

6. What experience have you had in a supervisory capacity?

7. Detail your experience in stenographic work.

8. Describe in detail any other clerical or general office work you have done.

BOOKKEEPING

Time: 2½ hours

1. What is a Petty Cash Account? Describe the Imprest System of handling petty cash, under the following headings: (*a*) How started; (*b*) How and when reimbursed; (*c*) Advantages.

2. In the closing process, are all accounts closed? Discuss briefly.

3. What is a Controlling Account? Explain how the Accounts Receivable Account in the general ledger is said to control the customers' ledger.

4. TRIAL BALANCE OF THE "X" CO., DECEMBER 31, 1918.

	DR.	CR.
Cash	$ 14,065 00	$
Buildings	70,675 00	
Accounts Receivable	22,010 00	
Notes Receivable	37,900 00	
Accounts Payable		37,500 00
Notes Payable		6,250 00
Capital Investment		93,750 00
Merchandise Inventory, Jan. 1, 1918	17,908 00	
Purchases	50,000 00	
Sales		101,560 00
Return Sales	500 00	
Office Salaries	4,592 00	
Office Supplies	300 00	
Salesmen's Salaries	20,000 00	
Interest Earned		200 00
Insurance	250 00	
Taxes	600 00	
Cash Discount Allowed	440 00	
Office Supplies	300 00	
Interest Expense (Notes Payable)	20 00	
	$239,260 00	239,260 00

Inventories:

Merchandise, December 31, 1918	$1,680 00
Office Supplies	50 00
Accrued Interest Payable	65 00
Accrued Interest Receivable	75 00
Accrued Salesmen's Salaries	2,000 00
Accrued Office Salaries	675 00
Unexpired Insurance	100 00

From the above Trial Balance and supplementary facts:

(*a*) Make a Profit and Loss Statement for the year ended December 31, 1918.

(*b*) Make a Balance Sheet as of December 31, 1918.

TYPEWRITING

Time: 10 minutes

As the cost of the Granville Street pavement is not included in these figures and neither schools not firehalls have been provided, comparison will hav to be confined to street expenditure only, and this is approximately $760,000.

We have thus two districts of equal area at equal distances from the centre of the city, and developed at the same time under the same market conditions. The high class residential district has been developed as far as its streets are concerned, at practically half the cost of the working class district, because we must remember that every item of expenditure is included in the Shaughnessy Heights account, while in considering Ward 8 nothing whatever was included for the preliminary work necessary to provide for a population of 3,300 previous to the city taking control in 1911.

It is instructive to consider just what it costs to allow a population to scatter itself all over an area, as has happened in Ward S, compelling the instalment of a full street service for the benefit of perhaps three or four houses only. The statement in the table is based on the 1917 population of 4,400.

Street frontage	29 miles or 34 feet per capita
Watermains	17 miles or 21 feet per capita
Sewers	11 miles or 13 feet per capita
Hydrants	102 or one to every 43 persons
Arc lamps	148 or one to every 29 persons

As the B.C. Electric Railway Company have kept the ward as a separate district, the writer is enabled by their courtesy to give the total consumption of electricity in the ward for private lighting for twelve months. It amounts to 158,035 K.W.H.; and while the consumption of electricity for street lighting is not so accurately metered, it can be very closely approximated, as the whole of the district is served with the new efficient nitrogen lamps, and the consumption is estimated at 155,783 K.W.H.

In Shaughnessy Heights the number of arc lamps is 93 as against 148 in Ward , and their efficiency is not as high. The demand for the extension of street lighting is often heard, and the argument is advanced that the people like well-lighted streets, and are willing to pay for the benefit gained. A very little examination however, will show that the people who make the demand and obtain the benefit do not always pay.

STENOGRAPHY

Note.—Both the following letters (heading and signature included) should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice, at the rates indicated. No preliminary reading is to be given to the candidates. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds. Upon completion of the two readings, the candidates should be notified that they will be allowed one-half hour for transcribing these two letters from their shorthand notes.

Ninety Words per Minute.

OTTAWA, September 8, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—

Replying to your valued inquiry we take pleasure in mailing to you under separate cover, | a copy of our pamphlet "The Trend of Investments".

A careful reading of this booklet will, we believe, convince you of two things: | first, that the judicious and profitable investment of money, while essentially a banker's business, is not, as many persons seem to think, | shrouded in the least mystery nor fraught with undue risk; second, that of all the various forms of investment, a well-secured bond is | most desirable.

We have endeavoured to make these points clear by showing the relative importance of the four elements which constitute any investment | —the security, the income, the marketability, and the possibility of appreciation. As illustrating how these four elements are perfectly balanced in a well-secured | bond we have selected, for specific treatment in the booklet, four typical bond issues embracing the municipal, the railroad, and the public utility | corporation types explaining briefly their various advantages to the average investor.

Kindly, read our booklet carefully.

Yours very truly,

Secretary.|

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

One Hundred and Ten Words per Minute.

TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK,

October 27, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—

The continuous absence of your advertisement from the pages of the New York *Times* leads us to believe | that you do not think it to be as profitable a medium as some of the other newspapers. If so, we feel obliged to take the contrary view | and state a few facts concerning the usefulness of the New York *Times* for your announcements.

Only seven New York morning newspapers cover the area within thirty miles | of Times Square reaching a population of over sixteen million. Of these seven newspapers the New York *Times* sells more copies in the area stated than the | combined sales of three, and almost as many as four of the others.

There are only three morning newspapers in New York that sell a million copies | every seven days to the metropolitan newsdealers. The New York *Times* is one of them. Of the four other morning newspapers in New York City the most largely | circulated one sells less than half a million copies in seven days to the metropolitan newsdealers. The New York *Times* has a daily circulation exceeding one hundred | and seventy-five thousand copies.

With these facts before you we feel confident that we may expect your advertisement at an early date.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM THOMAS,
Advertising Manager.|

SENIOR CLERK

STAFF BRANCH, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—PROMOTION, DECEMBER 14, 1920

QUESTIONNAIRE

Time: 30 minutes

1. Age?
2. Classification?
3. Period of employment in the Staff Branch of the Post Office Department?
4. Date when first employed in the Post Office Department?
5. Date of permanent appointment?
6. Titles, with dates, of positions held in the Post Office Department?
7. Duties of present position?
8. In what way has your experience qualified you for the position of Senior Clerk?
9. Give particulars of any experience, not covered by above, which, in your opinion, has qualified you for the position in question.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2 hours

Values.	
3	1. Which classes of Postal Employees are provided with uniforms?
12	2. State briefly the procedure you would follow in dealing with an application received from a Postmaster for an increase in his staff.
10	3. What is the difference in status between a "permanent" and a "temporary" employee? (*a*) Do both classes of employees contribute to the Retirement Fund? (*b*) Under what circumstances are temporary employees usually employed? (*c*) Are temporary employees entitled to the same amount of annual leave as a permanent employee?
10	4. What action should be taken by Postmasters in case a permanent employee does not render satisfactory service during his probationary period? (*a*) What is the length of the probationary period? (*b*) What action is taken by the Department when Postmasters report that employees' services during probationary period have been unsatisfactory?
10	5. Write a letter of censure from the Department to an employee who has been guilty of discourtesy in dealing with the Public in the performance of his official duties.
10	6. What is the maximum period of employment granted under a certificate for temporary employment? Is the Department allowed to take on temporary employees without the authority of the Commission? If so, state under what circumstances, and for what period.
5	7. What is the age limit prescribed in the Civil Service Regulations within which persons shall be eligible for appointment to positions in the Civil Service? State briefly the exemptions, if any.

PRINCIPAL POST OFFICE CLERKS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—PROMOTION, DECEMBER 14, 1920

OFFICE METHODS

Time: 2 hours

1. (*a*) State the important points to be observed in writing telegrams.
   (*b*) Write a business telegram, to be sent to Winnipeg, regarding loss of a bag of periodicals; also, a letter confirming your telegram.
   (*c*) In how many forms can cables and telegrams be sent?
   (*d*) Discuss briefly the advantages of "code" messages.

2. (*a*) Describe, with a rough sketch, the lay-out of an office: One correspondence clerk, three stenographers and their typewriters, correspondence files and telephone.
   (*b*) What do you understand by straight-line motion?

3. (*a*) Mention *six* modern time-saving devices for offices.
   (*b*) State briefly their advantages.

4. You have been notified of the unpunctuality of your staff. Write a report, giving the steps you have taken, and those you intend to take to effect an improvement.

5. What methods would you introduce in order to have the daily correspondence dealt with on time and efficiently by your stenographic staff?

DISTRICT INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE—EDMONTON, ALTA., PROMOTION, DECEMBER 14, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 3 hours

Note.—Ten questions only to be answered.

Values.

10 1. State briefly, and in your own words, the aim and object of the W. & M. Inspection Act.

10 2. A gallon of apples is asked for, and a so-called gallon bag is filled and delivered. Is any offence committed thereby? When commodities are sold by weight, is there any legal compulsion to weigh over a weighing machine? A sale of gasoline is charged for by measure, but the quantity is determined by weight on the basis that the density of gasoline is ·73. Examine and explain these transactions and the position of the vendors in relation to the W. & M. Act.

8 3. For what causes may weights and measures, etc., be seized by W. &. M. officer? A huckster uses a peck basket, which is of correct capacity but not admissible as a measure for selling potatoes. The basket is not marked with its capacity, and does not bear the W. & M. stamp. What offence is committed, and what action should be taken, quoting the law. if possible.

8 4. What is the procedure *re* the reinspection of rejected scales; the original inspection of dormant scales; in desputes *re* the accuracy of weighing machines, and the refusal on the part of scale owners to pay fees?

10 5. How do you handle deferred payments in making up a Monthly Report?

An officer has made an overcharge of $1.25 on inspection fees. The certificate is sent back for correction and adjustment. Explain how you would make the correction and rectify the stamp account, supposing the money had been deposited, but the month's work not yet finished or closed up.

8 6. Having posted certificates complete in the Office Register, there is found to be a discrepancy of, say 75 cents, between the total value of the fees collected and the total value of the stamps issued. How would you proceed to rectify and adjust the mistake?

What is the procedure in remitting Revenue Collected to the Department?

8 7. W. & M. revenue stamps are numbered consecutively. Comment fully on the advisability or non-advisability of reporting these numbers on the Inspection Certificates and Return O. 5.

10 8. What denominations of weights are legal in Canada, and what are the limitations governing their use?

What are the units of the Metric System?

If 100 litres = 1 hectolitre, 1 litre = ·88 quart, 1 kg. = 2,203 pounds, 1 bushel of wheat = 60 pounds, find the weight of 1 hectolitre of this wheat in kilograms.

8 9. What is the object in making corner tests in a platform scale? What do you understand by the added Standard Test, and what is it intended to prove? How do you prove the sensitive property, or sensitiveness, of a weighing machine?

10 10. Why must the pivots in a lever be set parallel to one another? What do you understand by Range, in relation to the pivot line, and why is it introduced? (Accompanying your explanation with a diagram, if possible.)

12 11. Weighing machines must be set level. Show by a simple diagram the effect on a pendulum Fan. scale of out-of-level condition. If the indicator is brought to zero by adding shot to the balance cup on the lever, the scale still being out of level, will it weigh accurately? Explain your answer.

15 12. In relation with an Equal-arm Balance—such as the W. & M. Standard 50-pound Balance—what do you understand by the Centre of Gravity of the beam and the Centre of Force of the two end loads? Show by a diagram, in your opinion, the location of the first, and the point of application of the second. Discuss these two properties in relation to the pivot line, and the effect of all three on the action of the beam.

SENIOR CLERK-BOOKKEEPER

ACCOUNTS BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—PROMOTION, DECEMBER 15, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 3 hours

Values.

5 1. State the object of the Cost of Living Bonus at present allowed to employees of the Canadian Civil Service. What Official Body is responsible for the promulgation and administration of Regulations upon which such Bonus is paid?

10 2. What Books and Forms are required for assembling the information necessary to determine the status of employees for payment of Bonus; and in accounting for same?

10 3. Describe the difference between Single and Double Entry Bookkeeping.

10 4. State the procedure in adjusting an over-payment of Bonus to an employee, —from imitation of action until the adjustment is complete.

5 5. Name *three* conditions necessary to qualify as Head of Household for Bonus purposes.

25 6. A married man "A," his single son "B," 25 years of age, and a daughter "C," aged 18 years, are permanently employed in separate Departments of the Civil Service. A's salary is $1,680 per annum; B's is $1,380, and C's is $960. B married on 1st July, 1920, and moved to his own home. State the amount of Bonus received by A, B, and C, respectively, for the fiscal year 1920-21, during which they all worked full time,—showing how they are calculated.

5 7. State some circumstances which would render an individual ineligible as a Dependent for Bonus purposes.

10 8. What do you consider the chief essentials to efficient Book-keeping?

20 9. An employee, aged 30 years and without dependents, is receiving a salary of $1,680 at 1st April, 1920. His statutory increase of $120 is authorized 1st January, 1921. Through illness he is absent on full pay from 1st May, 1921, to 31st July, 1921; and on half-pay from 1st August, 1921, to and including 15th September, 1921. The remainder of the fiscal year he works full time. What is the amount of Bonus received by him during the fiscal year 1920-21, and how calculated?

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STOREKEEPERS

AIR BOARD, DECEMBER 21, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 2 hours

1. Detail your education under the following heads: Schools attended; Dates of Attendance; Courses taken; Diplomas received.

2. What special courses have you taken in Book-keeping, Accounting, Office Management?

3. What technical publications do you read?

4. What experience have you had in the receipt, storage, and issuing of stores?

5. Have you ever been employed in a supervisory capacity? If so, describe fully the nature of the work performed and the extent of your responsibility.

6. What experience have you had in Book-keeping or Stores Accounting?

7. What experience have you had that would tend to familiarize you with the business methods of transportation companies?

8. Tabulate the occupations you have followed, under the following heads: Position held; Name and Address of Employer; Nature of Duties; Dates of Employment; and Salary received.

DUTIES OF OFFICE

Time: 3 hours

Note.—Six questions only are to be attempted.

1. Some tools are returned to stores which, on examination, are found to be fit to be classified as salvage only. What would the accounting procedure be, and what forms would be used?

2. A man loses some tools in his charge. The Court of Enquiry finds that the man must bear the cost of one-half the value of the articles, the remainder to be borne by the public. What would be the stores procedure to adjust this?

3. From a stores accounting point of view, why is it advisable to arrange stores or equipment in groups, and what is the reason for subdividing groups into sections.

4. Make a sketch of the following forms, with a short explanation of the use of each:—
   (*a*) Conversion Voucher.
   (*b*) Record of Expenditure.
   (*c*) Stores Ledger.
   (*d*) Equipment Indent.
   (*e*) Local Purchase Order.
   (*f*) Stores Reported Lost or Damaged.

5. A Storekeeper finds, on taking stock, that his supply of bolts, nuts, fabric, nails, tail skids, fins, clerget piston rings, Ford piston rings, aero gudgeon pins, undercarriages, aero spark plugs, M. T. spark plugs, aero tires, flying clothing, blankets, motor-car tires, and main planes is not up to the establishment allowed for the station. What would be the procedure to replenish the supply?

6. When stores are received at a station, accompanied by the packing note, the issue voucher having been previously received through the mail, give the procedure, in detail, to take them on charge, and the disposal of vouchers, etc.

7. In the case of a crash, what will be the procedure after the machine has been returned to the depot, the Court of Enquiry finding that the machine can be no further used, and the Board of Survey deciding that the machine be reduced to salvage. Give in detail the procedure with regard to salved engine, instruments, and turnbuckles.

8. How would you suggest stock-taking without interrupting the general store routine.

9. Suggest a lay-out for a store that supplies engine spares, hardware, paints, oils, and gasoline, showing the different departments required to receive and issue goods; also, the departments required for accounting purposes.

10. A Storeman, on receiving a consignment of goods, finds that he is deficient a quantity that is shown on his packing note. What would be his action?

CUSTOMS EXPRESS AND POSTAL CLERK

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—MONTREAL, PROMOTION, DECEMBER 21, 1920

QUESTIONNAIRE

Time: 30 minutes

Name .....

Age .....

Present Classification .....

Date first employed in the Customs Service.....

Date permanently appointed .....

Give with dates in chronological order the title of the positions held by you while in the Service.....

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Give in your own words the duties of the position you now hold.....

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What are the duties of the position for which you are applying?.....

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Give particulars of any past experience you have had other than that referred to above

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Point out the extent to which the training and experience mentioned above have qualified you for the position of Customs Express and Postal Clerk.....

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PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 3 hours

1. State the proper procedure to be followed in eliminating dutiable from non-dutiable packages arriving in the mails. Also state upon what Form such packages are required to be recorded, and in what manner the packages contained on such Form may be properly cancelled.

2. State the proper procedure in checking and recording packages arriving by Express which are accounted for on Manifest Form A-2½.

3. State what value imported goods arriving by Parcel Post or Express, "In Bond," accounted for on any one Invoice, may be accepted for entry on Form B-16 Special in use at City Ports.

4. Where goods, "In Bond", accounted for under Manifest Form A-2½, are short received at the Port Manifest upon, state upon what Officers devolves the duty of tracing such goods.

5. State the proper procedure to be followed in passing a Small Collection Entry, Form B-16 Special, in accounting for imported goods where the value is under $40.00, contained in two packages accounted for on Manifest Form A-2½, for which the Importer wishes to obtain personal delivery.

6. State what length of time packages containing dutiable goods, arriving in the Mails, may be held at a Postal Parcel Branch of the Customs. State what notices are required to be mailed to the Addressee respecting such goods.

7. State what length of time packages containing dutiable goods accounted for under Manifest Form A-2½ may be held at an Express Branch of a Port, and what notices are required to be mailed to the Importer.

8. State the proper procedure to be followed in dealing with goods, "In Bond", accounted for under Customs Manifest Form A-2½, when such goods are received in bad order.

9. State in what Currency Invoices accounting for goods imported from a Foreign Country into Canada are required to be made out.

10. Where goods, "In Bond", arriving in the Mails, are refused by the Addressee state the proper procedure to be followed in dealing with such goods.

SENIOR CLERK

ACCOUNTS BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE—PROMOTION, DECEMBER 21, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS—PART I

Time: 3 hours

Values.

5 1. Outside of your own Department, with what office would you be most frequently associated in relation to Departmental Staff Records?

20 2. What Books, Records, Forms, and Returns, are commonly used in keeping the Staff Establishment of the Department; and what relative information of its official personnel is required to be recorded?

10 3. In the performance of duties pertaining to staff personnel, which do you consider the better system for filing correspondence,—by individual files, or by files covering the whole personnel in a division or unit? State your reasons therefor.

5 4. Outline a scheme for an up-to-date Reference for showing the total employees on the strength of a Department from day to day.

10 5. Compare the present system under reclassification with the former system, and advance some arguments in favour of, or opposed to, each system.

15 6. Draw a simple, plain diagram showing the channel of responsibility and communication in the Customs Service, from the Deputy Head down to Branches and Sections of Branches, for the Inside Service; and a similar diagram showing Services and Units for the Outside Service.

10 7. A position of Express and Postal Cashier at a Customs Port falls vacant through death. Explain the official procedure involved, from the death of the employee until his successor is notified, by the Department, of his permanent appointment.

5 8. (*a*) List the Statutory Holidays authorized to the Civil Service of Canada.
(*b*) What sick leave is provided by the Regulations of the Civil Service Commission to employees who have been continuously in the Service for three, seven, and eighteen years respectively?

20 9. An employee in the Civil Service was permanently appointed as Clerk-Stenographer on 15th July, 1920, at the minimum salary of the class. Normal advancement followed, with the usual annual statutory increase. What is the amount of his salary cheque for the month of September, 1822,—allowing the usual deduction for Retirement Fund? Explain how the amount is determined.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS—Part II

Time: 3 hours

1. With what systems of keeping records are you familiar? Name *three* such systems, and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each.

2. What do you understand by a good business letter? Enlarge on this under the different headings: (*a*) Address, (*b*) Salutation, (*c*) Subject, (*d*) Close.

3. Write letters as follows:—
   (*a*) To the Civil Service Commission, respecting a recent requisition for the permanent appointment of a Customs Examiner at Windsor, Ont., and requesting an early assignment.
   (*b*) To a Collector of Customs, calling his attention to certain specified irregularities.
   (*c*) To your Chief, requesting consideration for promotion to the position of Senior Clerk, and stating why you consider your request in order.

4. A particular file gives the following information:—
   (*a*) November 10, 1920, W. Brown is applying for promotion to position of Computing Clerk, Port of Vancouver, B.C.
   (*b*) He was first employed in the Customs Service as Preventive Officer at Vancouver, January 1, 1912.
   (*c*) Permanently appointed, May 1, 1913.
   (*d*) Promoted to position of Clerk, and assigned to duty in the Manifest Office. Performed duties satisfactorily for 18 months, when he transferred to the Computing Desk.
   (*e*) Granted sick leave without pay for six months from January 1, 1916.
   (*f*) Returned to duty July 1, 1916, and was assigned to duty examining baggage.
   (*g*) Resigned, May 1, 1917.
   (*h*) Reappointed by the Civil Service Commission as Clerk, January 1, 1919.

   Submit the above information in memorandum form, calling attention to those phases of Brown's record which call for further information.

5. Explain the following: Invoice, Manifest, Bill of Lading, Drawback Claim, Inventory, Post Entries, and Sight Entries.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

SENIOR MAP DRAFTSMAN

TIMBER AND GRAZING LANDS BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—PROMOTION, DECEMBER 21, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 3 hours

Values.	
10	1. Give general outline of work performed in the Records and Drafting Room of the Timber and Grazing Lands Branch, Department of the Interior.
5	2. How are applications for timber and grazing privileges recorded?
10	3. After an application has been favourably considered by the Department, what has the Records and Drafting Room to do in connection therewith— (*a*) In the case of a timber berth? (*b*) In the case of a grazing leasehold?
7	4. How are licensed timber berths disposed of? When granted, how are they recorded?
5	5. How are grazing privileges acquired? When granted, how are they recorded?
5	6. If an assignment of a timber berth or ranche, or a portion thereof, takes place, how is each recorded, and how designated?
5	7. What is the system of advertising licensed timber berths for sale?
5	8. When it has been decided to offer a timber berth for sale, located in unsurveyed territory, what is the procedure as regards survey?
10	9. Give the boundaries of the territory in which the Hudson's Bay Company have a right to a portion of the land. What is their proportion? Name the sections to which they become entitled?
5	10. If a timber berth is granted in unsurveyed territory within the boundaries referred to in Question 9, how does the Department deal with the Hudson's Bay Company as regards revenue from the berth?
4	11. When a township within the Hudson's Bay Company tract, containing a timber berth, is subdivided, what action is taken as regards the Hudson's Bay sections?
3	12. In what provinces are school lands set aside? Name the sections.
6	13. When a township is subdivided, in which a timber berth is located, how do we deal with school sections within the berth?
10	14. Describe the present system of township surveys in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia; also, the older systems which have been abolished. (*a*) What is a base line? (*b*) What is a correction line? (*c*) On what lines are the jogs? (*d*) On what scale are the township plans printed?
10	15. How would you proceed to ascertain the approximate area of an irregular triangle, also of an irregular figure of five sides, if only the scale on which they are plotted was given you? Give examples.

ASSOCIATE CHEMISTS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, DECEMBER 21, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 2½ hours

Note.—Seven questions only to be answered, but Questions 1 and 6 must be included.

1. Detail, in tabular form, your education as a chemist.

2. Sketch briefly the importance of the engineering chemist with relation to business and social economy. Give definition of an engineering chemist.

3. Translate into English:

(*a*) On introduit un quinzième de grammes de beurre dans une capsule, et on fait fondre au bain-marie: après que l'eau et les impuretés se sont déposées, on décante le beurre avec soin et on filtre soit sur un entonnoir placé avec un petit gobelet dans l'étuve, soit sur un entonnoir à eau chaude: le beurre limpide après filtration est refroidi. On pèse le vase, on enlève avec la baguette 3 à 4 grammes qu'on introduit dans une capsule de 12 centimètres de diamètre, avec la baguette et le beurre adhérent; on pèse le gobelet et la différence donne le poids du beurre.

(*b*) In eigenlichen Eisenerzen kommt Wolframsäure wohl kaum vor: dagegen kann die Ausgabe vorliegen sie in Wolframiten zu bestimmen. Der schwierigste Thiel ist gewöhnlich das Aufschliessen dieses Minerales, welches aber sehr leicht von Statten geht, wenn man 1 Thiel feingeriebenes Erz mit 4 Theilen Natriumsuperoxide in einem Silbertiegel zuzammenschmilzt wodurch man in wenig Minuten eine in Wasserlösliche Schmelze erhält. Man filtrirt die Natriumwolframatlösung von dem Ruckstande ab, zersetzt sie mit überschussige heisser Salpetersäure in Seidehitze lasst absitzen, filtrirt, wascht gut aus, gluht und wagt. Mit neidergefallene Keiseläure wird durch Flussäure verjagt, von neuem gegluht und die übrig gebliebene Wolframsäure von neuem gewogen.

4. Give names of works of French and German authors on analytical or engineering chemistry that you have read in the original.

What scientific and technical periodicals do you read?

5. What laboratory experience have you had, and in what particular line of research or work?

6. Give details of your career as a practical engineering chemist to date: showing when, where, and by whom employed, nature of work, duties and responsibilities.

7. A steel rail breaks under weight of a passing train. It is a standard rail. What is the chemical cause, if any, of the fracture?

8. What experience have you had in testing and breaking up paints and oils? What do you look for in the composition of an outdoor paint, and what are the most desirable qualities of such a paint?

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

ENGINEERING CHEMISTRY—PART I

Time: 3 hours

1. State briefly the principles used in the construction and use of the chemical balance. How is the sensitivity (or sensibility) determined? Explain method of weighing by "swings".

   What is the essential relationship required for the brass and platinum weights employed in conducting general chemical analyses? When are absolute weights required?

2. Outline method for the calibration of volumetric flasks and burettes used in volumetric analysis.

3. (*a*) Define the terms "specific gravity" and "specific heat", as applied to solids, liquids, and gases.

   (*b*) Outline method for obtaining the melting points of clay materials, metals, fats and waxes.

   (*c*) Define the terms "flash point", "burning point", "viscosity", in reference to the testing of illuminating and lubricating oils.

4. (*a*) State clearly the relationship of the volume of a gas to (i) temperature, (ii) pressure.

   (*b*) What are "vapour pressure", "permanent gas"? What is the relation between the boiling point of water and pressure in a confined area?

5. Define briefly "solubility product", "chemical equilibrium", "mass action", with illustrations.

6. State briefly, but clearly, the separation of the elements of the H_2S group in qualitative analysis.

7. Outline a method for the quantitative estimation of an alloy of lead, tin, antimony, copper.

8. Describe the colorimetric determination of titanium dioxide in small percentages up to five per cent.

9. Describe the quantitative determination of nickel by dimethyl-glyoxime, and also by electrolysis.

   What separations may be made from other elements by dimethyl-glyoxime? State the conditions necessary.

10. Outline schemes for the determination of manganese chromium, phosphorus, sulphur, total and combined carbon in steels.

11. Outline method for preparing pure ammonia, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, and sulphuric acid, and sodium carbonate, for use as chemical reagents in chemical analysis.

ENGINEERING CHEMISTRY—PART II

Time: 3 hours

1. (*a*) Describe the manufacture of alcohol (methyl or ethyl), and show the progressive oxidation products of methyl alcohol, with formulæ illustrating the reactions.
   (*b*) What are the formulæ for ethyl ether, chloroform, benzene, with chemical and physical properties?

2. (*a*) State the composition of the glycerides, and discuss their value as lubricants in association with mineral oils.
   (*b*) What are the chemical and physical tests for determining the value of oils and fats for use as lubricants?

3. Define "iodine number", "saponification number", and state their use and limitations in the differentiation of oils.

4. Discuss the composition of crude coal-tar oils and crude petroleum, showing the constituents recovered from them by fractional-distillation and chemical treatment, and their uses in industry and engineering.

5. How is the calorific value of coal determined from an elementary analysis? State the group-classification of coals, and indicate their uses under the heads: steam production, industrial and metallurgical coke, and crude-tar production.

6. State how flue-gas analysis may contribute to the economic use of coal for industrial purposes.

7. (*a*) Discuss substitutes used for linseed oil as vehicles in paints.
   (*b*) Discuss use of paints for preservation of exposed metal structure.
   (*c*) Give a scheme for analysis of white paints, and plans for identifying the vehicles used in their manufacture.

8. How have chemical and physical properties been correlated for requirements of engineering materials? State what assistance knowledge of the methods of manufacture gives the chemist in testing the value of industrial products.

9. What assistance does the microscope give in examining materials supplied under definite chemical and physical specifications? Give examples.

10. State the principal reactions taking place in the fabrication of pig iron and steel, *or* lime and portland cement.

SENIOR STORES CLERKS

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, DECEMBER 21, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 1½ hours

1. Elaborate the chief duties in connection with thereceipt, storage, and issuance of stores. Give in detail the extent of your experience in duties of this nature, describing the class of stores handled.

2. Explain carefully what is meant by the term "Inventory". What steps would you take if instructed to make a physical inventory of stores in your charge?

3. Write an explanatory note on the maintenance of a perpetual inventory, with particulars from your own experience.

4. Explain: Requisition, Invoice, Bill of Lading, Manifest, Purchasing Agent, F.O.B., C.I.F., Tare, and Tally.

5. In addition to the duties referred in the above questions, what other duties should a Senior Stores Clerk be qualified to perform?

6. Have you ever acted in a supervisory capacity? If so, give clearly:
   (*a*) The title of your position.
   (*b*) Number of employees under your direction.
   (*c*) The exact nature of their duties.
   (*d*) The extent of your authority.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 3 hours

1. Assuming that you have received an urgent requisition for the issuance of certain stores which are in constant demand, and that you find you are out of stock, what action would you take, from the time you receive the requisition until you are in a position to supply the stores required?

2. You are asked for a report and itemized statement showing the stores issued by you during the past month. Draw up a form giving what you consider is the required information.

3. Describe a system of recording the issuance of stores which would enable you to supply the statement called for in the above question, in the shortest possible time.

4. You have received a shipment of photographic plates. You notice, upon examination:

(i) that the packing case has been damaged, or, possibly, tampered with;

(ii) that there is a shortage, while the plates supplied are not as ordered.

First, make a report to your Chief in memorandum form, and secondly, write the letters required in such a contingency.

5. You are called upon for a statement showing the stock on hand. What would your action be prior to drawing up this statement, and what form would this statement take?

6. Your duties might include frequent shipments of stores to England and the United States. Describe, step by step, your action in making these shipments, and say what records would be on in file in connection with same.

7. Answer briefly the following questions:—

(*a*) How are purchases made for a Government Department?

(*b*) How is an account passed for payment?

DISTRICT INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, DECEMBER 22, 1920

EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Time: 1½ hours

1. (*a*) State your age, the County and Province where you reside.
   (*b*) Give a short account of your school education.

2. (*a*) What office experience have you had? State the nature of the duties performed, and whether you exercised any supervision.
   (*b*) Have you taken any commercial course? If so, give the scope of the subjects studied.

3. (*a*) Have you had any practical acquaintance with the Fisheries Regulations? If so, state the circumstances.
   (*b*) Have you ever been employed as (*a*) a Fishery Guardian, (*b*) a Fishery Overseer?

4. Have you ever been employed to enforce the regulations of (*a*) The Meat and Canned Food Act; (*b*) The Fish Inspection Act of 1914? If so, state in what capacity.

5. Tabulate in order the various employments you have pursued up to date, giving in each case: (*a*) The name and address of your employer (if in business for yourself, state that fact); (*b*) the date and length of your employment; (*c*) the title of the position; (*d*) the name and title of your immediate superior; (*e*) the salary received.

6. (*a*) What experience have you had in commercial fishing?
   (*b*) Have you had any experience in Lobster fishing?
   (*c*) What are the regulations regarding the seasons when such fishing may be carried on?

7. Have you ever inspected fish stations, dams, berths or waters? If so, give details. If not, state what, in your opinion, inspection of the above should include.

8. Outline any experience you may have had, not included in the foregoing questions, which would be advantageous to you in the position for which you have applied.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS—KNOWLEDGE OF THE FISHERIES

Time: 2½ hours

Values.

10 1. Name, in their order of commercial importance, the *five* most important fisheries in the Maritime Provinces.

20 2. (*a*) By what Government, or Governments, is control over the fisheries in the Maritime Provinces exercised?
   (*b*) By what organization, or organizations, is such control enforced by such Government, or Governments?

20 3. Describe concisely how the following fisheries are carried on:—
(*a*) Lobster fishing.
(*b*) Boat fishing for cod, haddock, etc.

20 4. Explain fully what you conceive the duties of a District Inspector of Fisheries.

20 5. Suppose you were a District Inspector of Fisheries, and you had reason to believe that illegal lobster fishing was going on in one portion of your district, and illegal salmon fishing in the upper portion of a river in another part of your district.
(*a*) What action would you take to ascertain whether such fishing was going on?
(*b*) Suppose you located such illegal fishing, how would you deal with it in each case?

10 6. (*a*) In what forms are codfish and haddock marketed?
(*b*) What are the principal markets for each form?

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PRACTICAL QUESTIONS—FISH CANNING

Time: 2½ hours

Values.

20 1. Describe fully the process in canning lobsters.

20 2. Describe fully the process in canning *one* of the following fishes:
(*a*) Mackerel.
(*b*) Clams.
(*c*) Herring.

20 3. Describe the machinery and utensils used in a lobster cannery.

10 4. What is meant by the terms:
(*a*) Swells?
(*b*) Dead-heads?

15 5. What minimum weight of cooked lobster meat must each size of can that is permitted by law contain?

15 6. What particular information must the labels on cans of fish and shell-fish sold in Canada show?

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SENIOR CLERK-STENOGRAPHER

OFFICE OF RAILWAY MAIL SUPERINTENDENT, TORONTO, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—PROMOTION, DECEMBER 28, 1920

LETTER WRITING

Time: 2 1-2 hours

Note.—After each letter write your examination number, not your name.

1. As Secretary of a company, write a letter convening a meeting of the shareholders and detailing the agenda.

2. On October 4th, you wrote the Postmaster at Smith's Corners, asking for an explanation as to the non-despatch of the mail the previous Saturday. Send him a reminder.

3. Give the Postmaster's answer.

4. Write your office chief asking for two weeks' leave, and giving your reasons.

5. Your office chief asks you to point out any inefficient office methods existent in your branch, and suggests more office equipment and appliances.
   Record your proposals in writing.

6. Write the application called for by the following advertisement in a Toronto paper:—

   WANTED.—A young lady for special office work. Must be first-class stenographer Good salary to right person. P.O. Box 361, Toronto.

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING

These papers were the same as those set for the promotional examination for Senior Clerk-Stenographer, Office of the Railway Mail Superintendent, Toronto, and Senior, Clerk-Stenographer, Office of the Post Office Inspector, Moosejaw, Sask., and will be found on pages 324 and 325.

SENIOR CLERK-STENOGRAPHER

OFFICE OF POST OFFICE INSPECTOR, MOOSEJAW, SASK., POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—

PROMOTION, DECEMBER 28, 1920

STENOGRAPHY

Note.—The following should be dictated to the candidates in a clear and distinct voice, at the rate indicated. The bar-strokes will indicate to the reader his progress at the end of every fifteen seconds. Upon completion of the reading, the candidates should be notified that they will be allowed one hour for transcribing their shorthand notes into manuscript.

One Hundred and Twenty-five Words per Minute

As has been pointed out previously, the position of the city is a somewhat awkward one. To avail itself of the provision in the agreement for the purchase of the road | at the expiration of the franchise, it must notify the company that it intends to take the road at a price fixed by arbitration. Before giving such notification, | the City Council must know whether or not the ratepayers want the road and are willing to have the necessary money raised—the Private Bills | Committee held last spring that the affirmative decision on the plebiscite submitted to all the electors could not be accepted as expressing the will of the | ratepayers alone—and there cannot be arbitration to determine the cost of the road until after notification has been given, and hence, after the ratepayers have voted. |

The way out of this situation that the Board of Control asked the City Council to take seems the only reasonable and safe one, and the | only one that permits of provision being made at the earliest possible time for improvements and extensions to the system to take care of the requirements of the community. Unless | the city and company are able to arrive by mutual agreement at a price for the road, arbitration is the sole way to determine what a proper price is. The only | question that need concern the ratepayers is whether or not they want to take the road at a proper price. If they do, that price can be arrived at by arbitration. | It is not a question of whether or not they want it at a bargain price. If they want it only at a bargain price, they don't want it at all, | for the agreement and the statutes do not contemplate a bargain price, but a fair and reasonable price, and so the other plan cannot be considered.

Since all the ratepayers need | decide is whether or not they want the road at a fair and reasonable price, the question to be submitted to them on the recommendation of the Board of Control | is the only one there is any need to submit. If the ratepayers don't want to take over the road at a fair and reasonable price, they will say so, and | the company will know the city doesn't want to own the road, and that it can continue to own and operate it. It can then proceed at once to prepare for | making improvements and extensions. If the ratepayers do want the road at a just price, they will say so, and the City Council will know that the city is to have | the road, and it can make arrangements for improvements and extensions.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

TYPEWRITING

Time: 30 minutes

There is this to be said, however, for Her Majesty's Ministers of 1867, that, fifty years ago, the future greatness of the overseas possessions of Great Britain was not so clearly discernible as it is to Mr. Lloyd George to-day, or even as it was to Sir John Macdonald in 1889. At the date of the meeting of the London Conference, the opinion was too commonly entertained by public men of both parties in England that the ultimate destiny of the colonies was independence, and that the colonists would be prepared to cut the painter as soon as they developed sufficient confidence to steer their own course. Thus, many looked upon them as a burden rather than an advantage to the mother country, and it required clear vision to foresee, as did our Canadian statesmen in 1867, the future greatness of this Dominion.

It is to be inferred from the scanty records which have come down to us that the proceedings at the London gathering were not characterized by that heat which marked some of the deliberations of the Quebec Conference. The members convened at London evidently realized that the main principles of union had been settled before they came together there, and they resolved to adhere as closely as possible to the Quebec resolutions. One of the most notable additions made thereto is to be found in Galt's amendment to the Education clause, which provides for an appeal to the Governor General in Council from any act or decision of the local authorities in any province which might affect the rights or privileges of the Protestant or Catholic minority in the matter of education.

There is an incident touching the selection of the name of the Confederation which deserves to be recorded. A clause in the Quebec resolution provides that Her Majesty the Queen should be solicited to determine the rank and name of the united colony. This provision appears in the resolutions as revised by the London Conference, and also in the first draft of the Bill. Apparently, there was a change of policy in regard to this subject, for in the place for the name in the fourth clause of the third draft, which had been left vacant in the earlier drafts, appears, for the first time, the "Kingdom of Canada." Sir John Macdonald has left on record that the conference desired this designation for the new Confederation, and made every effort to retain it, but that Lord Stanley (afterwards 15th Earl of Derby), then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, objected on the ground that the name "Kingdom" might wound the susceptibilities of the Americans. For this rather inadequate reason, "Kingdom" was disallowed and "Dominion" substituted therefor. There is no record of a discussion in the conference on the subject, though one in all probability took place, for in the margin of one of Macdonald's drafts there appear, written in his own hand, one under the other, probably in inverse order of his preference, the words:

Province,
Qy. Dependency,
Colony,
Dominion,
Vice Royalty,
Kingdom.

SENIOR POST OFFICE CLERK

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—PROMOTION, DECEMBER 28, 1920

QUESTIONNAIRE

Time: 30 minutes

1. Age?
2. Classification?
3. Period of employment in the post office?
4. Date when first employed in the post office?
5. Date of permanent employment?
6. Titles, with dates, of positions held in the Post Office Service?
7. Duties of present position?
8. In what way has your experience qualified you for the position of Senior Post Office Clerk?
9. Give particulars of any experience covered by above which, in your opinion, has fitted you for the position in question.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2 hours

1. Is registered mail ever handled on a baggage car, and under what circumstances?
2. (*a*) State what, in your opinion, causes mail matter to be mis-sent?
   (*b*) What would you suggest to prevent such irregularities?
   (*c*) What is the outcome of too many mis-sendings on the part of a clerk?
3. Assuming you are in charge of a small staff and are advised of their unpunctuality. State what steps you would take to remedy this in the future.
4. How would you trace an unregistered parcel mailed at your office for Ottawa, and which had not arrived? Write a detailed report to the Postmaster of about 150 words.
5. What means would you adopt to detect frequent irregularities or dishonesty?
6. Suggest a system by which the changing of "Railway Mail", "Baggage Car", and "Boat" Services can be kept up to date.

SENIOR POSTAL CLERK

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, TORONTO—PROMOTION, DECEMBER 28, 1920

QUESTIONAIRE

Time: 30 minutes

1. Age?
2. Classification?
3. Period of employment in the post office?
4. Date when first employed in the post office?
5. Date of permanent employment?
6. Titles, with dates, of positions held in the Post Office Service?
7. Duties of present position?
8. In what way has your experience qualified you for the position of Senior Post Office Clerk?
9. Give particulars of any experience not covered by above which, in your opinion, has fitted you for the position in question.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2 hours

1. Is registered mail ever handled on a baggage car, and under what circumstances?
2. (*a*) State what, in your opinion, causes mail matter to be mis-sent?
   (*b*) What would you suggest to prevent such irregularities?
   (*c*) What is the outcome of too many mis-sendings on the part of a clerk?
3. Assuming you are in charge of a small staff and are advised of their unpunctuality. State what steps you would take to remedy this in the future.
4. How would you trace an unregistered parcel mailed at your office for Ottawa, and which had not arrived? Write a detailed report to the Postmaster of about 150 words.
5. What means would you adopt to detect frequent irregularities or dishonesty?
6. Suggest a system by which the changing of "Railway Mail", "Baggage Car", and "Boat" Services can be kept up to date.

DISTRICT LIVE STOCK PROMOTER

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—SUPPLEMENTARY, DECEMBER 30, 1920

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS

Time: 2½ hours

1. What are the first essentials to:
   (*a*) Successful live stock promotion amongst more or less recently naturalized British subjects?
   (*b*) Successful live stock promotion in general?

2. Define: (1) Pure-bred, (2) Canner, (3) Buck, (4) Straight Load, (5) Cross-bred, (6) Commission man.

3. State briefly how you would organize a district in order to bring about co-operative shipping of live stock; also state the form of organization you would recommend.

4. If appointed as a District Live Stock Promoter by the Federal Department of Agriculture, how would you endeavour to secure full co-operation with the Provincial Department of Agriculture with respect to:
   (*a*) Production?
   (*b*) Marketing?

5. What points would you consider in selecting, for a particular district, the following stock:
   (1) Store Cattle?
   (2) Breeding Heifers?
   (3) Pure-bred Sire?

6. The following statement may be made: "There is no money in hogs at present prices and I am going out of them."
   How would you reply to such a statement?

7. By what argument or arguments would you encourage production of live stock at a time when markets are falling and cost of production is out of line with market price?

8. If undertaking the duties of a District Live Stock Promoter, how would you obtain the full co-operation of Provincial Agricultural Organizations, such as a Live Stock Shipping Association?

DEPARTMENT

OF

PUBLIC PRINTING *and* STATIONERY

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1920

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
THOMAS MULVEY
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1921

To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

May it Please Your Excellency,—

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the year ended March 31, 1920.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

HENRY L. DRAYTON,

Acting Secretary of State.

March 15, 1921.

Ottawa, March 15, 1921.

The Honourable Sir Henry Drayton, K.C.M.G.
Acting Secretary of State.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the year ended March 31, 1920.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS MULVEY,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

OTTAWA, June, 1920.

J. DE L. TACHÉ, ESQ.,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the transactions of this branch of the department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920. Complete details of the financial operations of the department will be found under the following heads:—

1. General Financial Statement.
2. Letter of Credit Account.
3. King's Printer's Advance Account.
4. Printing Branch Account and comparative statements.
5. Stationery Branch Account and comparative statements.
6. Expenditure on Appropriations and detail of same.
7. *Canada Gazette*, comparative statement of Revenue and Expenditure.
8. Casual Revenue Account.
9. Audit of Canadian National Railways Printing Accounts.
10. Government Newspaper Advertising Accounts.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A FRIGON,
Chief Accountant.

1. GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1920.

DR. DR.

KING'S PRINTER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT		Printing Branch.		Stationery Branch.		Casual Revenue Receipts	Appropriation Credits	Total
		Letter of Credit Receipts	Work completed and chargeable to Departments	Letter of Credit Receipts	Goods purchased and chargeable to Departments			
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Advances to Printing Branch Account by letter of credit	2,416,448 54							
Less refunds	5,539 14							
	2,410,909 40							
Advances to Printing Branch account by cheques on New York	3,034 19							
Advances to Printing Branch Account by bills of exchange	35 22	2,413,978 81						2,413,978 81
Advances to Stationery Branch account by letter of credit	2,283,434 26							
Less refunds	239 87							
	2,283,194 39							
Advances to Stationery Branch account by cheques on New York	62,873 99							
Advances to Stationery Branch account by bills of exchange	32,767 93							
Less refunds	2 00							
	62,871 99			2,378,834 31				2,378,834 31
Printing, binding, etc., chargeable to departments			1,358,165 89					
Printing, etc., ordered outside and chargeable to departments			288,754 16					
Paper stock from stationery used on above work			885,110 97					
Paper stock saved in pressroom and sold to Stationery Branch			2,095 99					
Linotype and monotype dross sold to public			1,298 69					
Empty spools sold to public			49 25					
Electros sold to public			2 50					
Gold leaf savings sold to public			406 25					
Total								2,535,883 70
Stationery, etc., chargeable to Departments					2,485,050 78			
Total								2,485,050 78

CASUAL REVENUE ACCOUNT							
Proceeds of sales—							
Parliamentary publications to departments					19,186 49		
" " public					17,628 51		
Canada Gazette, advertising and subscriptions					50,325 26		
Waste paper, empty cases, etc., to public					11,862 20		
Profit on Stationery Branch account					8,442 28		
Total							107,444 74
APPROPRIATIONS							
Gratuities						3,717 82	
Civil Government salaries						71,787 50	
" " contingencies						6,800 00	
Printing, binding and distributing the annual statutes						21,000 00	
Contingent expenses in connection with the voters' lists						5,000 00	
Plant—New						50,000 00	
Plant—Renewals						10,000 00	
Miscellaneous printing						100,000 00	
Canada Gazette						51,000 00	
Distribution of parliamentary documents						60,000 00	
Cost of Living Bonus						95,190 55	
Vote No. 536, Public Printing and Stationery—Reorganization						187,000 00	
Demobilization Vote						601 83	
Total							662,097 70
Grand total	2,413,978 81	2,535,883 70	2,378,834 31	2,485,050 78	107,444 74	662,097 70	10,583,290 04

1. GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT—*Concluded.*

CR. CR.

	Printing Branch		Stationery Branch		Casual Revenue Deposits	Appropriation Expenditure	Total
	Letter of Credit Expenditure	Receipts from Departments	Letter of Credit Expenditure	Receipts from Departments			
KING'S PRINTER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Expenditure on Printing Branch account—							
Wages	1,147,795 87						
Printing material	71,110 36						
Paper stock	866,388 03						
Miscellaneous expense	13,637 11						
Outside work	315,047 44						
Total							2,413,978 81
Expenditure on Stationery Branch account—							
Goods, stationery, etc			2,204,323 47				
Wages			120,293 19				
Miscellaneous expense			54,217 65				
Total							2,378,834 31
Deposits to credit of Dominion Government—							
Sales of printing, etc. to departments		2,532,031 02					
" paper stock saved and on hand in Press room, on March 31, 1920		2,095 99					
" linotype and monotype dross		1,298 69					
" empty spools		49 25					
" electros		2 50					
" gold leaf savings		406 25					
Total							2,535,883 70
Sales of stationery, etc., to departments				2,485,050 78			
Total							2,485,050 78
CASUAL REVENUE							
Deposits to credit of Dominion Government—							
Sales of Parliamentary publications to departments					19,186 49		
" Parliamentary publications to public					17,628 51		
" *Canada Gazette*, advertising and subscriptions					50,325 26		
" waste paper, empty cases, etc., to public					11,862 20		

Entry Warrants—							
Profit on Stationery Branch account transferred to credit of Casual Revenue account					8,442 28		
Total							107,444 74
APPROPRIATIONS							
Expenditure—							
Gratuities						3,717 82	
Civil Government salaries						65,056 35	
" " contingencies						6,364 92	
Contingent expenses in connection with the voters' lists						2,277 79	
Printing, binding and distributing the annual statutes						18,146 60	
Plant—New						5,485 49	
Plant—Renewals						7,961 96	
Miscellaneous printing						98,047 84	
Canada Gazette						50,811 66	
Distribution of parliamentary documents						59,971 04	
Cost of Living Bonus						95,190 55	
Vote No. 536—Public Printing and Stationery—Reorganization						94,251 80	
Demobilization vote						601 83	
Total							507,885 65
Unexpended balances—							
Civil Government salaries						6,731 15	
" " contingencies						435 08	
Contingent expenses in connection with the voters' lists						2,722 21	
Printing, binding and distributing the annual statutes						2,853 40	
Plant—New						44,514 51	
Plant—Renewals						2,038 04	
Miscellaneous printing						1,952 16	
Canada Gazette						188 34	
Distribution of parliamentary documents						28 96	
Vote No. 536—Public Printing and Stationery—Reorganization						92,748 20	
Total							154,212 05
Grand total	2,413,978 81	2,535,883 70	2,378,834 31	2,485,050 78	107,444 74	662,097 70	10,583,290 04

2. LETTER OF CREDIT ACCOUNT.

Total amount received by letters of credit for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920		$ 5,114,861 71
Total amount received by bills of exchange		32,803 15
Total amount received by cheques on New York		87,393 65
		$ 5,235,058 51
Detail, by accounts of net expenditure drawn on above amounts—		
Printing Branch account		$ 2,413,978 81
Stationery Branch Account		2,378,834 31
Printing, binding and distributing the annual statutes		18,146 60
Contingent expenses in connection with the voters' lists		2,277 79
Plant—New		5,485 49
Plant—Renewals		7,961 96
Canada Gazette		50,811 66
Miscellaneous printing		98,047 84
Distribution of parliamentary documents		59,971 04
Gratuities		3,717 82
Cost of Living Bonus		95,190 55
Demobilization Vote		601 83
Vote No. 536, Public Printing and Stationery—Reorganization		94,251 80
		$ 5,229,277 50
Refunds, deposited to credit of respective accounts—		
Printing Branch Account	$ 5,539 14	
Stationery Branch account	241 87	
		5,781 01
		$ 5,235,058 51

3. KING'S PRINTER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

Balance brought forward—Excess of expenditure over revenue from fiscal year, 1918-1919—		
Printing Branch		$ 128,559 81
Advances to King's Printer during the fiscal year 1919-1920—		
For Printing Branch account	$ 2,419,517 95	
For Stationery Branch account	2,379,076 18	
		4,798,594 13
Amount received for Stationery, etc., in excess of expenditure on the same		8,442 28
		$ 4,935,596 22
Deposits to credit of Receiver General made by the King's Printer to cover advances during the fiscal year 1919-20—		
Amount received from departments and Parliament for printing, etc.	$ 2,532,031 02	
Amount received by Printing Branch from Stationery Branch for sale of printing paper	2,095 99	
Amount from sale of dross	1,298 69	
Amount from sale of empty spools	49 25	
Amount from sale of electros	2 50	
Amount from sale of gold leaf savings	406 25	
		$ 2,535,883 70
Amount of refunds—Printing Branch		5,539 14
		$ 2,541,422 84
Excess of expenditure over revenue carried to fiscal year 1920-21,—Printing Branch		6,654 92
		$ 2,548,077 76
Amount received from departments and Parliament for stationery, etc.	$ 2,485,050 78	
Amount of refunds—Stationery Branch	241 87	
		$ 2,485,292 65
		$ 5,033,370 41
Amount by which the stock of Stationery Branch was decreased during the fiscal year 1919-20		97,774 19
		$ 4,935,596 22

4. PRINTING BRANCH ACCOUNT.

Balance brought forward—Excess of expenditure over revenue, from fiscal year 1918-1919		$ 128,559 81
Inventory on April 1, 1919		289,619 22
Expenditure for the fiscal year 1919-20—		
Inside work, Wages	$ 1,147,795 87	
" Printing material, etc	951,004 46	
Outside work	315,178 48	
		2,413,978 81
Net credit balance for the fiscal year 1919-20		23,665 85
		$ 2,855,823 69
Revenue for the fiscal year 1919-20—		
Sale of inside work, printing, etc. to departments and Parliament	$ 2,243,276 86	
Sale of outside work to departments and Parliament	288,754 16	
		$ 2,532,031 02
Sale of paper saved in Press room to Stationery Branch	2,095 99	
Sale of dross	1,298 69	
Sale of empty spools	49 25	
Sale of electros	2 50	
Sale of gold leaf savings	406 25	
		3,852 68
		$ 2,535,883 70
Excess of expenditure over revenue carried to fiscal year 1920-21		6,654 92
Inventory on March 31, 1920		313,285 07
		$ 2,855,823 69

Detail of Inventory of Printing Branch on March 31, 1920

Work in process—Labour and burden—		
Hand composition	$ 56,628 80	
Linotype composition	31,987 50	
Monotype composition	23,250 50	
		$ 111,866 80
Stereotyping		856 20
Press work		11,916 78
Binding		15,706 71
Map engraving		21,568 40
		$ 161,914 89
Work in process—Material—		
Stereotype room	$ 1 40	
Press room—Ink	498 40	
Bindery	3,521 31	
Die stamping room	11 90	
Map engraving room	240 71	
Paper	74,228 22	
		$ 78,501 94
Materials, etc., on hand in different rooms—		
Stereotype room	$ 80 25	
Press room	1,952 98	
Bindery	966 02	
Die stamping room	316 20	
Map engraving room	1,623 77	
Caretaker's room	216 31	
Storekeeper's room	40,549 15	
		$ 45,704 68
Amount for lithographing, printing, binding, etc., paid to outside firms and not charged to departments and Parliament on March 31, 1920		27,163 56
		$ 313,285 07

STATEMENT, by Departments, of accounts paid for Printing, Binding, Lithographing, etc., done outside the Department, during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920.

Department	Freight, etc.	Printing, Binding, Lithographing	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Advisory Research Council	.....	4 00	4 00
Agriculture	109 15	15,587 09	15,696 24
Air Board	.....	151 69	151 69
Archives	.....	5,223 74	5,223 74
Board of Commerce	.....	98 84	98 84
Canadian National Railways	0 95	15 00	15 95
Canadian Patriotic Fund	.....	10 50	10 50
Canadian Trade Commission	.....	8 00	8 00
Civil Service Commission	.....	551 59	551 59
Commission of Conservation	5 74	1,917 10	1,922 84
Customs	4 30	4,086 55	4,090 85
Dominion Police	.....	22 13	22 13
Experimental Farms	.....	25 47	25 47
External Affairs	5 82	4,156 64	4,162 46
Finance	10,340 96	28,552 09	38,893 05
Governor General's Secretary	0 77	113 50	114 27
Health	.....	221 59	221 59
House of Commons	0 35	1,268 55	1,268 90
Immigration and Colonization	1,135 03	25,992 69	27,127 72
Indian Affairs	2 00	528 78	530 78
Inland Revenue	1 15	1,607 39	1,608 54
Insurance	0 85	130 42	131 27
Interior	543 22	27,153 29	27,696 51
International Joint Commission	15 23	33 25	48 48
Internment Operations Office	.....	21 25	21 25
Justice	3 65	1,021 72	1,025 37
Labour	11 36	30,553 15	30,564 51
Library of Parliament	.....	52 35	52 35
Marine	16 29	12,650 02	12,666 31
Militia and Defence	57 36	15,749 39	15,806 75
Mines	57 05	13,018 24	13,075 29
National War Savings Committee	35 22	1,231 59	1,266 81
Naval Service	54 68	9,686 94	9,741 62
Overseas Military Forces	.....	24 00	24 00
Patent and Copyright Office	.....	292 67	292 67
Pension Commission	.....	1,867 01	1,867 01
Post Office	47 19	42,394 73	42,441 92
Privy Council	.....	73 05	73 05
Public Information	.....	434 37	434 37
Public Printing and Stationery	0 65	721 69	722 34
Public Works	10 15	1,015 16	1,025 31
Railways and Canals	39 25	6,106 73	6,145 98
Railway Commission	.....	35 78	35 78
Repatriation and Employment Committee	.....	192 91	192 91
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	.....	759 08	759 08
Secretary of State	.....	4,949 36	4,949 36
Senate of Canada	.....	72 00	72 00
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	974 60	13,300 18	14,274 78
Soldier Settlement Board	12 70	15,884 49	15,897 19
Trade and Commerce	107 42	11,884 54	11,991 96
War Purchasing Commission	.....	133 10	133 10
	13,593 09	301,585 39	315,178 48

STATEMENT of Printing, Lithographing, etc., and Paper supplied to Departments and Parliament for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1920.

Department	Outside Work	Inside Printing, Binding, etc.	Paper	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Advisory Research Council	5 86	1,500 48	418 52	1,924 86
Agriculture	11,778 17	64,666 01	51,098 65	127,542 83
Air Board	86 64	2,579 48	547 99	3,214 11
Archives	5,229 77	7,004 32	378 46	12,612 55
Auditor General	2 79	2,236 16	1,373 85	3,612 80
Board of Commerce	178 34	1,439 40	1,261 11	2,878 85
Canadian National Railways	15 35	3,507 23	1,190 73	4,713 31
Canadian Patriotic Fund	10 50	1,028 56	622 97	1,662 03
Canadian Trade Commission	8 00	37 89	.....	45 89
Civil Service Commission	553 31	10,349 61	11,221 30	22,124 22
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	.....	1,797 22	1,229 41	3,026 63
Commission of Conservation	1,397 09	18,429 50	5,771 82	25,598 41
Customs	3,826 37	41,900 64	46,166 25	91,893 26
Departments Generally	.....	7 78	38 50	46 28
Dominion Police	148 06	1,287 04	1,363 26	2,798 36
Exchequer Court	.....	367 15	61 14	428 29
External Affairs	3,962 46	13,642 85	4,478 67	22,083 98
Finance	33,241 80	35,585 79	91,933 36	160,760 95
Governor General's Secretary	109 77	1,156 34	954 88	2,220 99
Health	221 59	3,884 36	2,976 45	7,082 40
House of Commons	1,102 87	265,814 28	29,699 41	196,616 56
Housing Committee of the Cabinet	9 11	159 31	71 89	240 31
Immigration and Colonization	27,124 08	6,517 63	32,993 84	66,635 55
Indian Affairs	530 78	5,360 03	2,721 98	8,612 79
Inland Revenue	1,710 47	9,806 86	8,012 91	19,530 24
Insurance	131 27	20,421 14	4,554 05	25,106 46
Interior	26,469 70	78,416 85	41,274 56	146,161 11
International Joint Commission	48 48	2,210 13	178 66	2,437 27
Internment Operations Office	21 25	143 68	74 69	239 62
Justice	743 43	5,013 13	1,144 78	6,901 34
Labour	28,629 80	18,702 09	27,592 11	74,924 00
Library of Parliament	52 35	6,766 75	121 90	6,941 00
Marine	12,666 31	17,757 36	12,220 16	42,643 83
Militia and Defence	15,245 59	62,477 58	69,939 02	147,662 19
Mines	9,773 52	36,795 06	8,102 42	54,671 00
Ministry of Overseas Military Forces	24 00	189 64	88 33	301 97
Miscellaneous Printing	179 65	87,250 58	11,561 31	98,991 54
National Gallery of Canada	.....	56 35	43 68	100 03
National War Savings Committee	1,266 81	1,283 69	3,503 28	6,053 78
Naval Service	9,679 72	40,787 63	16,046 51	66,513 86
North-West Territories	.....	42 07	31 80	73 87
Patent and Copyright Office	4,790 92	17,474 53	3,313 62	25,579 07
Penitentiaries	109 05	1,699 42	924 49	2,732 96
Pension Commission	1,867 01	5,784 63	11,689 79	19,341 43
Post Office	42,692 91	103,629 26	96,687 40	243,009 57
Privy Council	66 82	993 93	612 64	1,673 39
Public Information	415 77	25,850 82	13,004 74	39,271 33
Public Printing and Stationery	700 19	90,715 06	51,908 25	143,323 50
Public Works	893 87	19,612 14	8,078 42	28,584 43
Railways and Canals	403 46	6,250 10	4,860 55	11,514 11
Railway Commission	37 23	3,505 58	797 61	4,340 42
Repatriation and Employment Committee	197 41	1,306 19	416 43	1,920 03
Royal Mint	.....	61 02	961 89	1,022 91
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	538 03	6,195 62	6,243 88	12,977 53
Secretary of State	4,953 86	4,777 48	5,594 16	15,325 50
Senate of Canada	.....	14,584 99	545 87	15,130 86
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment	13,945 03	58,257 57	110,458 05	182,660 65
Soldier Settlement Board	15,930 22	23,936 51	27,706 58	67,573 31
Supreme Court	.....	520 99	176 95	697 94
Trade and Commerce	6,309 31	90,038 33	47,122 24	143,469 88
War Purchasing Commission	133 10	3,176 98	942 80	4,252 88
	290,169 25	1,356,750 80	885,110 97	2,532,031 02
Adjustment:—Credit for Outside Work—House of Commons, $1,192.07 and Miscellaneous Printing, $223.02.	1,415 09	1,415 09	.....	.....
	288,754 16	1,358,165 89	885,110 97	2,532,031 02

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Printing, Binding, Lithographing, etc., and Paper supplied to Departments and Parliament for the last five fiscal years, 1915-16, 1916-17, 1917-18, 1918-19, and 1919-20.

Department.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Advisory Research Council			286 30	1,335 10	1,924 86
Agriculture	174,876 62	293,306 23	223,096 06	136,016 92	127,542 83
Air Board					3,214 11
Archives	4,968 69	13,566 87	8,832 84	6,570 91	12,612 55
Auditor General	1,552 67	1,914 59	4,451 78	1,333 32	3,612 80
Biological Board of Canada				47 94	
Board of Commerce					2,878 85
Canada Food Board			39,571 59	27,060 57	
Canada Registration Board			69 83	56,237 53	
Canadian National Railways	6,140 19	9,600 87	14,211 42	14,942 25	4,713 31
Canadian Munitions Resources Commission		10 20		22 99	
Canadian Patriotic Fund					1,662 03
Canadian Trade Commission					45 89
Civil Service Commission	3,185 60	2,728 05	2,800 46	12,156 45	22,124 22
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	4,989 48	9,711 30	34,081 19	493 91	3,026 63
Commission of Conservation	116 52	86 99	76 54	1,843 12	25,598 41
Commission of Inquiry, Railways, and Transportation		112 15			
Customs	56,144 27	55,703 27	60,910 91	45,433 83	91,893 26
Departments Generally	277 03	231 47	194 61	227 53	46 28
Dominion Police	1,448 96	2,080 71	2,807 52	4,172 36	2,798 36
Editorial Committee			94 71	104 03	
Economic and Development Commission		87 04			
Exchequer Court	409 68	1,187 20	340 68	220 44	428 29
External Affairs	7,203 60	8,766 30	1,930 54	6,271 55	22,083 98
Finance	13,774 26	42,206 82	86,328 58	201,439 44	160,760 95
Fuel Controller			2,654 26	4,076 66	
General Consulting Engineer		2 99	3 12		
Governor General's Secretary	1,422 87	1,621 26	1,717 79	1,773 60	2,220 99
Health					7,082 40
House of Commons	362,475 34	251,016 61	338,991 69	158,543 53	196,616 56
Housing Committee of the Cabinet					240 31
Immigration	16,554 71	21,019 30	23,273 55	26,238 36	66,635 55
Imperial Munitions Board				52 23	
Indian Affairs	6,157 46	5,153 71	5,688 20	5,898 50	8,612 79
Inland Revenue	28,765 91	34,307 08	33,172 83	26,141 97	19,530 24
Insurance	10,840 80	15,509 48	25,312 02	26,916 47	25,106 46
Interior	139,193 50	124,897 45	122,633 63	91,856 91	146,161 11
International Joint Commission	10,167 82	1,197 67	27 95	114 34	2,437 27
Internment Operations Office		417 15	342 02	193 66	239 62
Justice	3,468 26	2,844 36	85,814 09	74,723 97	6,901 34
Labour	29,654 55	26,517 01	34,383 79	46,380 28	74,924 00
Library of Parliament	4,873 50	6,627 74	7,777 09	6,360 46	6,941 00
Marine	36,773 64	41,409 35	40,956 93	26,837 95	42,643 83
Military Hospitals Commission		5,323 35	13,011 22		
Militia and Defence	345,645 14	606,830 13	405,809 36	303,418 92	147,662 19
Mines	134,907 09	112,978 27	121,428 99	36,427 31	54,671 00
Ministry of Overseas Military Forces					301 97
Miscellaneous Printing	129,772 61	152,427 12	131,006 65	97,840 60	98,991 54
National Gallery of Canada		15 60	7 79	37 95	100 03
National Service Commission		17,047 05	28,091 80		
National War Savings Committee					6,053 78
Naval Service	68,535 56	89,051 18	145,466 98	111,387 15	66,513 86
Northwest Territories				148 48	73 87
Patent and Copyright Office					25,579 07
Penitentiaries	1,525 19	1,632 27	1,546 40	1,117 23	2,732 96
Pension Commissioners		6,090 21	21,812 01	15,082 70	19,341 43
Post Office	168,684 98	175,823 76	245,528 13	206,559 36	243,009 57
Privy Council	1,663 86	2,589 46	4,759 89	4,177 95	1,673 39
Public Information				28,321 09	39,271 33
Public Printing and Stationery	72,023 76	72,153 28	82,303 06	94,197 05	143,323 50
Public Works	26,796 09	22,407 78	26,494 91	28,321 96	28,584 43
Railways and Canals	10,486 53	7,309 37	7,603 64	5,126 60	11,514 11
Railway Commission	2,361 15	3,504 97	4,176 01	4,343 53	4,349 42
Repatriation and Employment Committee				1,994 88	1,920 03
Royal Commission *re* Fuse Contracts		5,918 97			
Royal Commission *re* War Supplies		1,287 69			
Royal Mint	150 97	233 90	328 98	224 87	1,022 91
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	7,345 55	5,543 81	3,196 87	2,623 78	12,977 53
Secretary of State	19,573 93	37,065 51	31,344 15	6,932 20	15,325 50
Senate of Canada	5,252 76	5,624 98	14,078 18	11,184 13	15,130 86
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment				76,290 57	182,660 65
Soldier Settlement Board				9,041 96	67,573 31
Supreme Court	1,045 96	523 26	408 85	760 45	697 94
Trade and Commerce	59,200 07	82,942 93	77,610 88	91,435 44	143,469 88
Transcontinental Railway Commission	201 36	226 90	125 54	143 91	
War Purchasing Commission	543 91	13,521 86	584 92	2,253 72	4,252 88
Total	1,981,152 40	2,401,914 83	2,569,559 73	2,151,432 87	2,532,031 02

5. STATIONERY BRANCH ACCOUNT.

Inventory, April 1, 1919		$ 535,318 17
Amount of goods purchased during fiscal year 1919–20—		
Canadian	$ 2,109,743 55	
American	61,811 99	
British and Foreign	32,767 93	
		2,204,323 47
Amount of other expenditures during fiscal year 1919–20—		
Wages	$ 120,293 19	
Customs duties and brokerage	6,963 65	
Freight, etc	47,254 00	
		174,510 84
Amount received for goods issued in excess of expenditure on the same		8,442 28
		$ 2,922,594 76
Amount of goods issued to departments and Parliament during fiscal year, 1919–20		$ 2,485,050 78
Inventory, March 31, 1920		437,543 98
		$ 2,922,594 76

The stock of goods on hand has been decreased $97,774.19 during the fiscal year.

STATEMENT of Goods purchased and Goods issued to Departments and Parliament in each month for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920.

Month	Goods Purchased		Goods Issued
	British and Foreign	Canadian and American	
1919	£ s. d. / $ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April		49,550 82	146,998 02
May		150,663 94	209,319 80
June	2,429 8 9 / 11,823 26	211,092 88	214,947 70
July		164,404 61	208,245 63
August		169,127 52	180,626 90
September		143,837 18	191,377 93
October	65 9 9 / 318 70	138,219 66	249,802 65
November		332,505 78	253,658 49
December	1,601 6 4 / 7,793 06	183,566 27	182,176 76
1920			
January	378 11 8 / 1,842 44	210,105 24	170,353 27
February		132,860 64	168,377 65
March	2,258 6 2 / 10,990 47	286,854 81	309,165 98
	6,733 2 8 / 32,767 93		
Anount of Canadian and American purchases		2,172,789 35	
Amount of British and Foreign purchases		32,767 93	
		2,205,557 28	
Refunds on goods purchased		241 87	
Totals of goods purchased and of goods issued		2,205,315 41	2,485,050 78

COMPARATIVE Statement of amount of Goods issued to Departments and Parliament for the last five fiscal years, 1915–16, 1916–17, 1917–18, 1918–19 and 1919–20.

Department	1915–16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Advisory Research Council	.....	.....	1,403 46	1,111 58	1,094 55
Agriculture	26,809 13	35,646 37	45,597 06	45,815 01	49,384 55
Air Board	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,309 08
Archives	984 95	1,325 66	1,969 43	1,307 24	2,214 22
Auditor General	3,600 45	4,966 07	6,660 03	4,870 77	6,143 73
Biological Board	.....	.....	.....	22 00	.....
Board of Commerce	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,691 20
Canada Food Board	.....	.....	10,227 79	9,754 90	.....
Canada Registration Board	.....	.....	.....	3,862 69	.....
Canadian National Railways	23,609 90	39,973 90	49,867 01	23,909 25	25,787 35
Canadian Munitions Resources Commission	88 70	223 31	187 95	114 49	.....
Canadian Patriotic Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 38
Civil Service Commission	768 17	412 51	2,365 29	8,823 87	10,693 62
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	1,128 89	66 05	10,554 96	263 80	.....
Commission of Conservation	.....	.....	5 00	1,409 66	3,262 96
Commission of Inquiry, Railways and Transportation	.....	122 22	.....	.....	.....
Customs	27,577 83	35,800 97	39,435 40	37,811 03	48,010 30
Departments Generally	820 46	1,260 34	1,904 67	335 98	.....
Dominion Police	961 70	1,121 94	1,070 87	3,847 80	1,947 62
Economic and Development Commission	.....	184 78	.....	.....	.....
Editorial Committee	.....	.....	47 29	4 60	.....
Exchequer Court	628 47	444 55	184 58	381 72	382 95
External Affairs	2,310 73	2,416 67	2,943 51	4,212 32	6,243 00
Finance	7,263 66	22,536 97	43,096 14	113,472 67	96,738 48
Fuel Controller	.....	.....	1,067 27	980 01	28 80
General Consulting Engineer	60 05	65 97	61 59	.....	.....
Governor General's Secretary	1,410 79	1,932 10	1,566 91	1,976 51	2,276 14
Health	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,193 65
House of Commons	26,950 08	29,359 21	37,821 81	8,040 46	14,691 44
Housing Committee of the Cabinet	.....	.....	.....	.....	202 31
Immigration and Colonization	8,921 72	6,538 10	10,395 65	10,201 04	13,249 88
Indian Affairs	17,983 06	16,982 36	16,198 35	12,531 16	16,460 70
Inland Revenue	10,699 69	10,083 29	8,764 91	7,600 95	4,767 88
Insurance	1,805 53	3,583 40	1,438 39	1,092 44	2,664 89
Interior	61,392 20	74,388 35	60,572 39	62,396 28	73,800 51
International Joint Commission	13 50	33 00	.....	.....	22 20
Internment Operations Office	4 40	2,222 81	1,414 36	1,158 19	511 82
Justice	5,917 61	5,140 96	27,481 54	37,215 04	4,291 97
Labour	1,314 30	1,451 28	3,191 29	11,954 70	18,305 45
Library of Parliament	591 72	869 33	852 23	452 31	599 41
Marine	15,221 00	17,348 24	17,922 55	18,511 03	21,858 77
Militiary Hospitals Commission	.....	8,433 93	28,813 02	.....	.....
Militia and Defence	227,648 29	375,478 41	326,858 83	460,114 37	179,715 89
Mines	8,951 58	9,039 52	7,817 37	9,485 94	12,968 01
Ministry of Overseas Military Forces	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,135 48
National Gallery of Canada	.....	65 63	57 14	192 77	118 82
National Service Commission	.....	17,204 54	1,053 59	.....	.....
National War Savings Committee	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,549 92
Naval Service	38,203 67	39,622 01	105,364 58	91,609 14	54,654 02
Newspaper Print Commission	.....	.....	59 15	.....	.....
Penitentiaries	1,726 86	1,903 82	1,933 08	2,749 19	3,154 94
Pension Commissioners	.....	27,145 06	71,428 61	66,553 35	57,358 03
Post Office	87,670 89	108,795 21	138,001 19	160,168 13	185,731 96
Privy Council	1,689 93	2,538 11	4,666 13	8,265 96	1,799 00
Public Information	.....	.....	.....	3,986 54	2,067 79
Public Printing and Stationery	567,642 27	936,272 31	925,570 98	879,855 02	892,745 11
Public Works	36,237 30	29,892 75	24,903 31	34,181 88	35,495 17
Railways and Canals	15,481 94	12,647 18	8,939 60	7,636 18	21,931 80
Railway Commission	3,512 24	4,877 81	3,324 89	5,324 39	4,742 08
Reconstruction and Development Committee	.....	.....	.....	.....	145 88
Repatriation Committee	.....	.....	.....	.....	869 79
Royal Mint	267 93	372 30	553 20	501 14	543 03
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	10,948 40	12,220 55	6,627 87	8,405 30	23,118 68
Secretary of State	6,875 09	6,579 53	8,664 18	6,995 48	11,128 92
Senate of Canada	7,828 22	12,339 14	11,669 96	6,999 16	9,493 68
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	.....	.....	.....	113,539 89	331,186 38
Soldier Settlement Board	.....	.....	.....	12,611 09	179,329 22
Supreme Court	1,133 13	1,222 34	1,023 17	857 10	1,095 32
Trade and Commerce	8,505 77	19,431 74	18,539 17	22,241 34	25,856 06
Transcontinental Railway Commission	129 92	239 04	273 12	177 67	.....
War Purchasing Commission	.....	558 15	346 14	2,026 55	1,268 99
Total	1,273,292 12	1,943,379 79	2,102,757 96	2,339,919 08	2,485,050 78

6. DETAIL OF EXPENDITURE OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriation—Gratuities		$ 3,717 82
Details of expenditure, death gratuities paid to widows or legal representatives of—		
Hormisdas Rosa, packer, died January 11, 1919	$ 132 50	
William O'Meara, packer, died February 5, 1919	145 21	
J. Emery Schingh, pressfeeder, accidentally killed while on overseas military service, February 7, 1919	149 25	
Edouard R. Auger, paper cutter, died March 31, 1919	185 28	
Wilfrid C. Naubert, time clock hand, died April 29, 1919	146 98	
Pierre J. Dufresne, hand compositor, died May 8, 1919	207 50	
Miss Louise Henderson, bindery hand, died June 30, 1919	115 65	
Lawrence J. Kehoe, copyholder, died July 5, 1919	149 81	
Yves de Leseleuc, proofreader, died October 9, 1919	276 67	
Walter J. Robinson, machine operator, bindery, died October 11, 1919	266 88	
Octave V. Beaubien, clerk, died November 2, 1919	200 00	
Charles H. McMorrow, clerk, died November 19, 1919	183 33	
Hugh J. Reardon, pressfeeder, died December 24, 1919	207 34	
Samuel T. Ami, Editor Parliamentary Publications, died January 21, 1920	350 00	
Artistide Parent, hand compositor, died January 28, 1920	276 67	
Miss Bertha Morin, bindery hand, died January 31, 1920	118 42	
Louis Belair, hand compositor, died February 1, 1920	273 00	
Samuel Cross, Chief Foreman of Composition, died February 17, 1920	333 33	
		$ 3,717 82
Appropriation—Civil Government Salaries		$ 71,787 50
Detail of expenditure—		
Salaries paid during the year	$ 65,056 35	
Unexpended balance	6,731 15	
		71,787 50
Appropriation—Civil Government Contingencies		$ 6,800 00
Detail of expenditure—		
Charwomen and cleaning	$ 728 25	
Office printing	2,976 03	
Office stationery	2,155 74	
Travelling expenses	159 26	
Cab hire and street car fares	144 00	
Postage	12 50	
Newspapers and periodicals	148 99	
Sundries	40 15	
	$ 6,364 92	
Unexpended balance	435 08	
		$ 6,800 00
Appropriation—Plant, New		$ 50,000 00
Detail of expenditure—		
Hand composing rooms	$ 25 19	
Chief Mechanic's room	44 00	
Offices	1,000 00	
Storekeeper's stock	4,384 03	
Customs duties	8 40	
Brokerage	0 50	
Freight	23 37	
Total	$ 5,485 49	
Unexpended balance	44,514 51	
		$ 50,000 00

Appropriation—Plant, Renewals			$ 10,000 00
Detail of expenditure—			
Hand composing rooms		$ 69 09	
Monotype room		1,618 42	
Linotype room		1,305 03	
Stereotype room		49 89	
Press room		1,204 27	
Bindery—			
Book	$ 890 34		
Pamphlet	556 32		
Loose Leaf	37 02		
		1,483 68	
Die stamping room		87 78	
Map engraving room		184 48	
Departments generally		785 97	
Chief Mechanic's room		55 02	
Offices		255 60	
Storekeeper's stock		273 33	
Customs duties		35 15	
Brokerage		64 82	
Freight		489 43	
Total		$ 7,961 96	
Unexpended balance		2,038 04	
			$ 10,000 00
Appropriation—Miscellaneous Printing			$ 100,000 00
Detail of expenditure—			
Agriculture		$ 4,319 64	
Auditor General		11,612 30	
Civil Service Commission		6,718 76	
Customs		2,966 89	
Editorial Committee		13 85	
External Affairs		21 45	
Finance		1,097 34	
Immigration and Colonization		70 50	
Indian Affairs		387 09	
Insurance		2,285 54	
Interior		1,017 79	
Labour		439 14	
Marine		1,284 46	
Militia and Defence		214 70	
Mines		696 88	
Naval Service		472 22	
Penitentiaries		63 90	
Post Office		596 00	
Public Printing and Stationery		20,362 31	
Public Works		528 50	
Railways and Canals		454 82	
Railway Commission		1,599 90	
Royal Canadian Mounted Police		128 23	
Secretary of State		651 70	
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment		164 40	
Trade and Commerce		39,879 53	
		$ 98,047 84	
Unexpended balance		1,952 16	
			$ 100,000 00
Appropriation—Canada Gazette			$ 51,000 00
Detail of expenditure—			
Printing of *Canada Gazette*	$ 42,811 34		
Paper used for above	4,693 32		
Editing and translating	3,268 00		
		$ 50,772 66	
Postage		39 00	
		$ 50,811 66	
Unexpended balance		188 34	
			$ 51,000 00

Appropriation—Distribution of Parliamentary Documents		$ 60,000 00
Detail of expenditure—		
Office printing	3,332 69	
Office stationery	6,782 34	
Postage	895 00	
Express and freight	273 22	
Sundries	48 42	
Salaries	48,639 37	
	59,971 04	
Unexpended balance	28 96	
		$ 60,000 00
Appropriation—Printing, binding and distributing the Annual Statutes		$ 21,000 00
Detail of expenditure—		
Printing and binding the Annual Statutes	$ 18,146 60	
Unexpended balance	2,853 40	
		$ 21,000 00
Appropriation—Contingent expenses in connection with the Voters' Lists		$ 5,000 00
Detail of expenditure—		
Office stationery	2 86	
Salaries	2,274 93	
	$ 2,277 79	
Unexpended balance	2,722 21	
		$ 5,000 00
Appropriation—Cost of Living Bonus		$ 95,190 55
Detail of expenditure—		
Clerical staff	$ 95,190 55	
		$ 95,190 55
Appropriation—Vote No. 536, Civil Service Commission, Public Printing and Stationery, Reorganization		$ 187,000 00
Details of expenditure—		
Retirements	$ 69,812 22	
Customs and brokerage	769 81	
Express and freight	124 44	
Printing and stationery	927 77	
Equipment and material	22,617 56	
	94,251 80	
Unexpended balance	92,748 20	
		187,000 00
Appropriation—Demobilization Vote		$ 601 83
Detail of expenditure—		
War bonuses, clerical staff, elapsed from fiscal year, 1918-1919	$ 601 83	
		601 83

7. "CANADA GAZETTE."

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of *Canada Gazette* from the year 1874 to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920.

Year.	Expenditure.					Revenue.			
	Copies Gratis.	Subscribers.	Paper.	Printing and Distribution	Translation.	Subscriptions.	Advertising.	Loss.	Gain.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1874....	1,045	77	1,142 17	2,416 40	119 45	242 20	931 43	2,494 59	.....
1875....	1,077	85	1,177 17	2,144 00	135 55	242 80	943 74	2,635 13	.....
1876....	1,049	88	1,195 98	2,301 51	184 80	241 80	578 41	2,836 11	.....
1877....	1,084	81	1,292 25	2,323 45	141 80	224 75	681 62	2,743 13	.....
1878....	1,108	79	1,016 65	2,139 48	125 80	268 40	683 47	2,318 53	.....
1879....	1,115	85	1,195 21	2,293 81	123 90	246 50	739 82	2,613 60	.....
1880....	1,170	70	1,208 48	2,307 72	106 30	243 90	862 38	2,538 09	.....
1881....	1,251	68	1,197 38	2,132 20	137 40	253 65	1,028 04	2,085 29	.....
1882....	1,238	92	1,360 61	2,261 85	197 60	378 44	2,706 28	735 34	.....
1883....	1,250	109	1,414 24	2,181 48	215 30	367 25	2,181 53	1,262 24	.....
1884....	1,290	85	1,428 16	2,219 00	148 24	414 67	6,658 12	1,727 48	.....
1885....	1,321	69	1,404 76	2,243 43	169 44	169 45	289 35	2,363 14	.....
1886....	1,318	77	1,683 88	2,241 65	72 20	299 70	2,020 82	1,576 21	.....
1887....	1,366	84	1,979 21	2,537 79	389 10	321 40	2,831 04	1,571 66	.....
1888....	1,369	81	2,164 85	2,933 57	349 80	307 35	2,309 72	2,231 15	.....
1889....	1,367	83	1,883 83	2,859 19	103 60	308 60	4,637 49	.....	99 47
1890....	1,429	71	1,758 50	3,128 36	204 00	487 95	2,777 03	1,825 88	.....
1891....	1,436	84	1,492 62	2,060 45	211 85	324 18	3,309 65	331 70	.....
1892....	1,439	86	1,480 19	2,069 36	188 98	313 47	3,436 32	.....	11 26
1893....	1,426	84	1,485 71	2,826 07	240 54	306 50	4,612 37	.....	366 55
1894....	1,418	82	1,181 66	2,485 08	265 10	298 73	3,545 87	89 24	.....
1895....	1,425	75	1,153 87	2,704 36	232 50	281 65	4,015 64	.....	206 56
1896....	1,428	72	1,129 52	3,007 00	259 75	276 65	4,678 69	.....	559 07
1897....	1,492	83	1,129 07	3,003 51	245 40	298 55	4,992 94	.....	913 51
1898....	1,438	87	1,450 21	3,803 11	337 10	312 70	5,574 45	.....	296 73
1899....	1,486	89	940 43	3,273 01	255 30	329 95	3,948 65	190 14	.....
1900....	1,529	96	1,092 72	3,640 17	289 50	350 00	4,679 98	.....	7 59
1901....	1,528	97	1,349 79	4,267 81	256 60	329 65	4,370 82	1,173 73	.....
1902....	1,553	97	1,430 89	3,858 22	284 00	361 80	4,451 39	759 92	.....
1903....	1,545	105	1,315 56	3,999 78	253 60	371 85	5,667 65	.....	470 56
1904....	1,559	116	1,427 48	4,368 81	309 80	430 40	4,523 25	1,152 44	.....
1905....	1,573	177	1,684 85	6,125 57	364 80	604 12	6,997 50	573 60	.....
1906....	1,559	191	1,629 58	6,909 57	460 85	750 00	7,644 35	605 65	.....
1907....	1,616	184	1,322 63	4,248 17	329 20	524 27	6,821 20	.....	1,445 47
1908....	1,625	200	1,805 72	7,484 48	709 80	762 15	8,472 51	765 34	.....
1909....	1,665	185	2,053 45	7,319 99	587 60	721 20	8,684 40	555 44	.....
1910....	1,692	208	2,158 56	6,983 10	815 80	775 25	14,219 41	.....	4,037 20
1911....	1,725	250	2,548 44	9,532 19	918 55	949 85	15,844 95	.....	3,795 62
1912....	1,742	258	2,943 28	9,600 27	438 60	979 15	21,077 11	.....	9,074 11
1913....	1,754	271	4,385 03	19,349 44	*3,261 07	1,034 20	30,804 59	.....	4,843 25
1914....	1,791	284	2,720 73	15,477 24	*3,842 06	1,090 05	23,062 88	.....	2,112 80
1915....	1,907	293	4,502 28	22,597 68	*4,202 56	1,121 45	18,322 04	11,441 02	.....
1916....	1,901	424	3,018 22	14,978 79	*2,905 34	1,505 58	28,357 80	.....	8,961 03
1917....	991	484	4,088 93	14,248 76	*2,658 00	1,677 20	35,885 58	.....	16,567 09
1918....	1,000	600	6,966 17	28,214 72	*3,764 71	2,335 35	29,671 57	6,938 68	.....
1919....	1,303	797	5,249 59	28,743 33	*3,007 00	3,071 10	26,342 60	7,586 22	.....
1920....	1,278	722	4,693 32	42,850 34	*3,268 00	2,746 00	47,579 26	486 40	.....

*Translating and editing.

8. CASUAL REVENUE ACCOUNT.

DETAIL of proceeds of Casual Revenue sales made during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920.

Sales of parliamentary publications to departments and Parliament	$ 19,186 49	
Sales of parliamentary publications to the public	17,628 51	
		$ 36,815 00
Sales of *Canada Gazette* and of advertising	47,579 26	
Sales of subscriptions	2,746 00	
		50,325 26
Sales of waste paper and empty cases		11,862 20
Sales of stationery to departments and Parliament—		
Amount received in excess of expenditure during the fiscal year 1919-20		8,442 28
Total		$ 107,444 74

9. RAILWAY PRINTING AUDIT.

The amount of accounts audited at this department during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920, for printing, binding, lithographing, etc., for the Canadian National Railways, was $193,708.16. These accounts being paid by the railways for which the printing is done, the amount is not included in the statement of receipts and expenditure of this department.

Below is a statement of the total amount of accounts audited by this department, from 1890-91 to 1919-20.

Fiscal Year.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1890-91	49,021 53	.....	.....
1900-01	59,268 59	10,247 06	.....
1910-11	95,976 55	36,707 96	.....
1911-12	104,026 24	8,049 69	.....
1912-13	110,528 56	6,502 32	.....
1913-14	148,575 51	38,046 95	.....
1914-15	141,631 99	.....	6,943 52
1915-16	140,156 30	.....	1,475 69
1916-17	188,774 31	48,618 01	.....
1917-18	208,669 43	19,895 12	.....
1918-19	225,469 95	16,800 52	.....
1919-20	193,708 16	.....	31,761 79

10. GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

The total amount certified by this department for government advertising during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920, was $235,663.93, the details of which are set forth in a statement on page 19. These accounts being paid by the several departments for which the advertising is done, the amount is not included in the statement of receipts and expenditure of this department.

The number of advertising accounts audited was 9,238; contracts to the number of 9,911 were issued, of which 4,225 were for transient advertising and 5,686 for space contract advertising.

There was, moreover, a considerable amount of correspondence in connection therewith.

Below is a statement of the total amount of advertising accounts audited by this department from the year 1876 to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920, inclusive.

Calendar Years.		Fiscal Years.	
1876	$ 12,529 27	1898–1899	$ 27,699 72
1877	12,751 56	1899–1900	46,317 74
1878	20,583 77	1900–1901	50,790 40
1879	39,676 60	1901–1902	53,850 75
1880	63,092 50	1902–1903	41,078 02
1881	30,015 44	1903–1904	57,898 72
1882	50,604 71	1904–1905	102,848 11
1883	30,149 31	1905–1906	107,812 56
1884	39,401 48	1906–1907	89,329 77
1885	33,782 53	(March 31)	
1886	25,102 83	1907–1908	141,200 45
1887	48,596 03	1908–1909	156,673 50
1888	44,520 30	1909–1910	102,841 15
1889	35,939 47	1910–1911	144,081 66
1890	26,102 48	1911–1912	166,224 26
1891	27,519 59	1912–1913	204,762 87
1892	24,819 54	1913–1914	247,477 61
1893	26,704 27	1914–1915	200,441 19
1894	26,423 72	1915–1916	210,818 48
1895	27,424 68	1916–1917	295,694 98
1896	30,760 76	1917–1918	496,645 77
1897	35,138 54	*1918–1919	622,197 21
1898 (6 mos. to June 30, 1898)	16,312 58	1919–1920	235,663 93

*Includes advertising of Victory Loan, 1918, amount, $184,064.59, contracted for with Canadian Press Association.

Audit of Government Advertising in Newspapers for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1920.

Department.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia	Yukon.	Other Countries.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture	18,883 73	702 82	45 64	166 62	52 01	2,366 89	190 68	575 52	133 10	.....	.....	23,117 01
Auditor General	146 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146 35
Board of Commerce	61 90	19 80	17 50	11 65	.....	33 52	.....	47 67	56 90	.....	.....	248 94
Board of Pension Commissioners	2,432 90	690 00	.....	.....	.....	100 00	67 20	120 00	420 64	.....	.....	3,830 74
Canadian National Railways	422 62	2,208 17	3,534 39	2,422 53	341 75	231 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	929 38	10,090 15
Civil Service Commission	363 85	279 20	22 40	36 63	23 20	.....	.....	.....	24 75	.....	.....	750 03
Commission of Conservation	77 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77 85
Customs	200 50	190 75	17 60	64 38	.....	31 20	39 68	62 50	62 70	.....	.....	669 31
External Affairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 28	.....	19 50	.....	.....	26 78
Finance	2,448 18	9,276 31	161 68	283 49	62 00	466 34	459 41	358 48	424 70	4 38	.....	13,944 97
Governor General's Secretary	100 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 80
House of Commons	.....	40 80	6 60	10 00	12 00	45 00	.....	.....	8 00	.....	.....	122 40
Immigration and Colonization	.....	.....	.....	22 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 40
Indian Affairs	644 56	66 00	30 60	119 15	.....	135 71	50 00	40 20	259 32	.....	.....	1,342 54
Inland Revenue	26 02	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 02
Interior	209 30	20 00	.....	298 65	218 40	2,105 76	1,830 03	2,758 65	1,763 34	.....	.....	9,204 13
Justice	1,369 04	893 07	80 62	194 53	3 08	324 73	341 00	207 64	417 37	13 50	32 00	3,876 58
Labour	1,346 38	616 37	548 82	1,011 88	18 12	117 49	70 14	102 48	151 80	.....	.....	3,983 48
Marine	180 35	293 25	567 51	660 04	36 49	.....	.....	.....	135 50	.....	.....	1,873 14
Militia and Defence	5,215 38	1,854 95	260 25	1,051 95	119 41	392 37	81 55	294 28	367 62	.....	.....	9,637 76
Mines	291 70	100 00	.....	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	476 70
Naval Service	4,467 49	1,830 04	690 49	1,076 23	142 24	654 40	152 80	218 60	1,296 68	.....	.....	10,528 97
Post Office	5,178 29	3,792 42	1,162 62	1,139 14	953 74	743 17	584 36	969 82	191 29	.....	.....	14,714 85
Public Works	15,943 05	10,724 20	1,120 12	1,693 69	354 70	1,367 18	493 65	495 36	2,633 62	.....	.....	34,825 57
Railways and Canals	4,984 98	2,304 80	172 84	175 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 00	7,817 65
Repatriation Committee	35,570 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	83 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,653 68
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	1,969 28	948 65	100 90	151 05	59 49	92 90	146 54	138 10	72 87	.....	.....	3,679 78
Secretary of State	96 15	45 10	.....	.....	.....	97 60	48 80	9 40	149 40	.....	.....	446 45
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment	3,617 08	1,816 12	327 52	563 44	171 12	416 10	649 00	586 82	1,126 72	.....	.....	9,273 92
Soldier Settlement Board	17,580 10	1,424 90	129 50	191 44	127 30	2,141 61	347 85	1,034 53	2,270 40	.....	.....	25,247 63
Trade and Commerce	446 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	446 90
War Purchasing Commission	4,871 93	2,170 60	252 94	236 84	60 48	789 45	185 84	.....	867 97	14 40	.....	9,450 45
Total	129,144 34	42,318 32	9,250 54	11,615 76	2,755 53	12,735 73	5,745 81	8,020 05	12,904 19	32 28	1,141 38	235,663 93

PRINTING BRANCH.

THOS. MULVEY, Esq., K.C.,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the work executed for Parliament and the various departments in the Government Printing Bureau during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920, contained in the following tabulated statements:—

1. Annual reports.
2. Supplementary reports.
3. Routine parliamentary work.
4. House of Commons and Senate Debates.
5. Statutes.
6. *Canada Gazette.*
7. Voters' Lists.
8. Pamphlet and miscellaneous book-work.
9. Statement of other letterpress departmental work.
10. Half-tone plates or other insertions in annual and supplementary reports.
11. Statement of books bound.
12. Pads made.
13. Making and stamping of prepaid Post Office envelopes.
14. Die-stamping of letter and note headings and envelopes.
15. Loose-leaf work.
16. Comparative statement of presswork.

In addition to the divisions of work covered by the foregoing statements, there are the map engraving and stereotyping divisions.

The work of the map engraving division consists of the engraving of maps, charts, etc., of various sizes on copper, making changes and additions to existing plates, printing transfers for lithographers, engraving and printing personal cards, and engraving plates on steel for die stamping. The cost of operating this division during the year 1919-20 amounted to $27,350.92.

The work of the stereotyping division consists of the making of matrices and stereotype plates for printing, making alterations to existing plates, casting and refining metal for the linotype division, and the manufacture of some metal equipment for use in the typesetting divisions. The cost of operation for the year 1919-20 amounted to $17,941.60.

Respectfully submitted,

PATRICK M. DRAPER,
Acting Director and Superintendent of Printing.

OTTAWA, October 25, 1920.

TABLE No. 1.—Annual Reports to Parliament completed during the Fiscal Year 1919-20.

Title of Document.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.	Requisitioned for.				Cost.
				Parliament.	Department.	Stock.	Sess. Papers.	
ENGLISH.								$ cts.
Agriculture, 1918–19	1,920	92	176,640	700	1,000	20	200	557 52
Civil Service Commission, 1917–18	2,610	184	480,240	600	600	1,210	200	1,500 73
Customs and Inland Revenue, 1918–19	1,280	560	716,800	550	500	30	200	5,288 13
Dominion Statistician, 1918–19	1,615	52	83,980	650	750	15	200	341 97
Editorial Committee, 1918	1,510	16	24,160	800	.....	510	200	120 83
Editorial Committee, 1919	1,110	8	8,880	300	500	110	200	30 47
Estimates of Canada, Supplementary, 1918–19	3,110	8	24,880	2,100	500	310	200	167 22
Estimates of Canada, Supplementary, 1919–20	3,110	2	6,220	2,100	500	310	200	9 24
Estimates of Canada, Further Supplementary, 1919–20	3,110	20	62,200	2,100	500	310	200	416 33
Estimates of Canada, Further Supplementary, 1919–20	3,110	2	6,220	2,100	500	310	200	8 59
Estimates of Canada, Further Supplementary, 1919–20	3,110	2	6,220	2,100	500	310	200	7 33
Estimates of Canada, Further Supplementary, 1919–20	3,110	2	6,220	2,100	500	310	200	29 58
Estimates of Canada, Further Supplementary, 1919–20	3,110	2	6,220	2,100	500	310	200	16 25
Estimates of Canada, 1920–21	3,110	72	223,920	2,100	500	310	200	840 03
Experimental Farms, 1918–19	8,735	196	1,712,060	500	8,000	35	200	2,194 91
External Affairs, 1917–18	1,515	16	24,240	1,100	200	15	200	98 51
Fisheries, 1918–19	1,665	48	79,920	450	1,000	15	200	285 82
Geological Survey Summary, 1918	4,015	24	96,360	800	3,000	15	200	261 27
Immigration and Colonization, 1918–19	2,015	40	80,600	800	1,000	15	200	283 22
Indian Affairs, 1918–19	1,435	104	149,240	550	665	20	200	833 04
Insurance Abstract, 1918	9,315	368	3,427,920	1,100	8,000	15	200	5,036 44
Insurance, 1918, Vol. I	5,335	932	4,972,220	1,100	4,000	35	200	10,698 58
Insurance, 1918, Vol. II	4,935	906	4,471,110	1,100	3,600	35	200	9,953 15
Interior, 1918–19	1,420	180	255,600	700	500	20	200	1,304 82
Labour, 1917–18	1,620	48	77,760	900	500	20	200	341 57
Labour, 1918–19	1,620	98	158,760	900	500	20	200	707 60
Marine, 1918–19	1,415	114	161,310	700	500	15	200	900 54
Militia Council, 1918–19	1,515	48	72,720	800	500	15	200	428 42
Naval Service, 1918–19	1,120	56	62,720	400	500	20	200	292 04
Penitentiaries, 1918–19	1,340	26	34,840	675	450	15	200	189 20
Postmaster General, 1918–19	1,865	104	193,960	1,050	600	15	200	1,606 40
Public Accounts, 1918–19	1,670	244	407,480	850	600	20	200	2,511 30
Public Printing and Stationery, 1917–18	1,110	120	133,200	800	.....	110	200	611 32
Public Works, 1918–19	1,315	176	231,440	600	500	15	200	1,384 86
Railway Commission, 1917–18	2,020	208	420,160	600	1,200	20	200	1,398 86
Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1917–18	1,620	24	38,880	900	500	20	200	178 66

Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1918–19	1,615	24	38,760	900	500	15	200	130 64
Secretary of State, 1918–19	1,170	208	243,360	550	400	20	200	1,473 21
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, 1918–19	2,460	170	418,200	1,200	1,000	60	200	805 95
Summary of Mines, 1918	3,505	226	792,130	300	500	2,505	200	2,562 85
Trade of Canada, 1917–18	2,125	1,052	2,235,500	600	1,300	25	200	8,084 22
Trade of Canada, 1918–19	2,040	1,104	2,252,160	300	1,450	15	275	8,027 32
Trade and Commerce, 1918–19	1,455	44	64,020	885	300	70	200	286 71
Weights and Measures, 1918–19	1,215	44	53,460	700	300	15	200	511 42
BILINGUAL.								
Auditor General—Auditeur Général, 1917–18 (4 Vols.)	2,485	2,560	6,361,600	700	1,400	110	275	23,372 56
Auditor General—Auditeur Général, 1918–19 (3 Vols.)	2,800	2,102	5,885,600	815	1,600	110	275	19,693 87
Criminal Statistics—Statistique criminelle, 1917–18	1,340	336	450,240	450	600	15	275	3,586 14
Shipping—Navigation, 1918–19	1,300	100	130,000	500	500	25	275	856 45
FRENCH.								
Agriculture, 1917–18	1,940	98	190,120	250	1,600	15	75	579 63
Agriculture, 1918–19	385	96	36,960	150	150	10	75	618 08
Affaires des Sauvages, 1917–18	415	108	44,820	325	.....	15	75	754 01
Affaires extérieures, 1917–18	260	16	4,160	150	25	10	75	86 33
Budget du Canada, supplémentaire, 1918–19	555	8	4,440	375	.....	105	75	101 90
Budget du Canada, supplémentaire, 1919–20	530	2	1,060	350	.....	105	75	3 51
Budget du Canada, autre supplémentaire, 1919–20	555	20	11,100	375	.....	105	75	260 97
Budget du Canada, autre supplémentaire, 1919–20	555	2	1,110	375	.....	105	75	2 88
Budget du Canada, autre supplémentaire, 1919–20	555	2	1,110	375	.....	105	75	4 45
Budget du Canada, autre supplémentaire, 1919–20	555	2	1,110	375	.....	105	75	9 70
Budget du Canada, autre supplémentaire, 1919–20	555	2	1,110	375	.....	105	75	4 17
Budget du Canada, 1920–21	630	72	45,360	350	100	105	75	330 91
Chemins de fer et Canaux, 1917–18	295	96	28,320	200	10	10	75	511 12
Commerce, 1917–18	360	1,286	462,960	225	50	10	75	8,905 06
Commerce, 1918–19	415	44	18,260	275	50	15	75	270 57
Commission des chemins de fer, 1917–18	865	218	188,570	275	500	15	75	1,448 23
Commission géologique, 1917	1,290	24	30,960	200	1,000	15	75	189 37
Commission géologique, 1918	1,290	24	30,960	200	1,000	15	75	159 63
Comptes publics, 1917–18	260	244	63,440	125	50	10	75	1,414 74
Conseil de la Milice, 1917–18	560	40	22,400	275	200	10	75	203 32
Douanes et Revenu de l'Intérieur, 1918–19	230	556	127,880	115	30	10	75	3,018 53
Fermes expérimentales, 1917–18	3,290	162	532,980	200	3,000	15	75	1,329 97
Immigration et Colonisation, 1917–18	265	34	9,010	175	.....	15	75	211 27
Impressions et Papeterie publiques, 1917–18	465	122	56,730	375	.....	15	75	572 25
Intérieur, 1917–18	560	168	94,080	275	.....	210	75	1,004 57
Marine, 1918–19	360	128	46,080	175	100	10	75	861 15
Navigation, 1917–18	285	98	27,930	150	50	10	75	531 19
Pêcheries, 1917–18	465	48	22,320	125	250	15	75	417 54
Pêcheries, 1918–19	460	56	25,760	125	250	10	75	371 59
Postes, 1918–19	310	104	32,240	125	100	10	75	1,818 26
Relevé des assurances, 1918	365	384	140,160	275	.....	15	75	3,193 95
Royale gendarmerie à cheval du Nord-Ouest, 1917–18	390	24	9,360	200	100	15	75	124 99
Carried forward	137,320	17,856	40,333,190	53,590	62,130	9,225	12,375	149,539 93

TABLE No. 1.—Annual Reports to Parliament completed during the Fiscal Year 1919-20—*Concluded.*

Title of Document.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.	Requisitioned for.				Cost.
				Parliament.	Department.	Stock.	Sess. Papers.	
								$ cts.
Brought forward	137,320	17,856	40,333,190	53,590	62,130	9,225	12,375	149,539 93
FRENCH—*Concluded.*								
Secrétaire d'Etat, 1917–18	410	170	69,700	275	50	10	75	1,184 16
Service Naval, 1918–19	565	64	36,160	225	250	15	75	319 17
Sommaire de la division des Mines, 1917	1,180	160	188,800	100	500	505	75	1,253 48
Statisticien du Dominion, 1918–19	390	52	20,280	150	150	15	75	307 17
Travail, 1917–18	315	50	15,750	125	100	15	75	358 23
Totals	140,180	17,856	40,663,880	54,465	63,180	9,785	12,750	152,962 14
Totals (March 31, 1919)	151,425	19,808	55,742,120	51,685	83,065	3,450	13,225	150,509 13

Table No. 2.—Supplementary Reports to Parliament completed during the Fiscal Year 1919-20.

Title of Document.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.	Requisitioned for.				Cost.
				Parliament.	Department.	Stock.	Sess. Papers.	
								$ cts.
English.								
Agricultural Instruction, 1918–19	6,215	48	298,320	1,000	5,000	15	200	515 16
Canal Statistics, 1918	1,115	34	37,910	600	300	15	200	186 24
Geographic Board, 1918–19	1,915	36	68,940	1,200	500	15	200	681 91
Grain Commissioners, 1917–18	1,815	84	152,460	600	1,000	15	200	481 56
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, 1917–18	1,470	112	164,640	600	650	20	200	966 04
Topographical Surveys, 1917–18	1,335	42	56,070	600	500	35	200	630 38
Veterinary Director General, 1917–18	8,920	24	214,080	700	8,000	20	200	367 86
Bilingual.								
Census of Industry, 1917, Central Electric Stations in Canada—Recensement industriel, 1917, Usines électriques centrales du Canada	4,190	74	310,060	1,300	2,600	15	275	950 87
Census of Industry, 1917, Lumber, Laths, Shingles, etc.—Recensement industriel, 1917, Bois de construction, lattes, bardeaux, etc.	4,590	76	348,840	1,300	3,000	15	275	902 29
Census of Industry, 1917, Planing Mills, Sash and Door Factories, etc.—Recensement industriel, 1917, Ateliers de planage, fabriques de portes et fenêtres, etc.	3,090	36	111,240	1,300	1,500	15	275	449 05
Census of Industry, 1917, Dairy Factories—Recensement industriel, 1917, Etablissement de l'industrie laitière	4,590	112	514,080	1,300	3,000	15	275	1,508 89
Census of Industry, 1917, Pulp and Paper—Recensement industriel, 1917, Pulpe et Papier	2,690	64	172,160	1,200	1,200	15	275	644 24
List of Shipping, 1918—Liste des navires, 1918	1,690	288	486,720	1,100	300	15	275	1,184 36
Railway Statistics, 1918—Statistiques des chemins de fer, 1918	2,015	192	386,880	1,275	450	15	275	1,677 85
Steamboat Inspection, 1917–18 — Inspection des bateaux à vapeur, 1917–18	1,795	152	272,840	1,250	250	20	275	1,472 29
Steamboat Inspection, 1918–19—Inspection des bateaux à vapeur, 1918–19	1,290	132	170,280	750	250	15	275	1,106 95
French.								
Levés topographiques, 1917–18	410	42	17,220	275	50	10	75	280 21
Statistiques des canaux, 1918	285	34	9,690	175	25	10	75	132 50
Totals	49,420	1,582	3,792,430	16,525	28,575	295	4,025	14,138 65
Totals (March 31, 1919)	56,080	5,776	11,067,120	17,950	32,700	580	4,850	38,457 07

Table No. 3.—Statement showing the Routine Parliamentary Work, Year 1919-20.

Title of Document.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Requistioned for.			
			Parliament.	Department.	Stock.	Sess. Papers.
Votes and Proceedings	1,322*	1,222	1,322	.....	.....	.....
Procès-verbaux	587*	1,228	587	.....	.....	.....
Orders of the Day	1,067*	2,540	1,067	.....	.....	.....
Feuilleton	272*	2,492	272	.....	.....	.....
Senate Minutes	1,206*	946	1,206	.....	.....	.....
Procès-verbaux des séances du Sénat	362*	906	362	.....	.....	.....
Public Bills	1,422*	1,608	1,422	.....	.....	.....
Bills d'intérêt public	385*	1,702	385	.....	.....	.....
Private Bills	1,267*	370	1,267	.....	.....	.....
Bills d'intérêt privé	332*	348	332	.....	.....	.....
Third Reading Bills (Commons)	875*	1,242	875	.....	.....	.....
Bills en troisième lecture (communes)	285*	1,396	285	.....	.....	.....
Third Reading Bills (Senate)	1,040*	316	1,040	.....	.....	.....
Bills en troisième lecture (Sénat)	285*	224	285	.....	.....	.....
Returns (for distribution or Sessional Papers, either or both)	35,550	1,212	27,965	200	4,785	2,600
Réponses (pour distribution ou pour insertion aux doc. parlementaires ou pour l'une ou l'autre)	17,465	730	15,475	25	915	1,050
Divorce Cases (aggregate)	20,250	876	20,250	.....	.....	.....
Printing of various Committee sittings (aggregate)	54,125	4,905	54,125	.....	.....	.....
House of Commons Journals, 1919	400	656	.....	.....	.....	400
House of Commons Journals, 2nd session, 1919	400	332	.....	.....	.....	400
Journaux de la Chambre des Communes, 1919	100	636	.....	.....	.....	100
Journaux de la Chambre des Communes, 2ème session, 1919	100	336	.....	.....	40	60
Appendix No. 3, 1919	1,000	288	600	.....	.....	400
Annexe No. 3, 1919	200	312	.....	.....	.....	200
Appendix No. 5, 1919	500	160	.....	.....	.....	500
Appendix No. 6, 1919	650	248	.....	.....	.....	650
Appendix No. 6, 1919	125	280	.....	.....	.....	125
Senate Journals, 1919	200	488	.....	.....	.....	200
Senate Journals, 2nd session, 1919	200	162	.....	.....	.....	200
Journaux du Sénat, 1919	75	488	.....	.....	.....	75
Journaux du Sénat, 2ème session, 1919	75	160	.....	.....	.....	75
Totals	142,122	28,809	129,122	225	5,740	7,035
Totals (March 31, 1919)	36,806	17,138	34,231	.....	.....	2,575

*Average for the session.

TABLE No. 4.—Statement of the Work on the House of Commons and Senate Debates, Year 1919-20.

Title of Document.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.	Requisitioned for.				Cost.
				House of Commons	Senate.	Bound Copies.	Stock.	
								$ cts.
House of Commons Debates—								
Unrevised Edition (English)	3,320*	6,954	23,087,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,995 95
Unrevised Edition (French)	586*	7,024	4,116,064	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,766 16
Revised Edition, 1st session, 1919, 5 vols. (English)	600	5,122	3,073,200	600	.....	.....	.....	14,029 84
Revised Edition, 2nd session, 1919, 2 vols. (English)	600	2,106	1,263,600	600	.....	.....	.....	5,308 87
Revised Edition, 1st session, 1919, 5 vols. (French)	125	5,308	663,500	125	.....	.....	.....	11,087 97
Senate Debates—								
Unrevised Edition (English)	1,315*	1,518	1,996,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,859 29
Unrevised Edition (French)	55*	444	24,420	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,888 63
Revised Edition, 1st session, 1919 (English)	407	970	394,790	.....	407	.....	.....	3,025 80
Revised Edition, 2nd session, 1919 (English)	415	480	199,200	.....	415	.....	.....	1,305 38
Totals	7,423	29,926	34,818,224	1,325	822	.....	.....	122,267 89
Totals (March 31, 1919)	7,461	16,332	18,226,440	3,424	1,511	1,386	1,140	57,973 97
Speeches: Extra copies ordered by Members and Senators (aggregate)	254,925	1,246	4,842,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,010 98
Speeches: (March 31, 1919)	83,450	508	1,172,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,121 42

*Average for the session.

TABLE No. 5.—Statement of the work on the Statutes, Year 1919-20.

	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.	Cost.
THE STATUTES.				$ cts.
Volumes 1 and 2, 1919, 1st session (English)	4,492	1,106	4,968,152	10,448 81
Volumes 1 and 2, 1919, 1st session (French)	1,202	1,172	1,408,744	6,384 63
Volumes 1 and 2, 1919, 2nd session (English)	3,600	108	388,800	559 08
Volumes 1 and 2, 1919, 2nd session (French)	700	112	78,400	364 74
Totals	9,994	2,498	6,844,096	17,757 26
Totals (March 31, 1919)	4,500	1,000	2,220,000	6,037 54

TABLE No. 6.—Statement of the work on the *Canada Gazette* for the Fiscal Year 1919-20.

——	Aggregate Annual Issue.	Number of Pages in Volume.
Canada Gazette	109,020	4,500
Supplements	24,640	304
Extras	47,400	94
Totals	181,060	4,898
Totals (March 31, 1919)	324,822	4,686

TABLE No. 7.—Voters' Lists. (None printed in 1919-20.)

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1919-20 (copies and pages aggregate.)

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Advisory Research Council—			
(English)			
Nicotine and Tobacco Waste (Report No. 4)	1,000	40	40,000
Canadian Waste Sulphite Liquor as a Source of Alcohol (Report No. 5)	1,000	16	16,000
The Manufacture of Ethyl Alcohol from Wood Waste (Bulletin No. 7)	1,000	10	10,000
Proceedings of Special Committee Appointed to Consider the Matter of the Development in Canada of Scientific Research	200	160	32,000
Report of the Administrative Chairman of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, 1918–19	5,000	64	320,000
Some Problems of the Fox-raising Industry (Bulletin No. 8)	1,000	12	12,000
Agriculture—			
(English)			
The Fruit Worms of the Apple in Nova Scotia (Bulletin No. 17). Technical Edition	2,000	28	56,000
The Fruit Worms of the Apple in Nova Scotia (Bulletin No. 17). Popular Edition	6,000	16	96,000
The Apple Bud-Moths and their Control in Nova Scotia (Bulletin No. 16). Technical Edition	2,000	40	80,000
The Apple Bud-Moths and their Control in Nova Scotia (Bulletin No. 16). Popular Edition	6,000	24	144,000
The Care of Cream for Buttermaking (Circular No 26)	50,300	8	402,400
Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report (4 issues)	37,300	48	447,600
Bulletin of Foreign Agricultural Intelligence Index, 1910 to 1916	4,600	80	368,000
A Directory of Breeders of Pure-bred Sheep and Goats (Pamphlet No. 17)	10,200	64	652,800
The Animal Contagious Diseases Act	2,000	60	120,000
Care of the Ram and Ewes during the Breeding Season (Pamphlet No. 8)	3,000	16	48,000
Hothouse or Winter Lamb Raising upon Canadian Farms (Pamphlet No. 11)	3,000	16	48,000
Pure-bred Rams (Pamphlet No. 19)	25,000	8	200,000
The Value of the Pure-bred Dairy Bull in the Grade Herd	1,000	8	8,000
The Strawberry and its Culture in Canada (Bulletin No. 92)	158,200	40	6,328,000
An Act to amend the Inspection and Sale Act, 1918	2,000	10	20,000
Directions for Collecting and Preserving Insects (Circular No. 12)	2,500	16	40,000
The Inspection and Sale Act (Bulletin No. 1)	3,000	16	48,000
The Canadian Record of Performance for Pure-bred Dairy Cattle (Report No. 11)	10,500	112	1,176,000
A Guide in the Study and Improvement of Plants and Seeds for Boys and Girls	4,000	24	96,000
The Seed Control Act, 1911, and Regulations	15,000	16	240,000
Distribution of Pure-bred Bulls (Booklet No. 4)	15,000	16	240,000
The Canadian Patent Office Record (5 weekly issues)	6,000	228	273,600
The Testing of Milk, Cream and Dairy By-products by Means of the Babcock Test (Bulletin No. 46)	6,000	48	288,000
Federal Assistance to Horse Breeding	10,000	32	320,000
An Act to amend the Civil Service Act, 1918	300	8	2,400
Avian Tuberculosis (Bulletin No. 18)	25,500	8	204,000
An Act to amend the Inspection and Sales Act, 1918	2,000	10	20,000
List of Wholesale Dealers in Fruits and Vegetables in Canada	10,000	36	360,000
Warble Flies (Scientific Series, No. 27)	12,000	24	288,000
Small Cold Storages and Dairy Buildings (Bulletin No. 49)	3,000	20	60,000
Keeping Dairy Herd Records (Circular No. 25)	7,000	12	84,000
Agricultural Gazette of Canada, 1919–20 (10 issues)	61,175	1,040	5,158,800
Extract from Auditor General's Report, 1918–19	25	98	2,450
Seasonable Hints	184,600	16	2,953,600
Carried forward	699,400	2,548	21,303,650

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1919-20 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward	699,400	2,548	21,303,650
(French)			
Agriculture—Concluded.			
Livre alphabétique des publications (feuillet n° 7)	700	48	33,600
La Gazette agricole du Canada—Index Alphabétique au Volume V, 1918	900	28	25,200
Memorandum concernant la loi des médicaments brevetés ou "proprietary" (circulaire n° 1)	3,000	12	36,000
Aide fédérale à l'élevage du cheval	600	32	19,200
Rapport des déliberations de la conférence fédérale sur l'industrie laitière, 1918	2,500	122	305,000
Traitement de la crème pour la fabrication du beurre (circulaire n° 26)	10,000	8	80,000
Primes pour béliers de race (feuillet n° 19)	5,000	8	40,000
Distribution de taureaux de race pure (livret n° 4)	5,000	16	80,000
Loi du contrôle des semences, 1911, et règlements	4,000	16	64,000
La Gazette agricole du Canada, 1919-20 (10 émissions)	9,600	948	919,900
Le contrôle de la production laitière	10,000	8	80,000
Air Board of Canada—			
(English)			
Air Administration in Canada	500	16	8,000
Air Regulations, 1920	4,625	140	647,500
Air Regulations, 1920	5,000	140	700,000
Air Administration in Canada	4,000	16	64,000
Auditor General—			
(English)			
Auditor General's Report 1917-18 (published in separate parts)	50	2,626	131,300
Board of Commerce of Canada—			
(English)			
Rules and Regulations of the Board	5,000	8	40,000
Various chapters (aggregate)	15,000	82	206,000
Civil Service Commission—			
(English)			
Report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, 1918	10,000	36	360,000
General Information respecting Examinations for Entrance to the Civil Service of Canada	10,000	16	160,000
Classification of the Civil Service of Canada, 1919	2,500	856	2,140,000
The Civil Service Act, 1919	500	24	12,000
(French)			
Renseignements généraux concernant les examens d'entrée au Service civil du Canada	6,000	16	96,000
Classification du Service civil du Canada, 1919	800	944	755,200
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery—			
(English)			
Instructions for the Guidance of Reporting Officers	6,500	128	832,000
(French)			
Instructions pour la gouverne des officiers-rapporteurs	1,000	128	128,000
Carried forward	822,175	8,970	29,266,500

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1919-20 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward	822,175	8,970	29,266,559
Commission of Conservation—			
(English)			
The Need of Nation-wide Effort in Wild Life Conservation	250	12	3,000
Wild Life Sanctuaries	200	8	1,600
Rational Use of Game Animals	200	12	2,400
The Migratory Bird Treaty	100	8	800
Attracting Wild Fowl	250	12	3,000
A Farm Sanctuary	100	4	400
The War and Game	150	4	600
Co-operation in the Regulation of the Fur Trade	100	8	800
Fur Statistics	50	8	400
Water-power and Fuel Problems	500	32	16,000
The Thyroid Gland and Enlargement of the Thyroid, or Goitre	2,000	20	40,000
Conservation in 1918	5,000	88	440,000
Pulverized Fuel—Its Use and Possibilities	4,000	60	240,000
Power in Alberta—Water, Coal and Natural Gas	5,000	32	160,000
Conservation—Monthly Bulletin (9 issues)	91,500	156	1,566,800
Tenth Annual Report, 1919	6,000	278	1,668,000
National Conference on Game and Wild Life Conservation	6,000	192	1,152,000
(French)			
La glande thyroïde et sa tuméfaction ou goître	500	20	10,000
Force en Alberta—Eau, charbon et gaz naturel	1,000	32	32,000
Charbon pulvérisé—Son usage et sa valeur	500	68	34,000
La Conservation—bulletin mensuel (9 émissions)	10,600	156	175,600
Dixième rapport annuel, 1919	1,000	292	292,000
Conférence nationale sur la conservation du gibier et des animaux sauvages	1,000	202	202,000
Customs—			
(English)			
The Customs Tariff, 1907	10,200	264	2,692,800
Custom House Procedure (Memo. No. 2309½-B)	3,500	20	70,000
Amendment of Customs Tariff (Memo. No. 2326-B)	10,000	8	80,000
Amended Regulations *re* Free Admission of Animals (Memo. No. 2363-B)	3,000	8	24,000
The Customs Act, 1906 (Office consolidation)	1,000	96	96,000
The Customs Tariff, 1907 (Office consolidation)	2,750	232	638,000
Importation of Oleomargarine (Memo. No. 2380-B)	3,500	8	28,000
List of Forms	1,500	16	24,000
List of Ports, Outports and Preventive Stations	2,000	52	104,000
Tariff Changes, 1919 (Memo. No. 2319-B)	8,000	8	64,000
Customs Inspection District (Memo. No. 2300-B)	2,000	24	48,000
Appraiser's Bulletin No. 2300-B	3,000	44	132,000
The Customs Tariff, 1907 (Office consolidation)	1,000	232	232,000
Financial Statement, 1919	100	236	23,600
Extract from Auditor General's Report, 1918-19	60	76	4,560
(French)			
Accise, 1919	50	80	4,000
Director of Public Information—			
(English)			
Bolshevism in Russia	25,000	64	1,600,000
Canada's Part in the Great War	250,000	64	16,000,000
Summary of Legislation	5,000	40	200,000
Carried forward	1,289,835	12,246	57,372,910

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1919-20 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward	1,289,835	12,246	57,372,910
Director of Public Information—Concluded.			
(English)—*Concluded.*			
What Canada does for her Soldiers	50,000	32	1,600,000
Canada's Part in the Great War	100,000	64	6,400,000
Bolshevist Rule in Russia	5,000	16	80,000
Canadian Official Record (24 issues)	491,300	276	5,650,400
(French)			
La part du Canada dans la grande guerre	50,000	64	3,200,000
Bulletin officiel canadien (23 émissions)	129,150	264	1,482,200
Experimental Farms—			
(English)			
The Potato Inspection Service	150	8	1,200
Flue-cured Tobacco in Canada (Bulletin No. 38)	8,000	44	352,000
First Canadian National Poultry Conference, 1919	5,000	64	320,000
Farm Feeds (Bulletin No. 36)	160,000	48	7,680,000
Summary of Three Years' Experiments on the Tobacco Station at Harrow, Ont. (Bulletin No. 41)	8,000	24	192,000
The Cultivation of Some Staple Vegetables (Pamphlet No. 27)	50,000	8	400,000
Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables (Bulletin No. 93)	50,000	32	1,600,000
The Use of Coarse Grains for Human Food (Bulletin No. 40)	50,000	16	800,000
Seasonable Hints (4 issues)	638,000	64	10,211,200
(French)			
La préparation des produits de la basse-cour pour la vente (bulletin n° 88)	5,000	32	160,000
Conserves de fruits et légumes pour la maison (bulletin n° 93)	5,000	32	160,000
L'emploi des menus grains pour l'alimentation de l'homme (bulletin n° 40)	7,500	16	120,000
La culture de quelques légumes d'usage courant (feuillet n° 27)	20,000	8	160,000
La pomme de terre—Culture et variétés au Canada (bulletin n° 90)	4,000	104	416,000
Conseils pour la saison (5 émissions)	225,000	96	3,600,000
Sommaire de trois années d'expériences à la station de Harrow, Ont. (bulletin n° 41)	10,000	24	240,000
Les tabacs jaunes au Canada (bulletin n° 38)	1,000	48	48,000
Le fraisier et sa culture au Canada (bulletin n° 92)	50,100	40	2,004,000
External Affairs—			
(English)			
Confidential documents (aggregate)	985	684	25,600
Finance—			
(English)			
An Act to levy a Tax on Business Profits, 1916	6,000	16	96,000
Supply Bill No. 123	500	64	32,000
Supply Bill No. 113	500	16	8,000
Unrevised Debates, June 5, 1919	250	58	14,500
Budget Speech, 1910	9,000	48	432,000
Supply Bill No. 181	500	66	33,000
Budget Speech, 1919	2,000	48	96,000
An Act to amend The Income Tax Act, 1917	100,000	12	1,200,000
Superannuations, Judges' Salaries and Pensions	50	16	800
Letter of Instructions to Banks	6,000	8	48,000
Carried forward	3,537,820	14,706	106,235,810

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1919-20 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward	3,537,820	14,706	106,235,810
Finance—Concluded.			
(French)			
Lettres d'instructions aux banques	3,000	12	36,000
Loi modifiant la loi de l'impôt de guerre sur le revenu, 1917	15,000	12	180,000
Loi portant prélèvement d'une taxe sur les profits d'affaires, 1916	3,000	16	48,000
Loi portant autorisation de lever un impôt de guerre sur certains revenus, 1917	10,000	16	160,000
Health—			
(English)			
Memorandum of Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act (Circular No. 1)	2,000	12	24,000
An Act respecting Shipping in Canada	100	16	1,600
Bulletins:—			
Sweet Spirit of Nitre (No. 431)	4,500	8	36,000
Seidlitz Powders (No. 433)	5,000	12	60,000
Diabetic Foods (No. 434)	5,000	12	60,000
Currants (No. 435)	4,500	8	36,000
Butter (No. 436)	4,000	8	32,000
What you should Know about Tuberculosis	15,000	16	240,000
(French)			
Ether nitreux alcoolisé (n° 431)	600	8	4,800
Poudres de Sedlitz (n° 433)	1,000	12	12,000
Aliments pour diabétiques (n° 434)	1,000	12	12,000
Raisins de Corinthe (n° 435)	350	8	2,800
Beurre (n° 436)	350	8	2,800
House of Commons— (English)			
An Act respecting Bankruptcy, 1919	500	68	34,000
Classification of the Civil Service of Canada, 1919	2,500	680	1,700,000
An Act to amend The Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act, 1919	100	8	800
Budget Resolutions (Extracts from Votes and Proceedings)	1,600	10	16,000
An Act to consolidate and amend The Railway Act, 1919	75	8	600
Report of Transmission, 1919	10,000	96	960,000
List of Members of the House of Commons, 1919	800	20	16,000
Select Standing Committees, 1919	500	12	6,000
Statement of the Position of the Dominion of Canada on War Service Gratuities, &c., 1919	125,000	16	2,000,000
An Act respecting the acquisition by His Majesty of the Grand Trunk Railway System, 1919	100	12	1,200
Supply Bill No. 44	50	8	400
An Act to amend the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment Act, 1919	50,000	112	5,600,000
List of Reports and Returns, 1920	400	8	3,200
List of Members of the House of Commons, 1920	800	20	16,000
Alphabetical Index and List of Sessional Papers, 1919	100	48	4,800
Official Postal Guide, 1919	400	610	244,000
Canada Gazette (extra copies, aggregate)	1,355	22	9,550
Telephone Directory	500	24	12,000
Report of Admiral Jellicoe	1,050	52	54,600
Select Standing Committees	450	16	7,200
(French)			
Classification du Service civil du Canada, 1919	1,300	722	938,600
Rapport accompagnant l'envoi de la Classification du Service civil du Canada, 1919	2,000	104	208,000
Traité de paix entre les puissances alliées et associées et l'Allemagne	1,075	244	262,300
Index alphabétique des documents parlementaires, 1919	100	48	4,800
Carried forward	3,812,975	17,870	119,283,860

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1919-20 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward	3,812,975	17,870	119,283,860
Immigration and Colonization—			
(English)			
The Immigration Act and Regulations	1,000	52	52,000
Report of the Director General of Public Health, 1919	200	8	1,600
Immigration Facts and Figures, 1919	750	24	18,000
The Immigration Act and Regulations	1,000	52	52,000
Report of the Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children, 1918-19	1,000	8	8,000
The Immigration Act and Regulations	10,000	72	720,000
Report of the Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children, 1918-19	1,000	8	8,000
Extract from Auditor General's Report, 1918-19	8	58	464
Indian Affairs—			
(English)			
Details of Expenditure and Revenue (Part H, Auditor General's Report, 1917-18)	500	160	80,000
An Act to amend the Indian Act	200	16	3,200
The Indian Act Amendments	300	82	24,600
Extract from Auditor General's Report, 1918-19	300	164	49,200
Inland Revenue—			
(English)			
Official List of Blank Forms	500	24	12,000
Official List of Licensed Manufacturers, 1919-20	850	60	51,000
Official List of Circulars	1,000	16	16,000
Departmental Instructions and Orders in Council	300	36	10,800
Chapter 8, 1915 and Chapter 46, 1918	2,000	26	52,000
An Act to amend the Special War Revenue Act, 1915	500	8	4,000
An Act to supplement the Revenue required to meet War Expenditures, 1915	1,000	26	26,000
Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues	240	72	17,280
An Act respecting the Inland Revenue	300	12	3,600
An Act to amend the Special War Revenue Act, 1915	500	8	4,000
(French)			
Loi concernant le Revenu de l'interieur	100	114	11,400
Loi spéciale des Revenus de guerre, 1915	500	28	14,000
Insurance—			
(English)			
List of Licensed Insurance Companies (4 issues)	2,200	48	26,400
List of Securities Held by Insurance Companies	600	152	91,200
Annual Statement required from British and Foreign Companies	175	32	5,600
Annual Statement required from British and Foreign Companies	1,000	28	28,000
Tables of Bond Values	1,500	136	204,000
Interior—			
(English)			
Game Regulations for the Dominion Parks	5,000	12	60,000
An Act respecting Dominion Lands	1,500	90	135,000
Dominion Lands Handbook, 1920	50,000	48	2,400 000
Petroleum and Natural Gas Lands	4,000	16	64,000
Gauge Height Observations during the Open Water Season	975	16	15,600
Protection of Bird Neighbours	15,000	8	120,000
Petroleum Regulations	3,000	12	36,000
Irrigation Surveys, 1918-19	2,500	68	170,000
Forest Fires in Canada, 1917	2,000	24	48,000
Survey and Demarcation of the International Boundary between the United States and Canada, 1918	2,500	306	765,000
Carried forward	3,928,973	20,000	124,691,804

TABLE No. 8.— Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1919-20 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward	3,928,973	20,000	124,691,804
Interior—Concluded.			
(English)—*Concluded.*			
Publications of the Dominion Observatory (aggregate)	16,100	380	266,000
Hydrometric Surveys, 1918 (Bulletin No. 10)	2,000	348	696,000
Compact Facts, 1919	25,000	20	500,000
Classified List of Reports	500	4	2,000
Regulations *re* Permits to Cut Timber on Dominion Lands	10,000	24	240,000
The Dominion Lands Act, 1919	1,145	8	9,160
Health of Horses	200	8	1,600
Central Electric Stations in Canada	3,700	260	962,000
Hydrometric Surveys, 1917 (Bulletin No. 9)	2,000	384	768,000
Athabaska to the Bay, 1918	5,000	40	200,000
Summary of Dominion Lands Regulations	2,000	108	216,000
The Testing of Timepieces at the Laboratory of the Dominion Lands Surveys (Bulletin No. 43)	500	16	8,000
The Province of Saskatchewan, Canada—Its Development and Opportunities	20,000	154	3,080,000
Report of the Director of Forestry, 1918	1,500	72	108,000
Natural Resources, Prairie Provinces	20,000	36	720,000
The Brant of the Atlantic Coast	5,000	4	20,000
Regulations *re* Dominion Fire Rangers	1,500	8	12,000
The Testing of Aneroid Barometers, &c. (Bulletin No. 42)	500	12	6,000
Yukon Placer Mining Regulations, 1919	2,000	32	64,000
Certain Lines in Ontario and Quebec (Publication No. 4)	1,000	44	44,000
Farm Water Supply (Bulletin No. 5)	2,000	28	56,000
Determination of the Lengths of Invar Base Line Tapes from Standard Nickel Bar No. 10239 (Publication No. 3)	1,000	28	28,000
Publications of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory (aggregate)	4,100	164	92,400
Utilization of Waste Sulphite Liquor (Bulletin No. 66)	2,000	196	392,000
Handbook for the Information of the Public	50,000	48	2,400,000
Extracts from Reports on Townships, &c. (aggregate)	3,000	88	88,000
Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulations	2,000	16	32,000
Petroleum and Natural Gas Leases	3,000	16	48,000
Fire Laws of British Columbia	5,000	16	80,000
Tree Planting on the Prairie	10,000	64	640,000
Lists of Unoccupied Lands (aggregate)	5,000	148	148,000
Regulations *re* Irrigation Act	1,000	36	36,000
Geographic Board Decisions	750	8	6,000
(French)			
Les oiseaux amis du Canada	10,000	8	80,000
Les oiseaux sauvages	10,000	8	80,000
Renseignements pour le public	10,000	64	640,000
L'outarde—Bernache du Canada	10,000	8	80,000
Les oiseaux disparus	5,000	8	40,000
International Joint Commission			
(English)			
Application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company—Interim Order, Opinions and Hearings	1,500	306	459,000
Opinion by Mr. Powell	1,600	24	38,400
Opinion by Mr. Mignault	50	28	1,400
Application of the St. Lawrence River Power Company—Hearings	700	306	214,200
A successful Experiment in International Relations	2,000	16	32,000
List of Documents	2,000	16	32,000
Carried forward	4,190,318	23,610	138,357,964

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1919-20 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward	4,190,318	23,610	138,357,964
Justice—			
(English)			
Report of the Commissioners	200	10	2,000
Canadian Criminal Identification Bureau, 1919	500	16	8,000
Dominion Elections Act, 1920	150	112	16,800
Report of the Director of the Military Service Branch	2,000	170	340,000
Labour—			
(English)			
National Industrial Conference, 1919	10,000	246	2.460,000
Index to Labour Gazette, Vol. XIX, 1919	10,000	20	200,000
Industrial Councils	6,000	48	288,000
Labour Legislation in Canada, 1918	2,000	152	304,000
Labour Organization in Canada, 1918	5,300	240	1,272,000
The Combines and Fair Prices Act, 1919	300	10	3,000
International Labour Conference, 1919	1,000	8	8,000
Chapters 20, 29 and 27	500	64	32,000
National Industrial Conference, 1919	1,725	244	420,900
National Industrial Conference, 1919	5,000	244	1,220,000
Extract from Auditor General's Report, 1918-19	10	10	100
(French)			
Chapitres 20, 29 et 27	154	64	9,856
Conférence industrielle nationale	1,500	288	432,000
Conférence ouvrière internationale	500	88	44,000
Library of Parliament—			
(English)			
Supplementary Catalogue, 1918	550	114	62,700
Supplementary Catalogue, 1919	550	132	72,600
Marine—			
(English)			
List of Lights and Fog Signals on the Atlantic Coast, 1919	2,000	64	128,000
List of Lights and Fog Signals on the Pacific Coast, 1919	2,000	328	656,000
List of Lights and Fog Signals on the Inland Waters, 1920	1,000	170	170,000
List of Lights and Fog Signals on the Atlantic Coast, 1920	2,000	328	656,000
Regulations for the Loading and Handling of Explosives in Harbours in Canada	300	8	2,400
Regulations for the Government of Public Harbours in Canada	200	24	4,800
Index to Notice to Mariners (Nos. 1 to 96 inclusive), 1919	400	16	6,400
Index to Notice to Mariners (Nos. 1 to 118 inclusive), 1918	800	16	12,800
Toronto and Meanook Magnetical Observations, 1916	400	60	24,000
General Rules for both Preliminary Inquiries and Formal Investigations into Shipping Casualties	500	8	4,000
By-Laws of the Pilotage District of British Columbia	275	16	4,400
Regulations for the Loading and Handling of Explosives	200	8	1,600
List of Buoys, Beacons and Day Marks, &c., on the Pacific Coast, 1919	1,000	88	88,000
Canadian Rules and Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine	300	76	22,800
Tide Tables and Information connected with the Ship Channel from Father Point to Montreal, 1919	1,000	96	96,000
List of Lights and Fog Signals on the Inland Waters, 1919	1,000	170	170,000
Supplements to Lists of Vessels (aggregate)	2,800	96	24,800
List of Lights and Fog Signals on the Pacific Coast	1,000	64	64,000
Carried forward	4,255,432	27,526	147,689,920

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1919-20 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward	4,255,432	27,526	147,689,920
Militia and Defence—			
(English)			
Physical Standard and Instructions for the Medical Examination of Recruits, 1919	2,000	12	24,000
Studies in the Regeneration of Denervated Mammalian Muscle	2,000	32	64,000
Hospital Food Supplies—Administration and Accounting	500	24	12,000
Syllabus of the Course of Instruction	200	24	4,800
General Instructions concerning the Administration of Patients in Military Hospital, 1919	700	52	36,400
The Militia List (corrected to January, 1919)	1,290	982	1,266,780
The Militia List (corrected to July, 1919)	1,305	1,014	1,323,270
Militia General Orders, 1919–20 (aggregate)	87,000	1,496	2,250,000
Extract from Auditor General's Report, 1918–19	20	74	1,480
(French)			
Ordres généraux de la milice, 1919–20 (au total)	12,900	1,560	198,600
Mines—			
(English)			
Preliminary Report of the Mineral Production of Canada, 1919	6,000	24	144,000
The Production of Iron and Steel in Canada, 1918	3,000	36	108,000
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–18 (Vol. III: Insects, Part E)	3,000	28	84,000
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–18 (Vol. III: Insects, Part I)	3,000	62	186,000
The Production of Copper, Gold, Lead, Nickel, Silver, Zinc and other Metals in Canada, 1918	3,000	74	222,000
Smelter Treatment Rates (Bulletin No. 30)	3,000	56	168,000
Investigations in the Gas and Oil Fields of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba (Memoir 116)	3,500	98	343,000
Results of Forty-one Steaming Tests conducted at the Fuel Testing Station, Ottawa (Bulletin No. 27)	2,000	84	168,000
The Silurian Geology and Faunas of Ontario Peninsula, and Manitoulin and Adjacent Islands (Memoir 111)	2,500	144	360,000
Annual Report on the Mineral Production of Canada, 1917	3,500	258	903,000
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–18 (Vol. III: Insects, Part B)	3,000	8	24,000
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–18 (Vol. III: Insects, Part F)	3,000	8	24,000
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–18 (Vol. III: Insects, Part A)	3,000	32	96,000
Geology of the Disturbed Belt of Southwestern Alberta (Memoir 112)	2,500	76	190,000
Preliminary Report on the Economic Geology of Hazelton District, British Columbia (Memoir 110)	2,500	48	120,000
The Mackenzie River Basin (Memoir 108)	3,000	154	462,000
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–18 (Vol. III: Insects, Part H)	3,000	24	72,000
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–18 (Vol. III: Insects, Part C)	3,000	90	270,000
The Economical Use of Coal for Steam Raising and House Heating (Bulletin No. 28)	1,500	24	36,000
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913–18 (Vol. III: Insects, Part D)	3,000	12	36,000
Potash Recovery at Cement Plants (Bulletin No. 29)	2,500	36	90,000
Price List of Mines Branch Publications	500	8	4,000
Catalogue of Mines Branch Publications (No. 337)	1,000	32	32,000
Non-Metal Mines in Canada	1,200	10	12,000
Gabros of East Sooke and Rocky Point (Bulletin No. 30)	2,000	52	104,000
Carried forward	4,430,547	34,274	157,129,250

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1919-20 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward	4,430,547	34,274	157,129,250
Mines—Concluded. (English)—*Concluded.*			
Gasoline in Natural Gas, &c.	10	28	280
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-18 (Vol. III: Insects, Part G)	3,000	40	120,000
The Explosives Act, 1914	1,000	10	10,000
The Discovery of a Portage Fauna in the Mackenzie River Valley (Bulletin No. 29)	2,500	24	60,000
Geology and Mineral Deposits on a Part of Amherst Township, Quebec (Memoir 113)	2,500	56	140,000
Road Materials in the Vicinity of Regina, Saskatchewan (Memoir 107)	2,500	32	80,000
The Harricanaw-Turgeon Basin, Northern Quebec (Memoir 109)	2,500	92	230,000
Annual Report of the Mineral Production of Canada, 1918	4,000	80	320,000
The Production of Coal and Coke in Canada, 1918	3,000	40	120,000
Birds of Eastern Canada (Memoir 104)	6,915	256	1,770,240
Road Materials in the City and District of Montreal, Quebec (Memoir 114)	2,500	52	130,000
Summary Reports, 1918 (Extracts, aggregate)	15,000	190	570,000
(French)			
Matériaux de voirie dans la ville et le district de Montréal, Québec (mémoire 114)	1,000	56	56,000
Etude sur la minéralogie du district de Black Lake, Québec (bulletin n° 27)	1,000	88	88,000
Le comté de Timiskaming, province de Québec (mémoire 103)	1,000	148	148,000
Rapport annuel de la production minérale du Canada, 1917	1,000	260	260,000
Naval Service— (English)			
Naval Orders (aggregate)	3,655	780	93,980
Bulletins of Sea-Fishery Statistics (aggregate)	3,600	48	43,200
Tide Tables for the Pacific Coast of Canada, 1920	22,000	64	1,408,000
Tide Tables for St. John, N.B. (abridged edition)	20,000	24	480,000
Commercial Call Signs	250	24	6,000
Catalogue of Official Canadian Government Publications of Use to Mariners, 1919	500	36	18,000
Official Report on Lobster Investigation in Canada for 1918	8,000	36	288,000
Tide Tables for Vancouver and Sand Heads, B.C., 1920 (abridged edition)	10,500	48	504,000
Confidential document	200	8	1,600
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-18 (Vol. VII: Crustacea, Part A)	5,000	16	80,000
Chum Salmon—A Cheap, Nutritious and Tasty Food	30,000	8	240,000
Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States of America	1,000	8	8,000
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-18 (Vol. III: Mollusks, Echinoderms, Coelenterates, &c., Part A)	5,000	32	160,000
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-18 (Vol IX: Annelids, Parasitic Worms, Protozoans, &c., Part A)	5,000	20	100,000
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-18 (Vol. VII: Crustacea, Part B)	5,000	8	40,000
Confidential document	200	8	1,600
Annual Report on Fish Culture, 1918	300	16	4,800
Return of Naval Courts—Martial and Disciplinary Courts, 1919	35	16	560
Tide Tables for Nelson, Hudson Bay, and Tidal Data for Hudson Strait and James Bay, 1920	500	8	4,000
Report of Admiral of the Fleet on Naval Mission to the Dominion of Canada, 1919	200	52	10,400
Carried forward	4,600,912	36,986	164,723,910

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1919-20 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward	4,600,912	36,986	164,723,910
Naval Service—Concluded.			
(English)—*Concluded.*			
Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-18 (Vol. IX: Annelids, Parasitic Worms, Protozoans, &c., Part M)	5,000	16	80,000
Sailing Directions for Canadian Shores of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, 1919	500	378	189,000
British Columbia Fishery Regulations	1,000	40	40,000
Confidential document	265	32	8,480
Naval Vessels on the Great Lakes	25	8	200
Investigation into the Natural History of the Herring	1,000	506	506,000
Marine Defence of Canada	25	8	200
Canadian Naval List (aggregate)	380	298	24,020
Natural History of the Herring (9 separates of 250 copies each)	2,250	592	148,000
Extract from Auditor General's Report, 1918-19	75	200	15,000
Overseas Military Forces of Canada—			
(English)			
Progress Reports of the Medical Services	2,000	20	40,000
Pensions Commissioners—			
(English)			
Annotation of Pension Act	700	18	12,600
The Pension Act, 1919	15,000	24	360,000
Code Book	200	122	24,400
Table of Pensions as authorized under the Pension Act, 1919	300	28	8,400
Pension Regulations	1,000	16	16,000
The Pension Act, 1919	350	24	8,400
Annotation of Pension Act	100	18	1,800
Pension Act, July 1, 1919, with Annotations	500	24	12,000
A Lecture on Disability Pensions	500	12	6,000
(French)			
Lois des pensions, 1919	5,000	24	120,000
Post Office—			
(English)			
Distribution List of the Province of Quebec	1,800	216	388,000
List of Publications which are Prohibited under the Consolidated Orders respecting Censorship	4,000	10	40,000
Schedule of Mail Trains and Water Services, West of Port Arthur, July, 1919	1,200	96	115,200
Contract for the Conveyance of His Majesty's Mails	200	12	2,400
Schedule of Mail Trains and Water Services East of Port Arthur, November, 1919	1,800	208	374,400
Schedule of Mail Trains and Water Services East of Port Arthur, June, 1919	1,750	208	364,000
Instructions to Letter Carriers	2,650	20	53,000
Postal Note Rules and Regulations for Postmasters at Non-Accounting Offices	2,500	24	60,000
Distribution List for the Province of British Columbia	1,250	112	140,000
Schedule of Mail Trains and Water Services West of Port Arthur, November, 1919	1,225	96	117,600
An Act to Amend the Post Office Act, 1920	100	12	1,200
Distribution List for State of Michigan	300	12	3,600
Carried forward	4,655,757	40,420	168,003,810

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1919-20 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward	4,655,757	40,420	168,003,810
Post Office—Concluded.			
(English)—*Concluded.*			
Schedule of Mail Trains and Water Services West of Port Arthur, March, 1919	1,150	98	112,700
Regulations of the Post Office (Part I, Official Postal Guide, 1919)	3,000	238	714,000
Schedule of Mail Trains and Water Services East of Port Arthur, March, 1919	1,700	208	353,600
Official Postal Guide, 1919	12,486	610	7,616,460
Extract from Auditor General's Report, 1918-19	25	240	6,000
Distribution List for the Province of Alberta, 1920	1,863	138	257,094
Proposed increase in Postal Rates	500	48	24,000
Monthly Supplement to Postal Guide, 1919-20 (12 issues)	216,450	84	1,513,200
Monthly Money Order Circular, 1919-20 (12 issues)	60,000	152	760,000
(French)			
Instructions aux facteurs	900	20	18,000
Liste des publications qui sont prohibées en vertu des arrêtés en conseil relatifs à la censure	400	10	4,000
Règlements relatifs aux bons de poste	500	24	12,000
Distribution rurale des correspondances en Canada	7,500	44	330,000
Circulaire mensuelle des mandats-poste, 1919-20 (12 émissions)	15,600	152	197,600
Supplément mensuel du guide officiel du service postal, 1919-20 (12 émissions)	47,650	86	336,200
Privy Council— (English)			
Confidential document	50	10	500
Expenditure of Electricity at Niagara	1,000	68	68,000
Housing in Canada—General Project of Federal Government	5,000	16	80,000
(French)			
Le logement en Canada—Projet général du gouvernement fédéral	2,000	16	32,000
Public Printing and Stationery—			
(English)			
Extracts from Annual Report, 1917-18	200	52	10,400
The Immigration Act and Regulations	500	72	36,000
Printing Bureau Rates in effect July, 1919	300	8	2,400
Regulations of the Civil Service Commission	500	48	24,000
Alphabetical List of Employees, July 1, 1919	50	112	5,600
Laying of Corner Stone of the Main Tower by His Royal Highness Edward, Prince of Wales	500	8	4,000
Index to the *Canada Gazette* for the year 1918-19	2,200	72	158,400
List of Acts of the Parliament of Canada, 2nd Session, 13th Parliament, 1919	200	8	1,600
Price List of Government Publications, 1919	1,000	16	16,000
British North America Acts, 1867-1919	300	250	75,000
Public Printing and Stationery Act—Consolidated for office purposes	500	12	6,000
Customs Tariff with Appendix	1,000	262	262,000
Bills Assented to, Session 1919	200	868	173,600
Unrevised Debates of Various dates (aggregate)	3,150	656	111,100
Various Acts reprinted for stock (aggregate)	144,650	3,229	2,881,600
Customs Act (office consolidation)	500	96	48,000
Carried forward	5,189,281	48,451	184,254,864

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1919-20 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward	5,189,281	48,451	184,254,864
Public Printing and Stationery—Concluded.			
(French)			
Extraits du rapport des Impressions et de la Papeterie publiques, 1917-18	100	54	5,400
Le commerce et l'industrie du Canada	3,000	16	48,000
Loi du Service civil, 1918	500	24	12,000
Public Works—			
(English)			
Rules and Regulations for the Management and Working of the Slip at Selkirk, Man	250	8	2,000
Extract from Auditor General's Report, 1918-19	31	248	7,688
Rules and Regulations for the Management and Working of the Dry Dock at Lévis, Que	500	16	8,000
(French)			
Règles et règlements pour la gérance et l'exploitation de la cale sèche à Lévis, Qué	250	16	4,000
Railways and Canals—			
(English)			
St. Lawrence River Route and Canals, 1918	500	20	10,000
The Canada Highways Act (Circular No. 1)	1,000	12	12,000
An agreement between His Majesty the King and the G.T. Ry. Co. of Canada	1,200	12	14,400
Railway Commission—			
(English)			
Judgments, Orders, &c. (aggregate)	12,950	388	266,400
Index to Vol. VII, Judgments, Orders, etc	600	18	10,800
Rules and Regulations	1,000	16	16,000
Regulations regarding Plans and Specifications to be Filed with the Board	1,000	24	24,000
Rules and Regulations	500	16	8,000
Judgments, Orders, &c. (3 issues)	1,800	104	62,400
(French)			
Règles relatives aux plans et spécifications requis par la commission	200	24	4,800
Repatriation Committee—			
(English)			
Fitting in the Returned Man	10,000*	16	160,000
(French)			
Guide du soldat de retour	15,000	36	540,000
La programme de rapatriement	10,000	56	560,000
Royal Northwest Mounted Police—			
(English)			
Bathurst Inlet Patrol	1,250	44	55,000
Reports and other Papers relating to the McPherson-Dawson Police Patrol, 1910–11	2,500	28	70,000
An Act to amend the Criminal Code, 1919	200	8	1,600
An Act to amend the Northwest Mounted Police Act, 1919	100	8	800
Carried forward	5,253,712	49,663	186,158,152

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1919-20 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward	5,253,712	49,663	186,158,152
Secretary of State—			
(English)			
Regulations under the Trade Unions Act	100	10	1,000
Senate—			
(English)			
An Act respecting Copyright, 1919	100	64	6,400
Senators of Canada, according to Seniority, 1919 (September)	300	16	4,800
Railway Transportation to Senators of Canada, 1920	100	32	3,200
Senators of Canada, according to Seniority, 1920 (January)	200	12	2,400
Index to Proclamations of Canada, 1907–1919	25	24	600
Senators of Canada, according to Seniority, 1919 (September)	500	20	10,000
Directory of Rooms and Telephone Numbers	500	8	4,000
Senators of Canada, according to Seniority, 1920 (March)	600	20	12,000
An Act to amend the Civil Service Act, 1918	100	18	1,800
Recommendations of Committee	25	32	800
Amendments to Bill 18 "An Act *re* Bankruptcy"	1,040	8	8,320
Senators of Canada, according to Seniority, 1919 (November)	200	12	2,400
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment—			
(English)			
The War on Tuberculosis	5,000	72	360,000
Information and Service Handbook	3,000	8	24,000
Catalogue of Appliances	500	80	40,000
Information for Amputation Cases	5,000	8	40,000
Extracts from Medical Quarterly	1,100	70	77,000
Report of the Work of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, 1918–19	400	66	26,400
Catalogue of Appliances	500	16	8,000
History Chart	3,000	28	84,000
Appendices to the Report of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment	300	40	12,000
Extract from Auditor General's Report, 1918–19	25	4	100
Medical Quarterly (3 issues)	3,905	304	388,400
Soldier Settlement Board—			
(English)			
An Act to assist Returned Soldiers to settle upon the Land	100	36	3,600
An Act to assist Returned Soldiers to settle upon the Land	3,000	36	108,000
Land Settlement, Agricultural Training and Loans for Returned Soldiers	100,250	8	802,000
Speech by the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior	10,000	32	320,000
Pay and Allowances	100,000	8	800,000
Instructions to Appraisers	1,000	8	8,000
Land Settlement, Agricultural Training and Loans for Returned Soldiers	40,000	20	800,000
(French)			
Etablissement sur la terre, formation agricole et prêts pour les soldats de retour	20,000	8	160,000
Trade and Commerce—			
(English)			
List of Motion Pictures Produced by the Exhibits and Publicity Bureau	500	8	4,000
Rules, Regulations and Instructions to be carried out by Weighmen, &c	150	16	2,400
Carried forward	5,555,232	50,815	190,283,772

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1919-20 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward	5,555,232	50,815	190,283,772
Trade and Commerce—Continued.			
(English)—*Concluded.*			
Rules and Regulations made by the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada	1,000	32	32,000
Confidential Appendix to Report of Canadian Economic Commission	1,000	28	28,000
Report of the Canadian Economic Commission	8,000	80	640,000
The Fourth Lyons Fair	500	24	12,000
An Act to amend the Canada Grain Act, 1919	5,000	8	40,000
Directory of the Chemical Industries of Canada, 1919	3,000	68	204,000
"The Patent Act"—Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906	1,000	24	24,000
Report on the Grain Trade of Canada, 1918	1,200	72	86,400
Canada Year Book, 1918	9,245	706	6,526,970
The Canadian Patent Office Record (47 weekly issues)	47,200	2,858	2,858,000
Report on the Coal Trade of Canada, 1918	1,800	80	144,000
List of Licensed Elevators and Warehouses, 1918-19	1,500	152	228,000
The Trade of South China	2,500	56	140,000
An Act to amend the Canada Grain Act, 1919	1,000	8	8,000
Rules and Forms of the Canadian Patent Office	1,000	32	32,000
Statistics of Cities and Towns having a Population of 10,000 and over	300	8	2,400
Various Chapters reprinted (aggregate)	2,500	32	16,000
Index to the Weekly Bulletin	8,000	20	160,000
Final Report of the Fuel Controller, 1919	4,000	108	432,000
Duties of Crop Correspondents of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics	5,000	8	40,000
"The Patent Act"—Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906	3,000	24	72,000
Rules and Forms of the Canadian Patent Office	3,000	30	90,000
Report on the Coal Trade of Canada, 1919	1,300	72	93,600
Annual Index—Vol. XLVI, Canadian Patent Office Record	1,200	96	115,200
Agricultural Gazette for January and February, 1920 (aggregate)	3,100	212	324,800
Chinese Markets for Canadian Products	2,500	72	180,000
Census and Statistics Monthly, 1919-20 (13 issues)	82,925	364	2,326,900
Weekly Bulletin, 1919-20 (52 issues)	418,740	2,836	23,229,240
Monthly Trade Bulletin (12 issues)	14,325	5,238	6,243,450
Bulletins:			
White Paints (No. 424)	4,500	20	90,000
Mineral Waters (No. 425)	4,500	32	144,000
Cream of Tartar (No. 426)	4,500	8	36,000
Cloves—Whole and Ground (No. 427)	4,500	8	36,000
Chop Feed (No. 428)	4,500	8	36,000
Lime Juice (No. 429)	4,500	8	36,000
Linseed Oil and Substitutes (No. 430)	4,500	12	54,000
Turpentine as a Paint Material (No. 432)	4,500	8	36,000
(French)			
Le commerce et l'industrie du Canada	3,000	16	48,000
Guide de correspondants agricoles du Bureau fédéral de la Statistique	1,500	8	12,000
Statistique mensuelle, 1919-20 (12 émissions)	18,150	388	527,800
Bulletins:			
Rations alimentaires (n° 377)	1,000	20	20,000
Saindoux et succédanés (n° 414)	500	20	10,000
Sucre d'érable (n° 415)	500	12	6,000
Crème glacée (n° 420)	500	8	4,000
Succédanés de la farine (n° 421)	500	4	2,000
Son et petit son (n° 422)	500	8	4,000
Conserves de viande et de poisson (n° 423)	500	12	6,000
Carried forward	6,252,717	64,763	235,720,532

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1919-20 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Concluded.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward	6,252,717	64,763	235,720,132
Trade and Commerce—Concluded.			
(French)—Concluded.			
Bulletins:			
Eaux minérales (n° 425)	500	32	16,000
Crème de tartre (n° 426)	500	8	4,000
Clou de girofle—entier et moulu (n° 427)	500	8	4,000
Moulée (n° 428)	500	8	4,000
Jus de limon (n° 429)	500	8	4,000
Térébenthine (n° 432)	500	8	4,000
War Purchasing Commission—			
(English)			
Third Report of the War Purchasing Commission, 1918-19	2,000	170	340,000
Extract from Third Report	500	24	12,000
Memo. *re* Proposed Purchasing Board	1,500	16	24,000
Lists of Surplus Stores (aggregate)	43,300	40	375,600
(French)			
Surplus de matériel—Listes (au total)	1,500	24	18,000
Totals	6,304,517	65,109	236,526,132
Totals (March 31, 1919)	6,260,345	77,282	175,102,720

TABLE No. 9.—Statement of other Letterpress Departmental Work for the Fiscal Year 1919-20.

Department.	Envelopes.	Copies other work.
Advisory Research Council	14,000	17,400
Agriculture	2,415,950	3,382,635
Air Board	20,000	74,000
Auditor General	27,000	125,425
Board of Commerce	90,000	126,550
Canadian National Railways	10,250	50,100
Canadian Patriotic Fund	.....	245,000
Civil Service Commission	578,325	1,830,030
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	3,000	256,250
Commission of Conservation	130,500	416,170
Customs	351,100	13,064,465
Director of Public Information	25,000	222,545
Experimental Farms	475,950	1,079,650
External Affairs	95,825	501,630
Finance	2,960,540	21,623,560
Governor General	5,550	231,825
Health	89,500	460,008
House of Commons	71,000	249,125
Immigration and Colonization	535,385	2,686,590
Indian Affairs	124,695	488,260
Inland Revenue	440,000	1,850,400
Insurance	92,200	3,264,475
Interior	1,427,275	6,201,050
Internment Operations	.....	110,000
Justice	120,250	481,413
Labour	942,775	2,865,430
Library of Parliament	6,000	22,080
Marine	338,950	1,836,235
Militia and Defence	2,505,650	14,298,375
Mines	168,630	229,675
National War Savings Committee	178,525	1,054,200
Naval Service	929,800	2,284,435
Overseas Military Forces	12,500	2,700
Pension Commissioners	.....	626,775
Post Office	2,972,379	58,739,771
Privy Council	17,000	63,910
Public Printing and Stationery	777,860	3,489,357
Public Works	560,625	2,033,076
Railways and Canals	155,400	623,995
Railway Commission	106,075	147,250
Repatriation Committee	.....	197,800
Royal Northwest Mounted Police	254,000	1,033,120
Secretary of State	185,075	601,901
Senate	16,100	46,765
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment	214,600	32,941,288
Soldier Settlement Board	322,500	4,876,540
Trade and Commerce	1,941,100	5,604,083
War Purchasing Commission	50,000	145,150
Totals	22,758,839	192,802,467
Totals (March 31, 1919)	17,638,530	198,667,245

TABLE No. 10.—Statement showing the Number of Half-tone Plates or other Insertions in Annual and Supplementary Reports. (None inserted in 1919-20.)

TABLE No. 11.—Statement of Books Bound during the Fiscal Year 1919-20.

Department.	Full Leather.	Half Leather.	Quarter Leather.	Cloth.
Advisory Research Council	.....	.....	.....	73
Agriculture	74	655	100	5,889
Air Board	.....	1	.....	2,452
Auditor General	12	247	5	1
Board of Commerce	.....	.....	2	.....
Canadian National Railways	.....	1	.....	501
Canadian Patriotic Fund	.....	.....	.....	2,651
Civil Service Commission	1	9	100	152
Commission of Conservation	.....	165	5	15,110
Customs	13	4,247	3,928	2,944
Experimental Farms	16	13	6	399
External Affairs	18	176	156	40,022
Finance	.....	376	309	91
Governor General	.....	12	24	.....
Health	.....	9	19	708
House of Commons	.....	132	57	4,916
Immigration and Colonization	1	58	150	80
Indian Affairs	2	152	560	1,980
Inland Revenue	.....	1,148	64	400
Insurance	1	17	1	1
Interior	281	1,055	404	11,735
Internment Operations	.....	.....	10	.....
Justice	33	295	3	7,242
Labour	.....	133	178	896
Library of Parliament	.....	903	2	50
Marine	12	126	225	2,313
Militia and Defence	3	327	53	8,910
Mines	3	400	11	597
National War Savings Committee	.....	.....	.....	4
Naval Service	6	241	385	7,521
Pension Commissioners	.....	63	.....	1,595
Post Office	3	2,365	1,676	44,587
Privy Council	1	18	2	2
Public Printing and Stationery	.....	365	3,359	46,798
Public Works	2	249	300	806
Railways and Canals	6	62	130	2,476
Railway Commission	3	19	.....	156
Repatriation Committee	.....	.....	3	.....
Royal Mint	3	.....	.....	.....
Royal Northwest Mounted Police	13	253	10	760
Secretary of State	7	134	8	83
Senate	7	23	11	416
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment	.....	251	45	8,709
Soldier Settlement Board	.....	52	630	19,512
Trade and Commerce	44	301	463	4,970
War Purchasing Commission	.....	16	1	12
Totals	565	15,069	13,395	248,520
Totals (March 31, 1919)	2,543	10,794	9,789	179,205

Table No. 12.—Number of Pads made during the Fiscal Year 1919-20.

Department.	Quantity.
Advisory Research Council	81
Agriculture	3,105
Air Board	100
Auditor General	42
Canadian National Railways	25
Canadian Patriotic Fund	1,579
Civil Service Commission	1,395
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	20
Customs	26,348
Experimental Farms	30
External Affairs	396
Finance	14,904
Governor General	12
Health	2,394
House of Commons	13,303
Immigration and Colonization	19,503
Indian Affairs	1,406
Inland Revenue	1,915
Interior	19,406
Internment Operations	100
Justice	2,184
Labour	2,229
Library of Parliament	200
Marine	6,307
Militia and Defence	55,890
Mines	248
Naval Service	30,446
Overseas Military Forces	17
Pension Commissioners	5,936
Post Office	54,532
Public Printing and Stationery	143,058
Public Works	5,722
Railways and Canals	1,868
Railway Commission	1,196
Royal Northwest Mounted Police	2,713
Secretary of State	1,917
Senate	933
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment	189,331
Soldier Settlement Board	3,233
Trade and Commerce	30,424
War Purchasing Commission	133
Total	644,581
Total (March 31, 1919)	357,474

Table No. 13.—Statement of Prepaid Post Office Envelopes made and stamped during the Fiscal Year 1919-20.

	Quantity made and stamped.
One-cent envelopes	925,000
Two-cent envelopes	2,500,000
Total	3,425,000
Totals (March 31, 1919)	2,850,000

TABLE No. 14.—Statement of the Die Stamping of Letter and Note Headings and Envelopes during the Fiscal Year 1919-20.

Department.	Foolscap, Half Cap, Letter and Half Letter	Note and Half Note.	Envelopes.	Number of Impressions
Acting Commissioner's Office, Govt. of N. W. T.	5,000	.....	1,500	6,500
Agriculture	40,000	1,000	14,000	55,000
Air Board	4,000	1,000	2,000	7,000
Civil Service Commission	9,000	.....	14,000	23,000
Director of Public Information	5,000	.....	5,000	10,000
External Affairs	27,500	2,350	14,000	43,850
Finance	6,000	.....	9,675	15,675
Governor General	17,000	44,015	47,875	108,890
Health	5,500	.....	.....	5,500
House of Commons	107,865	74,320	468,350	650,535
Immigration and Colonization	20,000	.....	10,000	30,000
Indian Affairs	8,000	.....	.....	8,000
Interior	62,500	.....	31,000	93,500
Justice	32,500	5,000	20,700	58,200
Labour	35,000	.....	22,000	57,000
Marine	2,000	.....	.....	2,000
Militia and Defence	20,000	26,000	33,500	79,500
Mines	5,000	.....	.....	5,000
Naval Service	6,000	.....	150	6,150
Overseas Military Forces	6,000	.....	2,600	8,600
Pension Commissioners	26,500	3,000	15,500	45,000
Post Office	7,000	.....	5,000	12,000
Privy Council	69,750	1,000	18,000	88,750
Public Printing and Stationery	24,500	.....	3,000	27,500
Public Works	38,000	.....	9,600	47,600
Railways and Canals	42,500	4,000	11,200	57,700
Secretary of State	56,000	7,725	1,300	65,025
Senate	74,750	39,935	96,650	211,335
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment	61,000	.....	42,000	103,000
Soldier Settlement Board	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
Trade and Commerce	700	500	500	1,700
War Purchasing Commission	7,000	.....	3,000	10,000
Totals	836,565	214,845	907,100	1,958,510
Totals (March 31, 1919)	872,725	197,180	739,400	1,809,305

TABLE No. 15.—Statement of the Loose-Leaf Work performed during the Fiscal Year 1919-20.

Department.	Binders.	Loose Leaves.	Index Leaves.	Index Cards.
Advisory Research Council	1	1,000	48	.....
Agriculture	339	185,040	1,834	49,500
Air Board	2	500	58	.....
Auditor General	26	41,400	194	.....
Board of Commerce	10	2,700	158	10,000
Canadian National Railways	630	64,058	1,112	.....
Civil Service Commission	49	203,450	164	85,000
Commission of Conservation	1	1,200	2,200	.....
Customs	144	123,450	27,128	.....
Experimental Farms	2	32,300	.....	9,000
External Affairs	10	12,100	1,305	12,000
Finance	431	210,058	921	23,500
Governor General	2	1,400	668	.....
Health	54	16,160	501	.....
House of Commons	.....	.....	10,400	.....
Immigration and Colonization	7	5,700	508	5,000
Indian Affairs	3	7,250	512	3,150
Inland Revenue	19	5,100	855	.....
Insurance	3	1,000	58	.....
Interior	306	155,580	5,748	36,200
Internment Operations	2	.....	.....	.....
International Joint Commission	31	40,750	1,757	100
Labour	66	521,050	58	28,200
Marine	298	120,005	6,874	6,150
Militia and Defence	2,123	514,300	51,095	151,500
Mines	86	15,122	319	3,000
Naval Service	205	107,600	539	146,900
Pension Commissioners	40	50,350	668	151,500
Post Office	450	99,060	8,465	5,000
Public Printing and Stationery	59	118,840	2,114	4,857,600
Public Works	133	60,825	2,256	8,600
Railways and Canals	111	147,450	2,085	1,000
Railway Commission	103	10,000	2	.....
Royal Northwest Mounted Police	76	90,530	2,000	.....
Secretary of State	4	6,500	58	.....
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment	1,814	2,032,850	16,875	154,000
Soldier Settlement Board	400	201,760	6,820	.....
Trade and Commerce	180	493,210	1,548	207,500
War Purchasing Commission	4	51,500	.....	3,000
Totals	8,224	5,751,148	157,905	5,957,400
Totals (March 31, 1919)	5,089	3,315,393	55,739	5,762,700

TABLE No. 16.—Comparative Statement of the Number of Letterpress Impressions for the last Eight Fiscal Years.

Years.	Impressions.
1912-13	86,582,643
1913-14	87,473,093
1914-15	93,925,493
1915-16	102,934,861
1916-17	103,367,779
1917-18	112,502,835
1918-19	100,522,456
1919-20	111,937,537

OUTSIDE PRINTING SERVICE BRANCH.

The following is a report of the work executed for Parliament and the various departments in outside printing establishments during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920. Numbers 8 to 15 below, correspond to the serial numbers of the tables in the report of the Superintendent of Printing. Numbers 17 and 18 apply to work or processes not carried on in the Bureau.

8. Pamphlet and miscellaneous book-work.

9. Other letterpress departmental work.

11. Books bound.

12. Pads made.

14. Die stamping.

15. Loose-leaf work

17. Lithographed maps, plans, cheques and forms.

18. Half-tones, linecuts, electros and dies made.

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1919-20 (copies and pages aggregate).

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Agriculture—			
(English)			
Some Notes on Natural Control of the Oyster-Shell Scale	750	16	12,000
The Entomological Record for 1918	750	28	21,000
(French)			
Livre alphabétique des publications (feuillet n° 7)	19,000	8	152,000
Director of Public Information—			
(English)			
What Canada Does for Her Soldiers	25,000	32	800,000
(French)			
Les poilus canadiens—Le roman du vingt-deuxième bataillon canadien-français	50,000	48	2,400,000
Experimental Farms—			
(English)			
Cabbage and Cauliflower Culture (Pamphlet No. 23)	25,000	8	200,000
Melon Culture (Pamphlet No. 26)	20,000	4	80,000
(French)			
Culture de la tomate (feuillet n° 22)	18,000	8	144,000
Culture des choux et des choux-fleurs (feuillet n° 23)	15,000	8	120,000
Culture de l'asperge, du céleri et de l'oignon (feuillet n° 24)	15,000	8	120,000
Interior—			
(English)			
Description of and Guide to Jasper Park	3,000	98	294,000
Labour—			
(English)			
The Labour Gazette, Nos. 2 to 12, Vol. XIX, and Nos. 1 and 2, Vol. XX	177,350	1,654	22,503,900
Proposed Agenda and Various Memoranda relating to the National Industrial Conference	500	24	12,000
Labour Organization in Canada—New Labour Bodies Organized in 1919	300	10	3,000
Proposed Agenda and Various Memoranda relating to the National Industrial Conference	500	24	12,000
League of Nations International Labour Conference	7,000	16	112,000
League of Nations International Labour Conference	5,000	16	80,000
Report of Commission on Industrial Relations in Canada	10,000	42	420,000
Agenda of the National Industrial Conference	10,000	28	280,000
Proposed Agenda and Various Memoranda relating to the National Industrial Conference	1,000	42	42,000
The Employment Service of Canada	800	26	20,800
Report of Commission on Industrial Relations in Canada	5,000	28	140,000
Report of Commission on Industrial Relations in Canada	10,000	28	280,000
Agenda of the National Industrial Conference	5,000	42	210,000
Report of Commission on Industrial Relations	2,000	28	56,000
(French)			
Rapport de la commission sur les relations industrielles au Canada	1,000	30	30,000
Rapport de la commission sur les relations industrielles au Canada	750	30	22,500
La Gazette du Travail, Nos. 2 à 12, vol. XIX. et Nos. 1 et 2, vol. XX	29,300	1,762	3,958,500
Carried forward	457,000	4,096	32,525,700

TABLE No. 8.—Return of Pamphlet and Miscellaneous Book-work, Year 1919-20 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Concluded.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Total Number of Printed Pages.
Brought forward	457,000	4,096	32,525,700
Marine and Fisheries—			
(English)			
Monthly Record of Meteorological Observations (from December, 1918 to October, 1919) (aggregate)	13,200	594	712,800
Monthly Weather Bulletin	1,200	66	79,200
Militia and Defence—			
(English)			
The Royal Military College of Canada, 1876 to 1919 (2nd edition)	400	20	8,000
Report on the Examination for Admission to the Royal College of Canada, 1918	600	32	19,200
(French)			
Collège militaire Royal du Canada, 1876 à 1919 (2ème édition)	100	20	2,000
Mines—			
(English)			
The Birds of the Red Deer River, Alta., Part I	250	24	6,000
The Birds of the Red Deer River, Alta., Part II	250	18	4,500
Field Study of Life-Histories of Canadian Mammals	250	6	1,500
The Birds of Shoal Lake, Manitoba	350	26	9,100
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment—			
(English)			
Information and Service Hand-book	246,800	16	3,948,800
About Canada	35,000	12	420,000
Soldier Settlement Board—			
(English)			
Farms for Sale in New Brunswick	500	56	28,000
Totals	755,900	4,986	37,764,800
Totals (March 31, 1919)	3,513,755	8,376	83,014,100

Table No. 9.—Statement of other Letterpress Departmental Work for the Fiscal Year 1919-20.

Department.	Envelopes.	Copies other work.
Agriculture	10,000	2,196,195
Canadian National Railways	.....	500
Civil Service Commission	.....	69,125
Customs	.....	2,324,585
Director of Public Information	1,200	50,000
Experimental Farms	.....	159,200
External Affairs	.....	20,675
Finance	.....	3,678,100
Governor General	.....	160
Health	.....	15,000
House of Commons	.....	885
Immigration and Colonization	.....	1,083,800
Indian Affairs	.....	20,300
Inland Revenue	.....	165,000
Interior	.....	411,850
Justice	9,500	204,285
Labour	27,000	1,233,120
Marine	.....	411,005
Militia and Defence	.....	8,815,435
Mines	.....	30,650
National War Savings Committee	.....	327,420
Naval Service	15,000	292,570
Pension Commissioners	.....	31,000
Post Office	.....	39,204,300
Public Printing and Stationery	.....	48,000
Public Works	.....	85,900
Railways and Canals	.....	5,100
Railway Commission	.....	10,100
Royal Northwest Mounted Police	.....	25,000
Secretary of State	.....	208,500
Senate	.....	1,000
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment	.....	2,353,130
Soldier Settlement Board	.....	891,835
Trade and Commerce	10,500	439,550
Totals	73,200	64,813,275
Totals (March 31, 1919)	1,406,960	81,984,020

Table No. 11.—Statement of Books Bound during the Fiscal Year 1919-20.

Department.	Full Leather.	Half Leather.	Quarter Leather.	Cloth.
Agriculture	.....	.....	.....	250
Customs	.....	10	20	.....
External Affairs	.....	.....	.....	20,596
Immigration and Colonization	.....	133	.....	.....
Inland Revenue	.....	.....	.....	197
Interior	.....	6	.....	.....
Marine	1	2	.....	.....
Militia and Defence	1	1	1	24,760
Naval Service	.....	.....	.....	824
Post Office	.....	.....	.....	22,093
Public Works	.....	.....	.....	270
Royal Northwest Mounted Police	.....	.....	4	6
Secretary of State	.....	.....	.....	600
Soldier Settlement Board	.....	.....	154	725
Trade and Commerce	.....	.....	4	1,668
Totals	2	152	183	71,989
Totals (March 31, 1919)	.....	504	156	526,878

TABLE No. 12.—Number of Pads made during the Fiscal Year 1919-20.

Department.	Quantity.
Agriculture	84,813
Customs	20,323
Finance	500
House of Commons	600
Inland Revenue	100
Interior	710
Labour	1,207
Marine	100
Militia and Defence	7,467
Mines	100
Pension Commissioners	250
Post Office	89,416
Public Printing and Stationery	610
Public Works	80
Railways and Canals	50
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment	16,742
Soldier Settlement Board	7,000
Trade and Commerce	383
Total	230,451
Total (March 31, 1919)	191,896

TABLE No. 14.—Statement of the Die Stamping of Letter and Note Headings and Envelopes during the Fiscal Year 1919-20.

Department.	Foolscap, Half Cap, Letter and Half Letter.	Note and Half Note.	Envelopes.	Number of Impressions.
Board of Commerce	1,000	.....	.....	1,000
Health	.....	.....	150	150
House of Commons	.....	300	.....	300
Secretary of State	.....	2,275	.....	2,275
War Purchasing Commission	1,000	.....	.....	1,000
Totals	2,000	2,575	150	4,725
Totals (March 31, 1919)	104,500	5,445	2,240	112,185

TABLE No. 15.—Statement of the Loose-leaf Work performed during the Fiscal Year 1919-20.

Department.	Binders.	Loose Leaves.	Index Leaves.	Index Cards.
Agriculture	.....	2,000	.....	.....
Civil Service Commission	.....	.....	.....	20,000
Customs	.....	11,025	.....	.....
Finance	.....	.....	.....	727,650
Interior	1	2,000	558	.....
Labour	.....	1,080	.....	2,700
Militia and Defence	10	8,000	.....	82,500
Post Office	.....	3,000	.....	.....
Public Printing and Stationery	.....	4,000	.....	.....
Railways and Canals	.....	25,000	.....	.....
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment	10	8,000	.....	100.000
Soldier Settlement Board	30	2,950	332	7,500
War Purchasing Commission	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Totals	51	67,055	890	942,350
Totals (March 31, 1919)	11	342,760	274	1,033,675

TABLE No. 17.—Statement giving the Number of Maps, Plans, Cheques, and Forms Lithographed during the Fiscal Year 1919-20.

Department.	Maps and Plans.	Cheques and Forms.
Agriculture	.....	15,607,689
Air Board	.....	1,090
Board of Commerce	.....	2,000
Canadian Patriotic Fund	.....	25,000
Civil Service Commission	.....	4,320
Commission of Conservation	10,210	25,340
Customs	.....	353,355
External Affairs	4,000	112,927
Finance	.....	111,390
Health	.....	4,580
House of Commons	.....	732,440
Immigration and Colonization	5,000	22,500
Indian Affairs	.....	53,440
Inland Revenue	.....	1,124.530
Interior	122,930	381,450
International Joint Commission	.....	2,000
Internment Operations	.....	5,000
Justice	.....	28,000
Labour	.....	15.230
Library of Parliament	.....	960
Marine	227,750	176,495
Militia and Defence	.....	1,668,135
Mines	65,425	80,755
National War Savings Committee	.....	78,495
Naval Service	6,563	196,355
Pension Commissioners	.....	2,185,810
Post Office	.....	131,600
Privy Council	.....	1,100
Public Printing and Stationery	.....	125,610
Public Works	.....	121,725
Railways and Canals	.....	74,150
Repatriation Committee	.....	1,500
Royal Northwest Mounted Police	.....	71,465
Secretary of State	.....	4,216
Senate	.....	3,520
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment	.....	1,699,975
Soldier Settlement Board	.....	9,500
Trade and Commerce	12,555	605,730
War Purchasing Commission	.....	1,100
Totals	454,433	25,750,477
Totals (March 31, 1919)	511,850	23,136,340

TABLE No. 18.—Statement of the Number of Halftones, Line Cuts, Electros and Dies made during the Fiscal Year 1919-20.

Department.	Halftones.	Line Cuts.	Electros.	Dies.
Advisory Research Council	.....	7	.....	.....
Agriculture	174	1,565	224	.....
Air Board	.....	42	4	.....
Board of Commerce	1	.....	2	.....
Civil Service Commission	.....	14	14	.....
Commission of Conservation	89	5	13	.....
Customs	.....	1	119	.....
Director of Public Information	.....	8	180	.....
Experimental Farms	12	6	114	.....
External Affairs	.....	.....	3	1
Finance	.....	6	340	.....
Health	.....	2	10	1
House of Commons	.....	4	10	2
Immigration and Colonization	.....	.....	100	.....
Indian Affairs	.....	.....	6	.....
Inland Revenue	.....	.....	10	.....
Insurance	15	1	8	.....
Interior	313	86	215	1
International Joint Commission	10	6	.....	.....
Justice	1	.....	36	.....
Labour	.....	3	19	.....
Marine	.....	13	24	.....
Militia and Defence	.....	9	25	1
Mines	152	130	19	.....
National War Savings Committee	.....	.....	12	.....
Naval Service	13	141	17	.....
Pension Commissioners	.....	2	.....	.....
Post Office	.....	2	264	.....
Privy Council	.....	2	4	.....
Public Printing and Stationery	1	7	27	.....
Public Works	.....	1	22	.....
Railways and Canals	.....	.....	14	1
Railway Commission	.....	.....	4	.....
Repatriation Committee	7	3	.....	.....
Royal Northwest Mounted Police	.....	1	38	.....
Secretary of State	.....	3	.....	.....
Senate	.....	1	.....	.....
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment	37	61	214	.....
Soldier Settlement Board	1	.....	36	1
Trade and Commerce	87	6,851	86	.....
War Purchasing Commission	.....	12	.....	.....
Totals	913	8,995	2,233	8
Totals (March 31, 1919)	761	7,478	3,345	816

STATIONERY BRANCH

THOS. MULVEY, Esq., King's Printer,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information a general statement of accounts of this branch from April 1, 1919 to March 31, 1920, as follows:

Value of goods brought forward, April 1, 1919	$	535,318 17
Value of goods received April 1, 1919 to March, 31, 1920		2,204,323 47
Wages, etc., charged against stock		120,293 19
Freight, telegraph, etc		47,254 00
Customs duties and brokerage		6,963 65
Balance profit		8,442 28
		2,922,594 76
By goods issued to Departments		2,485,050 78
Stock on hand, verified March 31, 1920		437,543 98
		2,922,594 76

The increase in value of goods issued to Departments over the year 1918-1919 amounted to $145,131.70.

The increase in salaries charged against stock, $2,010.71.

The decrease of stock on hand amounted to $97,774.19.

The decrease in profits amounted to $39,394.02.

Respectfully yours,

J. O. PATENAUDE,
Superintendent of Stationery.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

FOR

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31 1920

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
THOMAS MULVEY
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1921.

5232—1

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
Consuls in Canada, Alphabetical list of foreign	8
Countries having Consular representation in Canada, Alphabetical list of	13
Under Secretary of State, Report of	4

To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

My Lord Duke:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the annual report of the Department of External Affairs for the year 1919-20.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's obedient servant,

ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Ottawa, 15 January, 1921.

REPORT OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

The Right Honourable,

The Secretary of State for External Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—Following the customary procedure I submit a brief review of the more important subjects which came before the department during the yearly period ending the 31st March, 1920.

EUROPEAN WAR.

Notwithstanding the cessation of hostilities, the attention of the department has continued to be mainly engaged with questions arising from the war and the settlement of the peace treaties.

Among the earliest results of the activities of the Peace Conference was the conclusion of the treaty with Germany, which was signed at Versailles, the 28th June, 1919, ratified by His Majesty on the 10th October, and came into operation on the 10th January, 1920, as provided by its terms, when the first procès verbal of the deposit of ratifications by three of the Allied Powers and by Germany was drawn up. The plenipotentiaries who signed on behalf of Canada were the Hon. C. J. Doherty and the Hon. A. L. Sifton. In becoming operative the treaty brought into effect the Covenant of the League of Nations, which it embodied. At the same time an agreement was signed with regard to the military occupation of the territories of the Rhine, as well as a treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Poland confirming her recognition as an independent state and the transfer to her of territory formerly included in the German Empire, which was ratified on the 10th January, 1920.

The Peace Treaty with Austria was signed at Saint Germain-en-Laye on the 10th September, 1919, the Canadian plenipotentiary being the Hon. Sir A. E. Kemp; that with Bulgaria at Neuilly-sur-Seine on the 27th November, 1919, Canada being represented by the Hon. Sir George H. Perley. Both these treaties await ratification.

At the same time as the Austrian Treaty were signed also:—

1. Protocol indicating the conditions on which certain provisions of the treaty were to be carried out.

2. Declarations (2) as to vessels sunk or damaged by Austrian Naval Service, and as to trading with Hungary.

3. Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Czecho-Slovakia regarding questions of nationality and the rights of minorities.

4. Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State relative to minorities, new territories, etc.

5. Convention for the Control of Trade in Arms and Ammunition, with protocol.

6. Convention regarding the liquor traffic in Africa, with protocol.

7. Convention revising the Berlin Act of 1885 and the Brussels Act of 1890 for the application of the principles of civilization to Africa and regarding trading in the Congo Basin.

8. Agreement between the Allied and Associated Powers with regard to the Italian reparation payments. This was subsequently modified by a declaration signed at Paris, December 8, 1919.

9. Agreement between the Allied and Associated Powers with regard to the cost of liberation of territories of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. This was also modified by a declaration signed at Paris, December 8, 1919.

10. Protocol extending the time for the signature of the treaties and agreements, signed 10th September.

A treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Roumania to insure the protection of minorities in that country was signed at Paris on the 9th December, 1919.

A treaty was also signed at Paris on the same day between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, Denmark, The Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, recognizing the sovereignty of the last-named power over the Spitzbergen archipelago.

An agreement similar to that with France of 1918 was concluded by His Majesty with Belgium on the 13th June, 1919, providing for the care of British war graves in that country.

THE OPIUM CONVENTION OF 1912.

In virtue of a provision of the Peace Treaty with Germany (a similar provision is contained in the treaty with Austria), the ratification of that treaty was regarded as a ratification of the Opium Convention signed at The Hague, the 23rd January, 1912, and a signature of the additional protocol of 1914, the stipulations of which agreement, therefore, became binding on Canada as from the 10th January, 1920. The object of the convention is to insure the enactment by the contracting powers of legislation for regulating the manufacture, sale and use of morphia, cocaine and their respective salts.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

Provision having been made also by the treaty with Germany for a conference of the representatives of the members of the League of Nations to promote the improvement of conditions of labour, the first meeting of such Conference was summoned by the President of the United States to be held at Washington, its sessions lasting from the 29th October to the 29th November, 1919. It adopted, in addition to certain recommendations, six draft conventions regarding hours of work, unemployment, employment of women (2) minimum age of employment and night work of young persons. Canada was represented at the conference by the Hon. N. W. Rowell and the Hon. G. D. Robertson.

GENERAL ARBITRATION TREATIES.

The Arbitration Convention between His Majesty and Norway originally signed at London on the 11th August, 1904, was on the 8th November, 1919, renewed for a further period of five years, running from the latter date.

The similar convention with Sweden was in like manner renewed for a further five years' period on the 9th November, 1919.

On the 16th November, 1919, the Arbitration Agreement with Portugal was renewed for a further period of five years.

A treaty providing for the establishment of a Peace Commission with Chile was signed at Santiago on the 28th March, 1919, ratifications being exchanged on the 23rd October, 1919.

Similar treaties with Peru (signed at Lima, July 16, 1918) and with Brazil (signed at Rio de Janeiro, April 4, 1919) still await ratification.

FRANCO-CANADIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Notice was given on the 19th March, 1920, on behalf of Canada to the French Government finally to determine the provisional operation of the Franco-Canadian Commercial Conventions of 1907 and 1909 as from the 19th June, 1920.

Turning to matters more directly concerned with our own continent, the following might be noticed.

SOCKEYE SALMON TREATY.

One of the important questions dealt with by the Canadian American Fisheries Conference of 1918, had been the preparation of the draft of a treaty for the regulation and protection of the sockeye salmon fisheries in the Fraser river, Juan de Fuca strait and gulf of Georgia, which draft included regulations for giving effect to the objects of the treaty. This draft having been approved in substance by the two Governments, the treaty was duly signed at Washington on the 2nd September, 1919, Sir Douglas Hazen having been appointed on Canada's recommendation as one of the plenipotentiaries for the purpose. Approval of the treaty was given by the Canadian Parliament, but when it was laid before the United States Senate objection was taken to the terms of the article providing for the punishment in either country of persons contravening the treaty stipulations in the other, and it was accordingly withdrawn from the Senate by the President on the 17th January, 1920, for renegotiation as to this article.

PELAGIC SEALING.

With the continued growth of the American seal herd on the Pribyloff islands, the number of which a recent census places at about 525,000, the returns to Canada under the treaty show a corresponding increase. In the calendar year 1919, 27,821 seals were killed, the skins marketed being 24,375, and Canada's share of the proceeds amounted to $303,532.47. This sum was applied on the portion remaining due of the advanced payment of $200,000 and the annual payments of $10,000 made by the United States Government during the period when killing was discontinued, leaving a balance of some $136,000 payable to the Canadian Government.

It might be noted here also that it has been arranged that our share of Japan's take on Robben island, amounting to 55 skins for 1918 and 56 skins for 1919, should be sold in the American market with Japan's share and the proceeds paid over. Killing was made also by the Russian authorities on Commander Island in 1919 and Canada's share of 15 per cent to the number of 96 skins was turned over to her.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY WATERS.

International Joint Commission.

The vacancy in the Canadian representation on the International Joint Commission left by Mr. Mignault's resignation was filled by the appointment by His Majesty on the 23rd February, 1920, of Sir William Hearst, K.C.M.G. That caused in the American section by the death of Mr. J. A. Tawney was filled by the appointment of Mr. Clarence D. Clarke by the President in July, 1919.

Improvement of the St. Lawrence River.

In accordance with a provision contained in the Rivers and Harbours Act of the United States Congress of the 2nd March, 1919, the United States Government proposed to the Canadian Government that the question of the improvement of the St. Lawrence river between Montreal and lake Ontario to make it navigable for ocean-going vessels should be referred to the International Joint Commission for investigation. The Canadian Government agreeing, the reference was formally made on the 21st January, 1920, under article 9 of the Boundary Waters Treaty, for the necessary examination and report; it was agreed that each Government should appoint an engineer and that the engineers so appointed should prepare plans and estimates for four general schemes to be submitted to the Joint Commission, who are invited to answer a series of question framed with the object of obtaining their judgment as to the best method for effecting the desired improvement. The Government appointed for this purpose as its engineer, Mr. W. A. Bowden, the United States Government, Col. W. P. Wooten.

Application of Canadian Cottons Limited.

The United States Government in March, 1919, referred to the commission an application from Canadian Cottons Limited, a Canadian corporation conducting its operations on both sides of the St. Croix river near Milltown, N.B., for permission to make changes in its power dam across that river. A statement was submitted by the Canadian Government in response to this application agreeing to the proposed changes, provided that the diversion of water through the new plant on the American side were limited to one-half of the flow of the river and that the power plants on the Canadian side were not abandoned.

The application was subsequently withdrawn by the corporation.

St. Mary and Milk Rivers.

The commission, under the powers conferred upon it by article 6 of the Boundary Waters Treaty, issued an order directing the measurement and apportionment of the waters of the St. Mary and Milk rivers by the appropriate officers of the two Governments for the season 1919, and the United States Government took occasion to address to the commission a letter explaining its attitude with regard to the authority of that body in this matter. While contending that the commission had no power to make an interpretation of article 6 binding upon the Governments it recognized its duty to determine as an administrative measure the waters to be measured and apportioned.

The business of the Passport office continues in undiminished volume.

It only remains for me to record my appreciation of the zeal and efficiency in the despatch of their duties displayed by the various members of the staff.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH POPE,
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Ottawa, March 31, 1920.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

APPENDIX A.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents in the Dominion, according to the latest information supplied to the Department of External Affairs.

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
Abreu, A. G.	Vice-Consul	Cuba	Ottawa, Ont	1920
Adams, Ed. L.	Consul	United States	Sherbrooke	1919
Allison, M. A.	Consul	Portugal	St. John, N.B.	1903
Amoroso, G.	Consular Agent	Italy	Hamilton, Ont.	1918
Anderson, P. B.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Winnipeg, Man.	1917
Angwin, J. G.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Sydney, N.S.	1906
Anido, C. E.	Vice-Consul	Cuba	Toronto, Ont.	1918
Arregui, J. B.	Consul	Spain	Montreal, Que.	1919
Ashbury, C. E.	Consul	United States	Montreal, Que.	1918
Aubert, L. C. M.	Consul General	Norway	Montreal, Que.	1917
Barattieri, di San Pietro, Count G.	Consular Agent	Italy	Winnipeg, Man.	1910
Barnaby, A. C.	Consular Agent	United States	Bridgewater, N.S.	1920
Barranco y Fernandez C.	Consul	Cuba	Toronto	1918
Barry, J. R.	Vice-Consul	United States	Montreal, Que.	1919
Beebe, H. S.	Consular Agent	United States	Beebe Jct., Que.	1909
Beer, Richard C.	Vice-Consul	United States	Ottawa, Ont.	1918
Bell, C. N.	Consul	Guatemala	Winnipeg, Man.	1896
Berdiales, M. F.	Acting Consul General	Cuba	Halifax, N.S.	1919
Bisson, D.	Consular Agent	United States	Paspebiac, Que.	1889
Black, W. A.	Consul	Panama	Halifax, N.S.	1910
Black, W. A.	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	Halifax, N.S.	1911
Blair, F. N.	Acting Vice-Consul	Portugal	Rimouski, Que.	1913
Bollini, A. T.	Consul General	Argentine Republic	Ottawa, Ont.	1920
Bordini, E. P. O.	Consul	Brazil	Montreal, Que.	1919
Bouillon, E. A. A.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Paspebiac, Que.	1918
Brand, N. F.	Consul	United States	Fernie, B.C.	1918
Bravo Y. Puig, Leonardo.	Consul	Cuba	Halifax, N.S.	1920
Brittain, J. J.	Consul General	United States	Winnipeg, Man.	1919
Brookfield, J.	Consul	Dominican Republic	Montreal, Que.	1915
Brown, R. U.	Vice-Consul	United States	Yarmouth, N.S.	1915
Call, B. N.	Consular Agent	United States	Newcastle, N.B.	1904
Campbell, G. D.	Consul	Cuba	Weymouth, N.S.	1913
Carter, E. H.	Vice-Consul	United States	St. John	1919
Carosella, R.	Acting Consular Agent	Italy	Fernie, B.C.	1917
Chandler, R. E.	Vice-Consul	United States	Montreal, Que.	1917
Chapman, R. E.	Vice-Consul	United States	Niagara Falls, Ont.	1917
Chao Tsong Tian.	Vice-Consul	China	Ottawa, Ont.	1913
Chevalier, E.	Vice-Consul	France	Vancouver, B.C.	1919
Chow Shi-Chi.	Eleve Consul	China	Ottawa, Ont.	1918
Clinton, G. W.	Consular Agent	United States	Cumberland, B.C.	1899
Collart, T.	Consular Agent	Belgium	Prince Rupert	1919
Cochran, H. M.	Vice-Consul	United States	Montreal, Que.	1919
Collis, E. J.	Vice-Consul	United States	Sault Ste. Marie	1918
Corriveau, Eugene.	Consul	Montenegro	Quebec, Que.	1918
Cox, H.	Consular Agent	United States	Edmonton, Alta.	1915
Creaghan, J. A.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Chatham, N.B.	1919
Creaghan, J. A.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Newcastle, N.B.	1919
Cresse, L. G. A., K.C.	Honourary Consul	Guatemala	Montreal and Quebec.	1913
Crosson, F. J.	Consul	United States	Sydney, N.S.	1917
Culver, H. S.	Consul	United States	St. John, N.B.	1910
Cummings, E. A.	Vice-Consul	United States	Moncton, N.B.	1916
Curren, A. E.	Consul	Belgium	Halifax, N.S.	1889
Curren, A. E.	Commercial Agent	Brazil	Halifax, N.S.	1913
Davidson, R. A.	Acting Vice-Consul	Denmark	St. John, N.B.	1917
Davies, J. R.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Pictou, N.S.	1884
Davison, J. M.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Halifax, N.S.	1906
Danovaro, G.	Consular Agent	Italy	Welland, Ont.	1915
deAngelis, G.	Consular Agent	Italy	Edmonton..	1920
de Dardel, Carl Otto.	Acting Consul General	Sweden	Montreal, Que.	1919

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
Defries, R. L.	Consul	Honduras	Toronto, Ont.	1913
De Jardin, G.	Vice-Consul	Belgium	Manor, Sask.	1911
DeLamater, I.	Vice-Consul	United States	Fort William and Pt. Arthur, Ont.	1916
Denison, F. C.	Consul	United States	Prescott, Ont.	1915
Dennison, A. H.	Consul	United States	Quebec, Que.	1919
de Olivares, Jose	Consul	United States	Hamilton, Ont.	1915
de Roussy de Sales, B.	Acting Consular Agent	France	Calgary, Alta.	1914
de Saint Victor, R.	Consular Agent	France	Quebec, Que.	1913
De Sola, C. I.	Consul	Belgium	Montreal, Que.	1911
De Wolf, J. E.	Vice-Consul	Mexico	Halifax, N.S.	1906
Diederich, H. W.	Consul	United States	Sarnia	1919
Dodd, C. E.	Vice-Consul	United States	Sarnia	1919
Donaldson, C.	Consul	Uruguay	Sherbrooke, Que.	1917
Donaldson, David	Additional Vice-Consul	United States	Prince Rupert, B.C.	1918
Dubue, A.	Consul	Belgium	Winnipeg, Man.	1915
Duggan, F. M.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Quebec, Que.	1910
Dybhavn, John	Vice-Consul	Norway	Prince Rupert, B.C.	1918
Eakins, A. W.	Consul	Cuba	Yarmouth, N.S.	1907
Edgett, O. B.	Consular Agent	United States	Lethbridge	1919
Edwards, M. D.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	St. John, N.B.	1913
Edwards, T. D.	Consul	United States	Cornwall, Ont.	1917
Emanuels, S. J.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Vancouver, B.C.	1915
Erzinger, J.	Consul	Switzerland	Winnipeg, Man.	1913
Estrada, J. de	Vice-Consul	Uruguay	Toronto, Ont.	1914
Falardeau, A.	Consul	Peru	Quebec, Que.	1916
Firth, T. A.	Acting Vice Consul	Sweden	Dawson	1920
Folger, H. S.	Vice-Consul	United States	Kingston, Ont.	1912
Fortuyn, L. D.	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	Winnipeg, Man.	1920
Foster, J. G.	Consul General	United States	Ottawa, Ont.	1903
Frechette, O.	Vice-Consul	Spain	Quebec, Que.	1898
Frechette, O.	Consul	Chile	Quebec, Que.	1885
Frechette, O.	Consul General	Colombia	Quebec, Que.	1909
Frechette, O.	Consul	Portugal	Quebec, Que.	1908
Freeman, C. M.	Consul	United States	Halifax, N.S.	1920
Fryling, A.	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	Calgary, Alta.	1915
Furuya, S.	Consul General	Japan	Ottawa, Ont.	1918
Futcher, F. A.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Victoria and Chemainus, B.C.	1907
Gaboury, E.	Acting Consular Agent	France	Halifax, N.S.	1916
Garrett, A. B.	Consul	United States	St. Stephen, N.B.	1917
Gintzburger, S.	Consul	Switzerland	Vancouver, B.C.	1913
Glionna, Dr. G.	Acting Vice-Consul	Italy	Toronto, Ont.	1918
Gobert, F.	Vice-Consul	Belgium	Ottawa, Ont.	1918
Goor, M.	Consul General	Belgium	Ottawa, Ont.	1913
Gordon, J. A.	Vice-Consul	Argentine Republic	Montreal, Que.	1908
Grassi, G.	Consular Agent	Italy	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1914
Gunn, F.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Quebec, Que.	1906
Hackett, W.	Vice-Consul	Norway	North Sydney, N.S.	1910
Hackett, W.	Vice-Consul	Portugal	North Sydney, N.S.	1910
Hammond, J. W.	Consular Agent	United States	Fredericton, N.B.	1916
Hanson, G. M.	Consul	United States	Prince Rupert, B.C.	1916
Hanson, O.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Prince Rupert, B.C.	1917
Hart, G. R.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Halifax, N.S.	1893
Hatheway, F.	Consular Agent	France	St. John, N.B.	1910
Hatheway, W. F.	Consul	Gautemala	St. John, N.B.	1898
Heard, W. W.	Vice-Consul	United States	Quebec, Que.	1915
Hebert, C.	Consul	Peru	Montreal, Que.	1917
Hechler, Henry	Consul	Liberia	Halifax, N.S.	1903
Hendrick, M. J.	Consul	United States	Windsor, Ont.	1917
Hendericks, P. M.	Acting Vice-Consul	Norway	Outlook, Sask.	1916
Heubach, Claude	Vice-Consul	Mexico	Winnipeg, Man.	1916
Herbert, E. E.	Vice-Consul	United States	Regina, Sask.	1916
Heward, S. B.	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	Montreal, Que.	1879
Huebscher, C. P.	Consul General	Switzerland	Montreal, Que.	1920

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
Huntington, H. R.	Honorary Vice-Consul.	United States	Fernie, B.C.	1918
Hutchinson, G. A.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Richibucto, N.B.	1911
Isaacs, C.	Vice-Consul	United States	Montreal, Que.	1916
Jarvis, M. M.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	St. John, N.B.	1920
Johnson, C. E.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Regina, Sask.	1920
Johnson, E. G.	Consul	United States	Vancouver, B.C.	1915
Johnson, F. C.	Vice-Consul	United States	Riviere du Loup, Que.	1919
Johnston, F. S. S.	Consul	United States	Kingston, Ont.	1910
Johnston, J. H.	Consul	United States	Regina, Sask.	1917
Jones, W. G.	Vice-Consul	Spain	Halifax, N.S.	1894
Kelly, M. A.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Campbellton, N.B.	1916
Kerman, W. S.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Toronto, Ont.	1916
Kerr, Geo.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Toronto, Ont.	1910
King, J.	Vice-Consul	Belgium	Fort William, Ont.	1913
Koliang, Yih	Consul	China	Vancouver, B.C.	1918
Labbie, A. P.	Consular Agent	United States	St. Leonards, N.B.	1916
*Lacroix, Ed.	Consular Agent	France	North Sydney, N.S.	1909
LeBoutillier, C. S.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Gaspé, Que.	1876
LeBoutiller, C. S.	Acting Vice-Consul	Portugal	Gaspé Basin, Que.	1895
Ledingham, W. D.	Acting Consular Agent	Italy	St. John, N.B.	1919
LeGros, P. E.	Commercial Agent	Brazil	Gaspé, Que.	1900
Leonard, C. F.	Consular Agent	United States	Peterborough, Ont.	1910
Le Quesne, J. C.	Acting Vice-Consul	Portugal	Paspebiac, Que.	1898
Levasseur, T.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Quebec, Que.	1902
LeVatte, H. C. V.	Consular Agent	United States	Louisburg, N.S.	1898
Likatscheff, S. A.	Consul General	Russia	Montreal, Que.	1914
Long, T.	Consul	Colombia	Toronto, Ont.	1916
Lopez, Armando	Vice-Consul	Cuba	St. John, N.B.	1920
Macdonald, W. G.	Vice-Consul	United States	St. Stephens, N.B.	1919
Machado, Y. Pinto. J.	Vice-Consul	Cuba	St. John, N.B.	1919
Macheras, A.	Acting Consul	Greece	Montreal, Que.	1919
Mack, J. M.	Consular Agent	United States	Liverpool, N.S.	1896
Mahy, J. E.	Consul	Belgium	Quebec, Que.	1916
Maitland, R. R.	Consul	Honduras	Vancouver, B.C.	1913
Majer, Raoul	Consul	Cuba	Montreal, Que.	1920
Marchand, R. B.	Vice-Consul	United States	Victoria, B.C.	1919
Marino, E.	Consular Agent	Italy	Fort William, Ont.	1912
Marker, C. P.	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Calgary, Alta.	1910
Martin, C. W.	Consul	United States	Toronto, Ont.	1915
Martin, H.	Consul	Belgium	Edmonton, Alta.	1917
Masi, N.	Consular Agent	Italy	Vancouver, B.C.	915
Mason, T. J.	Commercial Agent	Brazil	Toronto, Ont.	1917
Mathers, H. I.	Consul	Russia	Halifax, N.S.	1917
Mathers, H. I.	Consul	Denmark	Halifax, N.S.	1906
Mathers, H. I.	Consul	Norway	Halifax, N.S.	1906
Meehan, T. H.	Acting Vice-Consul	Uruguay	Montreal, Que.	1916
Merrell, E. C.	Vice-Consul	United States	Halifax, N.S.	1918
Mersereau, C. M.	Consular Agent	United States	Bathurst, N.B.	1915
Michels, C. R.	Vice-Consul	United States	Quebec, Que.	1920
Milano, A.	Consular Agent	Italy	Calgary, Alta.	1919
Miles, Henry	Consul	Paraguay	Montreal, Que.	1902
Mills, J. W.	Vice-Consul	Brazil	Montreal, Que.	1918
Milner, J. B.	Consul	United States	Niagara Falls, Ont.	1916
Mitchell, W. A.	Vice-Consul	Mexico	Toronto, Ont.	1901
Morang, G. N.	Consul	Guatemala	Toronto, Ont.	1896
Morissette, J. B.	Commercial Agent	Brazil	Quebec, Que.	1904
Moore, R. H.	Consular Agent	United States	Kenora, Ont.	1918
Morris, M. P.	Consul	Panama	Vancouver, B.C.	1906
Morris, M. P.	Consul General	Chile	Vancouver, B.C.	1897
Morris, M. P.	Vice-Consul	Mexico	Vancouver, B.C.	1914
Mosher, R. B.	Consul	United States	Victoria, B.C.	1915
Mullen, J. C.	Vice-Consul	United States	Sherbrooke, Que.	1920
Mullin, D.	Consul	Belgium	St. John, N.B.	1908
Murphy, John	Vice-Consul	United States	Prescott, Ont.	1917
Murphey, C. T.	Vice-Consul	United States	Sarnia, Ont.	1920

ALPHABETIVAL LIST of Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
MacMillan, F.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	1882
MacQuillan, J.	Consul General	Ecuador	Vancouver, B.C.	1898
MacRae, K. J.	Vice-Consul	Norway	St. John, N.B.	1914
McCarter, Edward B.	Vice-Consul	United States	Montreal, Que.	1918
McLean, H. H.	Vice-Consul	Argentine Republic	St. John, N.B.	1908
Neale, F. E.	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Chatham, N.B.	1918
Neale, F. E.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Chatham, N.B.	1909
Neville, J.	Vice-Consul	Uruguay	Halifax, N.S.	1913
Neville, J. A.	Vice-Consul	Argentine Republic	Halifax, N.S.	1908
Newcomb, R. M.	Vice-Consul	United States	Victoria, B.C.	1914
Nicholls, F.	Consul	Portugal	Toronto, Ont.	1906
Nobel, O. K.	Acting Consul	Denmark	Montreal, Que.	1919
Nolan, J. A.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Calgary, Alta.	1901
Nordbye, Dr. F. A.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Camrose, Alta.	1916
Nordheimer, A.	Consul General	Netherlands	Toronto, Ont.	1902
Oland, S. C.	Consul	Chile	Halifax, N.S.	1914
Owen, J. M.	Consular Agent	United States	Annapolis, N.S.	1872
Owen, W. H.	Consul	Cuba	Bridgewater, N.S.	1905
Oxley, H.	Consul	Portugal	Halifax, N.S.	1916
Petry, W. H.	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Quebec, Que.	1911
Philpot, J.	Consular Agent	United States	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	1916
Pierce, W. A.	Consul	United States	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1916
Pirmez, R.	Consul	Belgium	Calgary, Alta.	1912
Pistone, T.	Acting Consular Agent	Italy	Sydney, N.S.	1915
Planta, A. E.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Nanaimo, B.C.	1907
Pollock, J. R.	Vice-Consul	United States	Fernie, B.C.	1908
Ponsot, A. H.	Consul General	France	Montreal, Que.	1918
Pootmans, G.	Acting Consular Agent	France	Regina, Sask.	1915
Pootmans, G.	Vice-Consul	Belgium	Regina, Sask.	1920
Prescott, J. W.	Commercial Agent	Brazil	Vancouver, B.C.	1916
Printz, C. J. P.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Toronto, Ont.	1908
Ragosine, W.	Consul	Russia	Vancouver, B.C.	1916
Rairdon, B. S.	Consul	United States	Riviere du Loup, Que.	1916
Rasmusen, Bertil M.	Consul	United States	Moncton, N.B.	1918
Reat, Samuel C.	Consul	United States	Calgary, Alta.	1918
Reynere, Francisco	Consul	Cuba	St. John, N.B.	1920
Ricciardi, Cavalier G.	Consul General	Italy	Montreal, Que.	1919
Richardson, E. V.	Consul in Charge	United States	Quebec, Que.	1918
Rochereau, de la Sabliere, C.	Consul	Belgium	Toronto, Ont.	1904
Rochereau, de la Sabliere, C. E.	Consul Agent	France	Toronto, Ont.	1908
*Rodgers, J. L.	Consul General	United States	Montreal, Que.	1918
Rogers, W. A.	Vice-Consul	United States	Campbellton, N.B.	1916
Ross, T. P.	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	Quebec, Que.	1910
Rosseau, A. M.	Consular Agent	United States	White Horse, Y.T.	1916
Rouillard, L.	Consul	Hayti	Quebec, Que.	1920
Routh, F. C.	Consul	Portugal	Montreal, Que.	1911
Rudolf, D. J.	Consular Agent	United States	Lunenburg, N.S.	1907
Ryder, M. F.	Consul General	United States	Vancouver, B.C.	1919
Ryerson, Jas.	Consular Agent	United States	Galt, Ont.	1899
Sanders, John O.	Consul	United States	Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.	1920
Sanford, H. M.	Vice-Consul	United States	Ottawa, Ont.	1898
Seferovitch, A. V.	Consul for the Dominion of Canada	Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes	Montreal, Que.	1918
Shotts, G. W.	Consul	United States	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1906
Sinclair, N.	Consular Agent	United States	Summerside, P.E.I.	1907
Smith, H. J.	Consul	Sweden	Winnipeg, Man.	1904
Sorensen, C.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Port Arthur, Ont.	1914
Sorensen, C.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Fort William, Ont.	1914
Stable, N. P.	Consul General	Cuba	Ottawa, Ont.	1919
Spencer, W. B.	Acting Consular Agent	Italy	Halifax, N.S.	1919
Stahlschmidt, C. B.	Consul	Norway	Vancouver, B.C.	1907

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Designation.	Country.	Residence.	When Appointed.
Taggart, G. R.	Consul	United States	London, Ont	1920
Tamayo, P.	Consul	Mexico	Toronto, Ont	1912
Tanguay, E. G.	Vice-Consul	Paraguay	Quebec, Que	1914
Taylor, B. C.	Vice-Consul	United States	Vancouver, B.C.	1919
Taylor, T. M.	Consul	Guatemala	Vancouver, B.C.	1916
Terry, W. S.	Consul	Belgium	Victoria, B.C.	1912
Tewell, H. S.	Vice-Consul	United States	Winnipeg, Man.	1920
Thierry, F.	Consul	Panama	Montreal, Que.	1915
Thompson, J. Enoch	Consul	Spain	Toronto, Ont.	1900
Thompson, J. Enoch	Consul	Panama	Toronto, Ont.	1905
Thomson, P. W.	Consul	Panama	St. John, N.B.	1905
Thomson, P. W.	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	St. John, N.B.	1905
Thorgeirsson, O. S.	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Winnipeg, Man.	1914
Ukita, S.	Consul	Japan	Vancouver, C.B.	1917
Van Houten, A. C.	Consular Agent	United States	Nanaimo, B.C.	1918
Van Roggen, M. A.	Vice-Consul	Netherlands	Vancouver, B.C.	1910
Vernet, H. A.	Vice-Consul	United States	Cornwall, Ont.	1920
Vernon, J. B.	Vice-Consul	United States	Hamilton, Ont.	1918
Villardson, J.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Winnipeg, Man.	1920
Wakefield, E. A.	Consul	United States	Prince Rupert, B.C.	1918
Wakefield, E. C.	Consular Agent	United States	North Bay, Ont.	1906
Walker, Sir E.	Hon. Con. Gen.	Japan	Toronto, Ont.	1919
Ward, W. A.	Vice-Consul	Denmark	Vancouver, B.C.	1909
Waterous, C. A.	Consul	Chile	Brantford, Ont.	1908
Watson, J. J. C.	Consul	United States	Yarmouth, N.S.	1916
Watt, G.	Consular Agent	Italy	Chatham, N.B.	1886
Wetmore, J. H.	Vice-Consul	United States	Toronto, Ont.	1918
White, H. G.	Consul	Peru	Vancouver, B.C.	1914
Whitehead, J. M.	Consul	Belgium	Vancouver, B.C.	1907
Whitman, F. C.	Consul	Cuba	Annapolis, N.S.	1904
Willson, G. R.	Consul	United States	Ottawa, Ont.	1917
Winch, R. V.	Vice-Consul	Sweden	Vancouver, B.C.	1906
Woodward, G. S.	Consul	United States	Campbellton, N.B.	1918
Yang, Shu Wen	Consul General	China	Ottawa, Ont.	1913
Yeigh, F.	Vice-Consul	Paraguay	Toronto, Ont.	1903
Young, J. A.	Vice-Consul	Norway	Sydney, N.S.	1911
Zaniewski, H. B.	Vice-Consul	Russia	Montreal, Que.	1916

APPENDIX B.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented in Canada by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, according to the latest information supplied to the Department of External Affairs.

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
Argentine Republic	Halifax, N.S.	Neville, J. A.	Vice-Consul	1908
	Ottawa, Ont.	Bollini, A. T.	Consul General	1920
	Montreal, Que.	Gordon, J. A.	Vice-Consul	1908
	St. John, N.B.	McLean, H. H.	Vice-Consul	1908
Belgium	Calgary, Alta.	Firmez, R.	Consul	1912
	Edmonton, Alta.	Martin, H.	Consul	1917
	Manor, Sask.	De Jardin, G.	Vice-Consul	1911
	Fort William, Ont.	King, J.	Vice-Consul	1913
	Halifax, N.S.	Curren, A. E.	Consul	1889
	Montreal, Que.	De Sola, C. I.	Consul	1911
	Ottawa, Ont.	Goor, M.	Consul General	1913
	Ottawa, Ont.	Gobert, F.	Vice-Consul	1918
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Collart, T.	Consular Agent	1919
	Quebec, Que.	Mahy, J. E.	Consul	1916
	Regina, Sask.	Pootmans, G.	Vice-Consul	1920
	St. John, N.B.	Mullin, D.	Consul	1908
	Toronto, Ont.	Rochereau de la Sabliere, C.	Consul	1904
	Vancouver, B.C.	Whitehead, J. M.	Consul	1907
	Victoria, B.C.	Terry, W. S.	Consul	1912
	Winnipeg, Man.	Dubuc, A.	Consul	1905
Brazil	Gaspe, Que.	LeGros, P. E.	Commercial Agent	1900
	Gaspe, Que.	LeBoutillier, C. S.	Vice-Consul	1876
	Halifax, N.S.	Hart, G. R.	Vice-Consul	1893
	Halifax, N.S.	Curren, A. E.	Commercial Agent	1913
	Montreal, Que.	Bordini, E. P. O.	Consul	1919
	Montreal, Que.	Mills, J. W.	Vice-Consul	1918
	Paspebiac, Que.	Bouillon, E. A. A.	Vice-Consul	1918
	Quebec, Que.	Levasseur, T.	Vice-Consul	1902
	Quebec, Que.	Morissette, J. B.	Commercial Agent	1904
	St. John, N.B.	Jarvis, M. M.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Toronto, Ont.	Kerman, W. S.	Vice-Consul	1916
	Toronto, Ont.	Mason, T. J.	Commercial Agent	1917
	Vancouver, B.C.	Emanuels, S. J.	Vice-Consul	1915
	Vancouver, B.C.	Prescott, J. W.	Commercial Agent	1916
Chile	Brantford, Ont.	Waterous, C. A.	Consul	1908
	Halifax, N.S.	Oland, S. C.	Consul	1914
	Quebec, Que.	Frechette, O.	Consul	1885
	Vancouver, B.C.	Morris, M. P.	Consul General	1897
China	Ottawa, Ont.	Yang Shu Wen	Consul General	1913
	Ottawa, Ont.	Chao Tsong Tian	Vice-Consul	1913
	Vancouver, B.C.	Kioliang Yih	Consul	1918
Colombia	Quebec, Que.	Frechette O.	Consul General	1909
	Toronto, Ont.	Long, T.	Consul	1916
Corea*				
Cuba	Annapolis, N.S.	Whitman, F. C.	Consul	1904
	Bridgewater, N.S.	Owen, W. H.	Consul	1905
	Halifax, N.S.	Bravo Y Piug, Leonardo	Consul	1920
	Halifax, N.S.	Berdiales, M. F.	Chancellor	1919
	Montreal, Que.	Majer, Raoul	Consul	1920
	Ottawa, Ont.	Stable, N. P.	Consul General	1919
	Ottawa, Ont.	Abreu, A. G.	Vice-Consul	1919
	St. John, N.B.	Reynere, Francisco	Consul	1920
	St. John, N.B.	Lopez, Armando	Vice-Consul	1920
	Toronto, Ont.	Barranco y. Fernandez, C.	Consul	1918
	Toronto, Ont.	Anido, C. E.	Vice-Consul	1918
	Weymouth, N. S.	Campbell, G. D.	Consul	1913
	Yarmouth, N.S.	Eakins, A. W.	Consul	1907

*Represented by Japanese Consuls.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
Denmark	Calgary, Alta	Marker, C. P	Vice-Consul	1910
	Chatham, N.B	Neale, F. E	Vice-Consul	1918
	Halifax, N.S	Mathers, H. I	Consul	1906
	Montreal, Que	Nobel, O. K	Acting Consul	1919
	Montreal, Que	Nobel, O.K	Vice-Consul	1911
	Quebec, Que	Petry, W. H	Vice-Consul	1911
	St. John, N.B	Davidson, R. A	Acting Vice Consul	1917
	Vancouver, B.C	Ward, W. A	Vice-Consul	1909
	Winnipeg, Man	Thorgeirsson, O.S	Vice-Consul	1914
Ecuador	Vancouver, B.C	MacQuillan, J	Consul General	1898
France	Calgary, Alta	de Roussy de Sales, B.	Acting Consular Agent	1914
	Halifax, N.S	Gaboury, E	Acting Consular Agent	1916
	Montreal, Que	Ponsot, A. H	Consul General	1918
	Quebec, Que	de Saint Victor, R	Consular Agent	1913
	Regina, Sask	Pootmans, G	Acting Consular Agent	1915
	North Sydney, N.S	Lacroix, Ed	Consular Agent	1909
	St. John, N.B	Hatheway, F	Consular Agent	1910
	Toronto, Ont	Rochereau de la Sabliere, C. E	Consular Agent	1908
	Vancouver, B.C	Chevalier, E	Acting Vice Consul	1919
	Winnipeg, Man	Bourgouin, J. H	Acting Consular Agent	1905
Greece	Montreal, Que	Macheras, A	Acting Consul	1919
Guatemala	Montreal, Que	Cresse, L. G.A., K.C.	Honorary Consul	1913
	Quebec, Que	Cresse, L. G.A., K.C.	Honorary Consul	1913
	St. John, N.B	Hatheway, W. F	Consul	1898
	Toronto, Ont	Morang, G. N	Consul	1896
	Vancouver, B.C	Taylor, T. M	Consul	1916
	Winnipeg, Man	Bell, C. N	Consul	1896
Hayti	Quebec, Que	Rouillard, L	Consul	1920
Honduras	Toronto, Ont	Defries, R. L	Consul	1913
	Vancouver, B.C	Maitland, R. R	Consul	1913
Italy	Calgary, Alta	Milano, A	Consular Agent	1919
	Chatham, N.B	Watt, G	Consular Agent	1886
	Edmonton	de Angelis, G	Consular Agent	1920
	Fernie, B.C	Carosella, R	Acting Consular Agent	1917
	Fort William, Ont	Marino, E	Consular Agent	1912
	Halifax, N.S	Spencer, N. B	Acting Consular Agent	1919
	Hamilton, Ont	Amoroso, G	Consular Agent	1918
	Montreal, Que	Ricciardi Cav. G	Consul General	1919
	St. John, N.B	Ledingham, W. D	Acting Consular Agent	1919
	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	Grassi, G	Consular Agent	1914
	Sydney, N.S	Pistone, T	Acting Consular Agent	1915
	Toronto, Ont	Glionna, Dr. G	Acting Vice-Consul	1918
	Welland, Ont	Danovara, G	Consular Agent	1918
	Winnipeg, Man	Barattieri di San Pietro, Count G	Consular Agent	1910
	Vancouver, B.C	Masi, N	Consular Agent	1915
Japan	Ottawa, Ont	Furuya, S	Consul General	1918
	Toronto, Ont	Walker, Sir. E	Hon. Consul General	1919
	Vancouver, B.C	Ukita, S	Consul	1917
Liberia	Halifax, N.S	Hechler, Henry	Consul	1903
*Luxemburg.				
Mexico	Halifax, N.S	DeWolf, J. E	Vice-Consul	1906
	Toronto, Ont	Tamayo, P	Consul	1912
	Toronto, Ont	Mitchell, W. A	Vice-Consul	1901
	Vancouver, B.C	Morris, M. P	Vice-Consul	1914
	Winnipeg, Man	Heubach, Claude	Vice-Consul	1916
Montenegro	Quebec, Que	Corriveau, Eugene	Consul	1918
Netherlands	Calgary, Alta	Fryling, A	Vice-Consul	1915
	Halifax, N. S	Black, W. A	Vice-Consul	1911
	Montreal, Que	Heward, S. B	Vice-Consul	1879
	Quebec, Que	Ross, T. P	Vice-Consul	1910
	St. John, N. B	Thomson, P. W	Vice-Consul	1905
	Toronto, Ont	Nordheimer, A	Consul-General	1902
	Vancouver, B.C	Van Roggan, M. A	Vice-Consul	1910
	Winnipeg, Man	Fortuyn, L. D	Vice-Consul	1920

*Represented by Consuls of the Netherlands.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
Norway	Campbellton, N.B.	Kelly, N. A.	Vice-Consul	1916
	Camrose, Alta.	Nordbye, Dr. F. A.	Vice-Consul	1916
	Chatham, N.B.	Neale, F. E.	Vice-Consul	1909
	Chemainus, B. C.	Futcher, F. A.	Vice-Consul	1907
	Fort William, Ont.	Sorensen, C.	Vice-Consul	1914
	Halifax, N.S.	Mathers, H. I.	Consul	1906
	Montreal, Que.	Aubert, L. C. M.	Consul General with jurisdiction over the whole of the Dominion of Canada	1917
	Nanaimo, B.C.	Planta, A. E.	Vice-Consul	1907
	North Sydney, N.S.	Hackett, W.	Vice-Consul	1910
	Outlook, Sask.	Hendericks, P. M.	Acting Vice-Consul	1917
	Port Arthur, Ont.	Sorensen, C.	Vice-Consul	1914
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Dybhavn, John.	Vice-Consul	1918
	Quebec, Que.	Gunn, F.	Vice-Consul	1906
	St. John, N.B.	MacRae, K. J.	Vice Consul	1914
	Sydney, N.S.	Young, J. A.	Vice-Consul	1911
	Toronto, Ont.	Printz, C. J. P.	Vice-Consul	1908
	Vancouver, B.C.	Stahlschmidt, C. B.	Consul	1907
	Victoria, B.C.	Futcher, F. A.	Vice-Consul	1907
	Winnipeg, Man.	Villardson, J.	Vice-Consul	1920
Panama	Halifax, N.S.	Black, W. A.	Consul	1910
	Montreal, Que.	Thierry, F.	Consul	1915
	St. John, N.B.	Thomson, P. W.	Consul	1905
	Toronto, Ont.	Thompson, J. Enoch	Consul	1905
	Vancouver, B.C.	Morris, M. P.	Consul	1906
Paraguay	Montreal, Que.	Miles, Henry	Consul	1902
	Quebec, Que.	Tanguay, E. G.	Vice-Consul	1914
	Toronto, Ont.	Yeigh, F.	Vice-Consul	1903
Peru	Quebec, Que.	Falardeau, A.	Consul	1916
	Vancouver, B. C.	White, H. G.	Consul	1914
	Montreal, Que.	Hebert, C.	Consul	1917
Portugal	Gaspe Basin, Que.	Leboutillier, C. S.	Acting Vice-Consul	1895
	Halifax, N.S.	Oxley, H.	Consul	1916
	Montreal, Que.	Routh, F. C.	Consul	1911
	North Sydney, N.S.	Hackett, W.	Vice-Consul	1910
	Paspebiac, Que.	Le Quesne, J. C.	Acting Vice-Consul	1898
	Quebec, Que.	Frechette, O.	Consul	1908
	Rimouski, Que.	Blair, F. N.	Acting Vice-Consul	1913
	St. John, N.B.	Allison, M. A.	Consul	1903
	Toronto, Ont.	Nicholls, F.	Consul	1906
Russia	Halifax, N.S.	Mathers, H. I.	Consul	1917
	Montreal, Que.	Likatscheff, S. A.	Consul General for the Dominion of Canada	1914
	Montreal, Que.	Zaniewski, H. B.	Vice-Consul	1916
	Vancouver, B.C.	Ragosine, W.	Consul	1916
Serb, Croats & Slovenes	Montreal, Que.	Seferovitch, Captain A. V.	Consul for the Dominion of Canada	1918
Spain	Halifax, N.S.	Jones, W. G.	Vice-Consul	1894
	Montreal, Que.	Arregui, Juan B.	Consul	1919
	Quebec, Que.	Frechette, O.	Vice-Consul	1898
	Toronto, Ont.	Thompson, J. Enoch	Consul	1900
Sweden	Calgary, Alta.	Nolan, J. A.	Vice-Consul	1901
	Chatham, N.B.	Creaghan, J. A.	Vice-Consul	1919
	Dawson, Y. T.	Firth, T. A.	Acting-Vice Consul	1920
	Halifax, N.S.	Davison, J. M.	Vice-Consul	1906
	Montreal, Que.	de Dardel, Carl Otto.	Acting Consul General	1919
	Newcastle, N.B.	Creaghan, J. A.	Vice-Consul	1919
	Pictou, N.S.	Davies, J. R.	Vice-Consul	1884
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Hanson, O.	Vice-Consul	1917
	Quebec, Que.	Duggan, F. M.	Vice-Consul	1910
	Regina, Sask.	Johnson, C. E.	Vice-Consul	1920

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries, represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
Sweden—*Con.*	Richibucto, N.B.	Hutchinson, G. A.	Vice-Consul	1911
	Sheet Harbour, N.S.	MacMillan, F.	Vice-Consul	1882
	Sydney, N.S.	Angwin, J. G.	Vice-Consul	1906
	St. John, N.B.	Edwards, M. D.	Vice-Consul	1913
	Toronto, Ont.	Kerr, Geo.	Vice-Consul	1910
	Vancouver, B.C.	Winch, R. V.	Vice-Consul	1906
	Winnipeg, Man.	Smith, H. J.	Consul	1904
	Winnipeg, Man.	Anderson, P. B.	Vice-Consul	1917
Switzerland	Montreal, Que.	Huebscher, Carl P.	Consul General	1920
	Winnipeg, Man.	Erzinger, J.	Consul	1913
	Vancouver, B.C.	Gintzburger, S.	Consul	1913
United States	Annapolis, N.S.	Owen, J. M.	Consular Agent	1872
	Bathurst, N.B.	Mersereau, C. M.	Consular Agent	1915
	Beebe Jct., Que.	Beebe, H. S.	Consular Agent	1909
	Bridgewater, N.S.	Barnaby, A. C.	Consular Agent	1920
	Calgary, Alta.	Michels, C. R.	Vice-Consul	1918
	Calgary, Alta.	Reat, Samuel G.	Consul	1918
	Campbellton, N.B.	Woodward, G. C.	Consul	1918
	Campbellton, N.B.	Rogers, W. A.	Vice-Consul	1916
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Pierce, W. A.	Consul	1916
	Cornwall, Ont.	Vernet, H. A.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Cornwall, Ont.	Edwards, T. D.	Consul	1917
	Cumberland, B.C.	Clinton, G. W.	Consular Agent	1818
	Edmonton, Alta.	Cox, H.	Consular Agent	1915
	Fernie, B.C.	Huntingdon, H. R.	Hon. Vice-Consul	1898
	Fernie, B.C.	Brand, N. F.	Consul	1918
	Fort William, Ont.	De Lamater, I.	Vice-Consul	1916
	Fort William, Ont.	Sanders, John O.	Consul	1920
	Fredericton, N.B.	Hammond, J. W.	Consular Agent	1916
	Galt, Ont.	Ryerson, James	Consular Agent	1899
	Halifax, N.S.	Merrell, E. C.	Vice-Consul	1918
	Halifax, N.S.	Freeman, C. M.	Acting Consul	1920
	Hamilton, Ont.	de Olivares, Jose	Consul	1914
	Hamilton, Ont.	Vernon, J. B.	Vice-Consul	1918
	Kenora, Ont.	Moore, R. H.	Consular Agent	1918
	Kingston, Ont.	Johnston, F. S. S.	Consul	1910
	Kingston, Ont.	Folger, H. S.	Vice-Consul	1912
	Lethbridge, Alta.	Edgett, O. B.	Consular Agent	1919
	Liverpool, N.S.	Mack, J. M.	Consular Agent	1895
	London, Ont.	Taggart, G. Russell.	Consul	1920
	Louisburg, N.S.	LeVatte, H. C. V.	Consular Agent	1898
	Lunenburg, N.S.	Rudolf, D. J.	Consular Agent	1907
	Moncton, N.B.	Rasmusen, B. M.	Consul	1918
	Moncton, N.B.	Cummings, E. A.	Vice-Consul	1916
	Montreal, Que.	Rodgers, J. L.	Consul General	1918
	Montreal, Que.	Cochran, H. M.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Montreal, Que.	Isaacs, C.	Vice-Consul	1916
	Montreal, Que.	McCarter, Edward B.	Vice-Consul	1918
	Montreal, Que.	Barry, J. R.	Vice-Consul	1919
	Nanaimo, B.C.	Van Houten, A. C.	Consular Agent	1918
	Newcastle, N.B.	Call, B. N.	Consular Agent	1904
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Milner, J. B.	Consul	1916
	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Chapman, R. E.	Vice-Consul	1917
	North Bay, Ont.	Wakefield, E. C.	Consular Agent	1906
	Ottawa, Ont.	Foster, J. G.	Consul General	1903
	Ottawa, Ont.	Sanford, H. M.	Vice-Consul	1898
	Peterborough, Ont.	Leonard, C. F.	Consular Agent	1910
	Port Arthur, Ont.	De Lamater, I.	Vice-Consul	1916
	Port Arthur, Ont.	Sanders, John O.	Consul	1920
	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	Philpot, J.	Consular Agent	1916
	Prescott, Ont.	Denison, F. C.	Consul	1915
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Wakefield, E. A.	Consul	1918
	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Donaldson, David	Additional Vice-Consul	1918
	Quebec, Que.	Dennison, A. H.	Consul	1919
	Quebec, Que.	Michels, C. R.	Vice-Consul	1920
	Quebec, Que.	Heard, W. W.	Vice-Consul	1915

ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign Countries represented by Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents and Commercial Agents, etc.—*Continued.*

Country.	Place.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.
United States—*Con.*...	Riviere du Loup, Que.....	Rairdon, BradstreetS.	Consul.....	1916
	Riviere du Loup, Que.....	Johnson, F. C.....	Vice-Consul.....	1919
	Regina, Sask.....	Johnston, J. H.....	Consul.....	1917
	Regina, Sask.....	Herbert, E. E.....	Vice-Consul.....	1916
	Sarnia, Ont.....	Dodd, C. E.....	Vice-Consul.....	1919
	Sarnia, Ont.....	Diederich, H. W.....	Consul.....	1919
	Sarnia, Ont.....	Murphey, C. T.....	Vice-Consul.....	1920
	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	Shotts, G. W.....	Consul.....	1906
	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	Collis, E. J.....	Vice-Consul.....	1918
	Sherbrooke, Que.....	Mullen , J. C.....	Vice-Consul.....	1920
	Sherbrooke, Que.....	Adams, Ed. L.....	Consul.....	1919
	Summerside, P.E.I.....	Sinclair, N.....	Consular Agent.....	1907
	Syndey, N.S.....	Freeman, C. M.....	Consul.....	1911
	Sydney, N.S.....	Crosson, F. J.....	Consul.....	1917
	St. John, N.B.....	Culver, H. S.....	Consul.....	1910
	St. John, N.B.....	Carter, E. H.....	Vice-Consul.....	1919
	St. Leonards, N.B.....	Labbie, A. P.....	Consular Agent.....	1915
	St. Stephen, N.B.....	Macdonald, W. G.....	Vice-Consul.....	1919
	St. Stephen, N.B.....	Garrett, A. B.....	Consul.....	1917
	Toronto, Ont.....	Martin, C. W.....	Consul.....	1915
	Toronto, Ont	Wetmore, J. H.....	Vice-Consul.....	1918
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Ryder, F. M.....	Consul General.....	1919
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Johnson, E. G.....	Consul.....	1918
	Vancouver, B.C.....	Taylor, B. C.....	Vice-Consul.....	1919
	Victoria, B.C.....	Mosher, R. B.....	Consul.....	1915
	Victoria, B.C.....	Marchand, R. B.....	Vice-Consul.....	1919
	Victoria, B.C.....	Newcomb, R. M.....	Vice-Consul.....	1914
	White Horse, Yukon.....	Rousseau, A. M.....	Consular Agent.....	1916
	Windsor, Ont.....	Hendrick, M. J.....	Consul.....	1917
	Winnipeg, Man.....	Brittain, J. J.....	Consul General.....	1919
	Winnipeg, Man.....	Tewell, H. S.....	Vice-Consul.....	1920
	Yarmouth, N.S.....	Watson, J. J. C.....	Consul.....	1916
	Yarmouth, N.S.....	Brown, R. U.....	Vice-Consul.....	1915
Uruguay.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Neville, J.....	Vice-Consul.....	1913
	Montreal, Que.....	Meehan, T. H.....	Acting Vice-Consul...	1916
	Sherbrooke, Que.....	Donaldson, C.....	Consul.....	1917
	Toronto, Ont.....	Estrada, J. de.....	Vice-Consul.....	1914

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,

1920

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA
THOMAS MULVEY
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1920.

[No. 35—1921.]

To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

May it Please Your Excellency:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of section 19 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

CHAS. J. DOHERTY,
Minister of Justice.

CONTENTS

	Page.
Superintendent's Report	5-13
Appendix A—Dominion Parole Officer's Report	14-16
" B—Wardens' Reports	17-22
" C—Expenditure Statements	23-26

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1920

To the Right Hon. C. J. Doherty, K.C.,
Minister of Justice.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit reports and statistics regarding the administration of penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920.

The number of convicts in custody at the close of the fiscal year was 1,931, as compared with 1,689 at the beginning of the year. The average daily population was 1,832.

The following table shows the movement of population at the several penitentiaries:—

—	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Total.
In custody April 1, 1919	549	380	226	149	148	121	116	1,689
Received.								
From jails	291	288	161	52	64	72	44	972
By transfer	15	.....	13	47	.....	.....	75	150
By forfeiture of parole	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
By revocation of license	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
From Reformatories	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
From Military courts	15	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	14	30
Discharged								
By expiry of sentence	56	53	24	17	20	11	20	201
By parole	78	73	57	15	25	13	14	275
By deportation	16	4	5	3	3	3	1	35
By death	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
By pardon	75	10	13	49	34	7	20	208
By transfer	13	3	6	5	11	122	3	163
By order of court	2	3	.....	.....	2	3	3	13
By military order	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
By return to provincial authorities	1	3	.....	2	3	.....	2	11
By escape (from Asylum)	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Remaining March 31, 1920	615	520	306	156	114	34	186	1,931

FARM.

—	Acres cultivated	Hay land	Value of products	Net profit	Net loss
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston	101½	93½	12,516 64	634 78	.....
St. Vincent de Paul	200	80	12,529 44	2,283 09	.....
Dorchester	98½	270	21,394 23	3,972 84	.....
Manitoba	407	375	12,812 56	6,165 49	.....
British Columbia	33·81	12·29	5,912 14	.....	304 59
Alberta	74⅞	10	5,016 89	2,730 30	.....
Saskatchewan	380	55	17,689 54	1,950 99	.....

HOSPITAL.

—	Cases treated in dispensary	Cases treated in hospital	Per capita cost
			$ cts.
Kingston	4,438	479	78
St. Vincent de Paul	5,916	208	1 50
Dorchester	2,989	36	2 04
Manitoba	2,186	112	1 21
British Columbia	953	27	85
Alberta	1,028	61	1 14
Saskatchewan	315	16	45

NATIONALITY (PLACE OF BIRTH)

British—		
Canada	1,107	
England	93	
Ireland	29	
Scotland	36	
Newfoundland	7	
West Indies	2	
Other British countries	11	
		1,285
Foreign—		
United States	209	
Austria-Hungary	108	
Russia	93	
Italy	81	
China	21	
Germany	18	
Sweden	9	
Belgium	5	
Greece	2	
France	12	
Norway	6	
Bulgaria	9	
Roumania	15	
Spain	3	
Holland	3	
Other foreign countries	52	
		646
		1,931

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

CREEDS

Christian—		
Roman Catholic	946	
Anglican	301	
Methodist	187	
Presbyterian	193	
Baptist	111	
Lutheran	46	
Greek Catholic	57	
Other Christian creeds	41	
		1,882
Non-Christian—		
Buddhist	7	
Hebrew	38	
Other non-Christian creeds	4	
		49
		1,931

AGE

Under 20 years	335
20-30 years	775
30-40 "	434
40-50 "	251
50-60 "	100
Over 60 years	36
	1,931

SOCIAL HABITS

Abstainers	548
Temperate	975
Intemperate	408
	1,931

CIVIL CONDITION

Single	1,218
Married	638
Widowed	75
	1,931

RACIAL

White	1,820
Coloured	57
Indian (native)	24
" (half-breed)	8
Mongolian	22
	1,931

EXPENDITURE, 1919-20

	Gross expenditure	Revenue	Net expenditure
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston	341,624 69	57,987 73	283,636 96
St. Vincent de Paul	242,732 17	13,560 56	229,171 61
Dorchester	177,441 16	20,490 22	156,950 94
Manitoba	105,132 09	20,571 47	84,560 62
British Columbia	90,729 80	7,906 84	82,822 96
Alberta	117,744 17	13,283 53	104,460 64
Saskatchewan	97,668 91	9,533 04	88,135 87
Totals	1,173,072 99	143,333 39	1,029,739 60

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NET OUTLAY

—	1917–18	1918–19	1919–20
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston	251,074 29	241,131 78	283,636 96
St. Vincent de Paul	198,569 55	181,907 86	229,171 61
Dorchester	128,327 42	125,922 74	156,950 94
Manitoba	71,083 98	69,197 17	84,560 62
British Columbia	90,824 57	79,300 67	82,822 96
Alberta	74,503 77	78,388 79	104,460 64
Saskatchewan	84,922 63	87,660 79	88,135 87
Totals	899,306 21	863,509 80	1,029,739 60
Average daily population	1,513	1,530	1,832

PER CAPITA STATEMENT

—	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	278 17	258 28	354 94	486 10	455 35	512 08	438 94
Maintenance of convicts	117 60	98 64	117 57	114 63	113 18	105 48	77 92
Discharge expenses	7 97	7 95	15 53	20 59	18 43	36 56	17 92
Working expenses	73 95	99 63	77 51	110 45	63 83	39 64	100 84
Industries	30 27	9 40	31 42	39 49	33 22	46 37	12 08
Land, buildings and equipment	83 07	24 16	106 03	75 78	30 99	137 66	70 16
Miscellaneous	1 40	0 46	1 18	8 82	0 70	17 50	2 00
Revenue per capita	100 15	27 33	81 30	168 80	59 20	102 19	78 77

ACTUAL COST

Supplies on hand April 1, 1919	$ 275,675 00	
Gross expenditure, 1919–20	1,173,073 00	
		$1,448,748 00
DEDUCT		
Supplies on hand March 31, 1920	$ 305,789 00	
Estimated value of labour on production of capital and revenue	75,000 00	
		$ 380,789 00
Net cost		$ 1,067,959 00
Cost per capita		582 95
Cost per capita per diem		1 60

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY

—	1918	1919	1920
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Gross expenditure	975,134 00	1,002,127 00	1,173,073 00
Net expenditure	899,306 00	863,509 00	1,029,739 00
Actual cost	845,028 00	901,003 00	1,067,959 00
Cost per capita	558 51	588 89	582 95
Cost per capita per diem	1 53	1 61	1 60
Average daily population	1,513	1,530	1,832

In the past the prevailing idea has been that penitentiaries were a place of punishment only; that it was of small moment whether men were kept in idleness, made break stone, or given clean, interesting, useful work to do, so long as society was protected from them. During the last twenty years just passed a tremendous change has swept over most civilized countries in regard to prison management, and while Canada has been well ahead of others in most matters, the two great essentials (work and segregation) have been denied us.

Penitentiaries are now fast being regarded as industries—factories to manufacture Government material and to remake men. From depraved, neglected, diseased and crooked materials received, their object is to turn out, as their product, good citizens, reformed and fully qualified to take their places in the world of work.

Penitentiaries, therefore, are no longer regarded only as places of punishment, confinement, idleness, or as commercial non-essentials. When properly conducted they may not only be made a success from a financial standpoint, but can be made one of the most desirable business enterprises possible for a Government to engage in.

Records disclose the fact that the average cost to the Government of securing a conviction for commission of crime is about $1,200. To this must be added the average cost of maintaining an inmate in the penitentiaries, which, together with discharge expenses and return railway fares, amounts to about $1,600, making the total average cost to the State about $2,800. To this must be added the value of loss or damage resulting from the commission of the crime, for which the inmate was sentenced, together with the value of support and assistance given the unfortunate wives, mothers, and children who, in many cases, have to be assisted while the wage-earner of the family is incarcerated; as well as the economic loss to the State of the value of his labour.

If a like amount were spent in an endeavour to help the fallen do well, as it costs to convict and imprison them, very few indeed would be sent to prison.

If, therefore, properly managed penitentiaries can change a man's character so that he will never again commit crime, they will have accomplished a very great financial saving. Far greater, however, than this will be the changing of a life of sin, sorrow, failure, and distress to one of happiness, success, and usefulness. Such reformation will add not only to the material wealth, but will add largely to the moral greatness of our country. All this may be accomplished in our penitentiaries if they be given sufficient Government work and segregation. No greater incentive could be desired than the moral reformation and material wealth possible if this be done.

If sufficient work be furnished by the Government, the penitentiaries can easily be made self-sustaining and wages paid to the inmates for their labour as well.

Though but a very limited amount of pay work was done at the penitentiaries during the past year, a revenue of $143,333.39 was returned to the Government.

Segregation of inmates has been confined to an attempted classification, within the same institution. The officers in charge of Canadian penitentiaries in 1896 endeavoured to introduce classification by institutions, but their efforts in that direction were annulled in 1898 and the penitentiary then being built for this purpose was abandoned after nearly two years' work had been expended upon it. Construction with a view to classification in separate institutions has again been taken up, and if expectations are realized this important and essential improvement will in the near future become an assured fact. All work of construction, equipment, etc., is done by the inmates. No contract work has been employed for many years. The cost to the Government of this work is, therefore, reduced to a minimum.

Classification by institutions is now essential to the successful reformation and instruction of inmates. This matter should be taken up whole-heartedly and at least two new thoroughly up-to-date institutions erected to make this most important and desirable work possible. Several of the old penitentiaries could then be dispensed with.

The Dominion should be divided into penitentiary areas and at least two institutions established in each prison area, said areas being made as large as possible, consistent with the distances to be travelled and the density of population. These institutions should be within reasonable distance of each other so that transfer of inmates from one prison to the other could readily be made and at little expense.

Criticisms have been made of our penitentiary system, because more liberty has not been granted the inmates. This can only be done with safety, however, when proper and sufficient buildings have been provided for segregation and classification. Experience has shown that the association of prisoners with each other, when not under strict supervision, usually results in general corruption.

Of late years we have witnessed one institution after another being foisted upon the public at the bidding of people who have not shown the most elementary knowledge of the subject with which they were dealing, and of faddists who want to regulate other men's lives by their own. In many cases these institutions have been abandoned or their management changed to produce sane results. The most disastrous and appalling tragedies have resulted from too great freedom being given inmates in some of these institutions.

If we hope to cope successfully with the problem of reducing crime and reforming the offending ones we must first understand them. The deliberate criminal is one who believes himself cleverer than other people. He plots against society, and it goes without saying that he is very frequently successful, which is most encouraging to himself and associates to continue in a life of crime. If, after conviction and removal to the penitentiary, these men are to be entertained, given freedom, sport, and comfort such as few of them ever knew at home, the penitentiary sentence will cease very largely to have any deterrent effect. No prison should be made a place of horror, nor should the unfortunates who are sent there be abused or ill-treated. Sane methods of management and reformation should prevail and be continually improved and restraint relaxed as the inmates show themselves worthy of it, but they must ever regard a prison as such and not as a playhouse, where they may, by wrong doing, be sent to spend a vacation and live more comfortably than by a life of honest work.

When a man has gone wrong it may be generally assumed that there is something in him that has made him unfit to resist the temptation incident to his surroundings. If this assumption be correct, it follows that we are not warranted in granting him too much freedom or placing him solely upon his honour, as the same lack of power of resistance will, in time, reassert itself there. Better, therefore, constant supervision. The most successful treatment in the reformation of the criminal is one of vigilance, gentleness, patience, persuasion, education, example, and religion. In relation to criminals the threefold combination of prevention, repression, and reformation should be constantly maintained.

In this connection I quote the following from Sheriff Charles W. Peters, of Cook county, Ill., U.S.A., who says:—

> "The modern coddling of criminals by well-meaning but misguided, sympathetic theoretical reformers and self-constituted organizations is one of the greatest causes of the present crime wave in Chicago. Their interference with the vigorous enforcement of the law has destroyed the fear of punishment by criminals to the extent that it is no longer a deterrant to the further commission of crime to be incarcerated in our penal institutions.
>
> "It is impossible to make a success of 'government by the people' unless crime is properly punished. All government fails unless founded on force when necessary. So long as human nature possesses weaknesses and failings, so long as selfishness, jealousy, anger, passion, and tendencies worse than brutal exist, society must punish criminals and make crime and the consequences of crime very real and altogether certain. While every effort should

be made to help the unfortunate and lift up the fallen, there is no place for sickly sentiment in a government by law and order. If one-half the energy now spent in sympathy on murderers and criminals would be devoted to the families of the victims and the other half to bringing the criminals to justice, this would be a happier and safer world in which to live."

PAROLE

The parole system, as applied to Canadian penitentiaries, is productive of much good, largely due to the untiring efforts of Judge Archibald, Dominion Parole Officer, but much more can be and should be accomplished.

In this connection I repeat my recommendation of last year, as follows:—

"There should be a parole officer employed in each prison area, whose duties would be to become fully acquainted with every inmate in the institution; to make a full and exhaustive inquiry into each case, not only of the inmate himself, but of the penitentiary and court records regarding him, and more particularly of his record, habits, associations, environment and life in general in the community in which he lived, thus arriving as nearly as possible at the reason for his downfall. It would also be the duty of these officers to get fully into touch with the employers of labour in the districts and seek out situations suitable for those to be paroled. They should also visit as often as possible all paroled men and receive reports from employers regarding their behaviour. These paroled men should remain under the control of the penitentiaries and the parole officer should have authority to cancel any parole and return the man to the penitentiary on receipt of an adverse report from the area parole officer, after investigation.

"There should also be a parole board at each penitentiary, consisting of the warden, surgeon, school teacher, chaplains, and the parole officer for that prison area.

"They should report to the parole officer of the Penitentiary Branch. The case should then be further considered by a board consisting of the superintendent and inspectors of penitentiaries, and the Dominion parole officer; and the report of this board, accompanied by the report of the trial judge and such other reports as the Solicitor General might require, forwarded for decision.

"This would mean the separation of the paroling of penitentiary inmates from those of the provinces.

"In this way only officers who come into actual contact with the inmates would be permitted to sit on the boards and few mistakes would be made in the releasing of men on parole, as all reports would be prepared by those possessing first-hand knowledge of the men.

"The parole officer for the area should arrange employment for them prior to their parole and assist them in every way possible. One of the needs of our system is some more effective method of aiding the inmates on their discharge.

"All men granted parole should report to the warden of the penitentiary from which they had been paroled. They should *not* be placed under the control of the police.

"A first offender, unless his crime be of a very serious nature, should, after a short period of incarceration, be released on parole as soon as the parole officer can arrange for employment with proper environment for him on the outside. He should be placed in charge of the area parole officer, made to work and live a clean, decent life. If married, he should be made support his family. In any case the country is relieved of the burden of his support,

and every endeavour should be put forth by the area parole officer to learn fully all about him and ascertain the cause or causes of his having committed the crime for which he had been arrested, and no effort spared to reclaim him. A study of the old hardened criminal may be interesting pathology, but it is the study of, and interest in, the first offender that will produce results and prevent increase of the really criminal class.

"Should the efforts of the area parole officer fail to reclaim him and he again resorts to crime while under control, his license should be at once revoked and he returned to the penitentiary to serve out the unexpired portion of his sentence. Parole should never be granted to a repeater."

There should be an honest attempt made to assist the inmates on discharge. They go out into the world feeling anxious and discouraged as to their future. Then is the time they require a helping hand, moral support, and a friend. Work should be provided for them and an abiding interest taken in them until they become re-established in society.

A man's conduct may be improved in prison, but you will not know how he will act when at liberty. Therefore all inmates on discharge should be guided and assisted so long as they require a strengthening hand.

Unless sympathetic supervision is given them in the community, which will assist, encourage, and strengthen them in resisting temptation, they will seldom reform. They must not only be prevented from returning to their former courses, but helped and directed into better ones.

Should area parole officers, as recommended above, be appointed, this would form one of the duties assigned to these officers.

The Alberta Penitentiary has been closed and the inmates transferred to Saskatchewan and Manitoba Penitentiaries. The officers willing to transfer have been sent to Kingston, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan Penitentiaries.

The valuable reserve of the Alberta Penitentiary should be sold and the proceeds applied to the construction of two new up-to-date penitentiaries. Sufficient should be realized from this transaction to purchase the sites and build these institutions.

The employment of qualified school teachers has been approved, and is now an assured fact. Better school rooms are being provided at all of the penitentiaries. Good results are expected from this advance, as most inmates are anxious to study while in prison. Boys who could not be made to attend school when free devote themselves heartily to their studies while in penitentiary. Permission has been granted for inmates to take courses in schools of correspondence, when they are able to pay for same. Inmates possessing special talents are being assisted to develop same. In this respect excellent results have been obtained.

Improvement in the cooking and serving of the food has been made. A varied diet has been introduced in the penitentiaries and qualified cooks engaged in several of the institutions.

Libraries have been largely increased and a better class of literature furnished. Selected books in different languages have been added. The libraries in all the penitentiaries will now be placed under control of the school teacher and librarian. I respectfully suggest that at least six copies of all educative reports and pamphlets issued by the Dominion Government be placed in the penitentiary libraries. These publications are eagerly sought after, particularly those relating to agriculture in its various branches, forestry, mining, conservation, etc.

During the past year plain woollen clothing, the colour of the Air Force blue, has been ordered for all penitentiaries for winter wear, and plain brown denim for summer use.

Writing privileges have been increased 100 per cent and visiting privileges 50 per cent.

More work has been provided for the inmates by the Dominion Government.

The hair of the inmates is no longer clipped between the 1st of November and the 1st of May.

Construction with a view to segregation has been rebegun.

Moving picture entertainments have been introduced at the Christmas season.

All prisoners are now given suitable overcoats upon discharge during the cold weather. This in addition to what was previously given them.

Increased bathing of all inmates employed at occupations such as blacksmithing, machine shop, boiler house, and other like work, has been introduced.

Hospital equipments have been largely increased.

Though a great deal has been accomplished in the past year, much yet remains to be desired.

The female portions of the penitentiaries should be removed outside of the male enclosure. Plans for the reconstruction of the buildings to house female inmates at Dorchester and Kingston are being prepared for submission.

In some of the provinces great difficulty is experienced in prevailing upon the provincial authorities to accept the criminally insane, notwithstanding that the Government pays for their keep. Trouble has been experienced during the past year in the provinces of Manitoba and Quebec, and we are frequently forced to retain hopelessly insane inmates who could and should be treated in mental disease hospitals where proper facilities for handling such as they exist.

The experiences of the past year in this connection have clearly demonstrated that there should be an institution for the incarceration of the criminally insane. This should be centrally located and properly staffed. Five inmates of the penitentiaries transferred to provincial hospitals for the insane have walked away from those institutions during the past fiscal year, several of them being very dangerous criminals.

More Government work should be furnished to enable us to pay our inmates a small wage, and to permit them to buy, at very small expense, a stated ration of tobacco. This would, I feel sure, remove, to a certain extent, the trafficking carried on in the past between officers and inmates.

There should be a Canadian Prison Congress, meeting annually to discuss affairs affecting the criminal in Canada.

A change in the method of purchasing supplies for Canadian penitentiaries should be made.

Canning industries should be established in the penitentiaries to provide all classes of canned goods for use in the institution, as it is found very difficult to, at all times, obtain the necessary vegetables and fruits. This would not only be most convenient, but would effect a very large saving and materially reduce the per capita cost of rationing the inmates.

In conclusion, I again suggest that those in charge of penitentiaries be invested with power to manage the affairs of same.

The duties of penitentiary officers are partly military, partly police and largely reformatory. Discipline officers should be selected by those responsible for penitentiary management. All discipline officers should have at least three months' training in this most important work before being permitted to assume any responsible duty within the institution. Superior officers of the penitentiaries should be afforded opportunity of visiting other penitentiaries and studying methods of administration therein.

Respectfully submitted.

W. S. HUGHES,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX A.—DOMINION PAROLE OFFICER'S REPORT

W. P. Archibald, Parole Officer, reports:—

I beg to submit the annual report of the parole system for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920.

During the year I have visited the seven federal penitentiaries, having 432 interviews with prisoners. I have also visited eighteen provincial prisons, industrial farms and reformatories in the provinces, interviewing 74 inmates. While visiting the various centres of the Dominion I interviewed personally 617 persons on parole and found them, with very few exceptions, industriously employed and living steady, upright lives. In connection with the reporting of prisoners now on parole the reports received from the chiefs of police and sheriffs have been very encouraging. During the year ten paroled men have been given financial assistance, the need arising through sickness or in meeting transportation expenses to employment in other localities. The Parole Office has found employment for 444 paroled prisoners throughout the year and the others released (some 348) had friends, relatives, or societies to assist them in their rehabilitation.

From the statistics furnished by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (which include the twenty-one years' operation of the system) I find that 12,627 prisoners have been released on parole. The total number who forfeited their licenses by subsequent conviction is 291, or 2·3 per cent. The number whose licenses were cancelled for non-compliance with conditions, principally those failing to report or in removing from one city to another without the consent of those in authority, is 453, or 3·5 per cent, making the total losses of the parole system since the inception of the Act, by revocations (for non-compliance with conditions) and forfeitures (by subsequent convictions), only 744, or 5·8 per cent. The number of sentences completed on parole since the inception of the Act is 11,167.

The great majority of these men have found their way back to the paths of good citizenship through the parole system. Can an estimate be made defining the difference between keeping these men in prison to the last day of their sentence and releasing them as under the old system—men with a grouch against everybody and possessed of a sullen, broken, distorted disposition—self-made Ishmaelites—for a criminal act often committed in a passion or under the stress of great temptation and the present up-to-date methods? I have not compiled the figures of the total earnings of these men now on parole, but I confidently state that their earnings reach into the hundreds of thosands of dollars annually. Seven hundred and sixteen men and women are now reporting on parole with bright prospects of completing their sentences and finding full liberty and good citizenship under the present system.

These statistics reveal magnificent results and the figures speak more eloquently for the great good accomplished through the parole system of Canada than any comment the parole officer desires to make.

The parole system not only gives the man the opportunity to redeem himself, but it opens the way for a prisoner thus released to earn an honest living and support those depending on him, especially in a case where the man has a wife and family. Were there no parole system at the present time and men were left to complete their last day of sentence, the cost to the state would be immeasurably increased. How much better are the ends of justice met by a conditional liberation of these men and how much greater benefit to the state are they as social and industrial units could never be demonstrated by figures alone.

The following tabulated statement will reveal the working out of the parole system for the past fiscal year in the federal penitentiaries and jails, reformatories, industrial farms, etc., of the Dominion:—

TABULATED STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1920.

Prisoners released on parole—		Revocations Per cent.	Forfeitures Per cent.	Total loss Per cent.
Kingston	77	4 or 5.19	2 or 2.59	6 or 7.7
St. Vincent de Paul	75	2 or 2.66	2 or 2.66	4 or 5.3
Dorchester	55	.....	6 or 10.9	6 or 10.9
Manitoba	16	2 or 12.5	5 or 31.25	7 or 43.7
British Columbia	27	.....	1 or 3.7	1 or 3.7
Alberta	13	2 or 15.38	1 or 7.69	3 or 23.07
Saskatchewan	14	2 or 14.28	.....	2 or 14.28
Total penitentiaries	277	12 or 4.33	17 or 6.13	29 or 10.46
Jails, reformatories, industrial farms, etc	515	4 or 0.77	1 or 0.19	5 or 0.97
Grand total	792	16 or 2.02	18 or 2.27	34 or 4.29

The total releases from the penitentiaries were 277—an increase on the previous year of 45. The numbers released from the jails, reformatories, industrial farms, etc., were 515, making the total of 792. The revocations for non-compliance with conditions were 16, or 2·02 per cent. The forfeitures for the year were 18, or 2·27 per cent; total loss 34, or 4·29 per cent.

The forfeitures were larger than the previous year, but we must remember that the previous year revealed only one-half of one per cent loss through forfeitures from those who had been paroled. This was the smallest percentage of any year since the operation of the parole system. The only correct criterion we can safely utilize in making a just estimate of the results is in taking the entire number released since the inception of the Act. This year's showing, with a total loss of 4·29, is excellent.

The following statistics by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police tally with the figures kept in the Parole Office and are correct:—

From 1899 to March 31, 1920—		
Released on parole from penitentiaries	5,894	
Released on parole from prisons, jails and reformatories	6,733	
		12,627
Licenses revoked	453	
Licenses forfeited	291	
Sentences completed on parole	11,167	
Sentences not yet completed	716	
		12,627

"THE CHILD IN OUR MIDST"

The most alarming thing in our midst to-day is not Bolshevikism, nor the question of "high cost of living," nor the great "social unrest," nor what people term "the economic crisis," but it is found is the frightful, unceasing, and world-wide drift of youth, especially, when they leave their homes for the higher grades of education or when they throw their lot into the big commercial world around us. The enormous proportion that are soon ready to cast off their religious teaching and home influence, the very fundamentals of true and pure character, as a worn-out garment, on their first contact with real life, is appalling. What has happened to our homes?

I know it is easier to criticize than correct. We must never forget that it is easier to hinder than to help. It is easier to destroy reputation than it is to construct and build up character. Fault-finding is as dangerous as it is easy, but we must plod on at our task. It takes a soul full of infinite wisdom and love to go on

working faithfully and lovingly with the real problems of life we come in contact with daily.

If tangible results are to be obtained and our hopes for the future generations realized, we must have better organization, more intelligent and sympathetic efforts to transfuse the living principles of "obedience and self-control," only upon which we may safely build the superstructure of true manhood and human endurance into the life and character of our youth in order that Canada may be safe and sane in the coming years.

I hope to live to see the day when the parents, the pastor or spiritual adviser, the Sunday school teacher, the public school teacher, the scout master, the Y.M.C.A. boys' secretary, the big brother and big sister workers, the probation officers, the Juvenile Court judges, the playground associations, the Rotarians, the Kiwanians, the medical profession, and all others who are vitally interested in child welfare, and are ready to sacrifice for him, will be organized and banded together in one community group with the "child in the midst," there to determine how we shall mutually, sympathetically and carefully, each bear his or her own part in the symmetrical training and development of that which is best in every youth. Such an organization would be especially helpful in dealing with the problems in connection with the delinquent child.

If we could only unite and concentrate all movements for the betterment of mankind on sane, humane and progressive principles, a better and a brighter world would be the legacy left for those who follow after us. I am heart-sick of class treatment, the disjointed efforts put forth in our communities by various organizations who are generally experimenting, or exploiting on the ills and sorrows of human life. To-day many systems thrive on human frailties without working out any permanent good in the lives of the people they toil among. It is no marvel that our prison populations are increasing at an alarming rate when we find the child, still plastic in character, is being left to drift or, worst still, is allowed to remain in environments conducive to depravity, neglected, and sometimes damned into existence, and compelled to live a life of selfishness and uselessness through the inconsistent example of those responsible for their training and development. It is time to get busy. Our communities are full of the driftwood of human life. Crime is on the increase at a rapid rate, and will continue so until we grapple with these vital matters in a concerted action.

The intrinsic worth of human life should be the real inspiration to get together and unite in efforts for the upbuilding and construction of a mighty nation. One of the greatest problems in Canada to-day is found in "the child in our midst."

APPENDIX B.—WARDENS' REPORTS

KINGSTON

J. C. Ponsford, Warden, reports:—

As I only assumed control of Kingston Penitentiary on the 27th of April, 1920, I am not in a position to express any opinion on the conduct of affairs in the institution for the last fiscal year. I have pleasure in sending herewith criminal statistics and financial statements for fiscal year ended March 31, 1920.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

G. S. Malepart, Warden, reports:—

The population at the beginning of the fiscal year ended the 31st of March, 1920, was 380, and during the succeeding twelve months 292 were received and 152 discharged, leaving at the end of the year 520 inmates, thus making a daily average of 496.

The new northeast wing was started last June and work prosecuted until late fall, at which time the outside walls were built up to the first floor line, the cell foundation to the floor ground line, the cell corridor spaces filled in ready to receive the ground floor, and window barriers just about completed.

The stonecutters' shed has been re-covered with galvanized shingles, and an extension built to the pump house for a large iron oil tank.

We manufactured 800 feet of cement tiles for the engineer's department to cover the steam pipes. We also manufactured 250 chairs for the War Purchasing Commission.

The interior of the new Roman Catholic chapel is nearly completed.

Work on the new Protestant church has progressed rapidly, and same is nearing completion.

Improvements and repairs have been made in the deputy warden's quarters and also in the Government block.

New water mains to supply well water to all workshops and administration building are under way, and we expect to have the water supplied to the north wing very soon.

The yield of the farm has been good and, after supplying the needs of the institution, we sold to customers vegetables to the value of $639.36, hay to the value of $861.25, and straw amounting to $344.40.

In 1918 we had the misfortune of having an epidemic of cholera and were obliged to slaughter every one of our hogs. In April last we bought 20 sows and 2 boars for reproduction, and at the end of the fiscal year we had in stock 57 young pigs and expect the piggery to be very productive this year.

The low death-rate speaks well for the health and sanitary arrangements of the institution, as there was only one death during the year and no accidents occurred. I must mention that two of the inmates who were serving terms of five and seven years, respectively, on charges of theft, were taken out to court, retried on charge of murder and sentenced to death. They were executed on the 23rd of January, 1920.

The conduct of the inmates in general has been good. No serious breach of discipline has occurred and there were no escapes during the year.

The conduct of the inmates in both chapels has been exemplary. They have paid close attention to the sermons and both chaplains declare that they never found, in their parochial work outside, better behaviour than that of the men in the chapels during divine services. We had, during the winter, a mission, conducted respectively by Reverend Father Louis Lalande, S.J., and by Rev. A. C. Ascah, rector of St. Cyprien's church Montreal, which has been most successful, morally speaking. The number of inmates partaking of the Holy Communion was the largest ever known in this penitentiary, and since then we have had a large number of communions every Sunday. The mission lasted four days with two sermons a day of one hour each. I trust that similar missions will be held in the future.

The moving picture entertainment given on New Year's eve for the inmates of this institution was a great success from every point of view, the inmates behaving exceedingly well and being highly attentive. It was really a great benefit for their welfare and an improvement for the morale. They were shown a very attractive and interesting picture of a trans-Canada trip, depicting the beauties of our grand country. They could realize the untold wealth and beautiful spots of our Dominion and the enormous amount of opportunities for one who has the spunk and energy to go and work them out.

Proper kinds of moving pictures would elevate the minds of the inmates, lead them to better ideals, improve their morale, and build up their characters. If it would not impel all of them to better standard in life it would undoubtedly reform scores of them if entertainments of this kind were held frequently. I am earnestly in favour of these entertainments.

DORCHESTER

L. H. Chambers, Acting Warden, reports:—

The prison population for the year has increased, the average being 252. We began the year with 226 males and closed with 292 males and 14 females, the female ward having been reopened in January and 13 female prisoners transferred from Kingston penitentiary.

A substantial start has been made on the new south wing, in which 260 new thoroughly up-to-date cells, with all improved equipment are being constructed.

The new ice-house was completed and filled with ice.

The cell block between north wing and prison dome is completed with the exception of the installation of the plumbing. This work will be finished as soon as the fittings arrive.

The general health of the inmates has been good, their conduct up to the average and discipline well maintained.

School was held each week-day and fair progress made by most of those attending.

I also wish to thank you and the Inspectors for the kind assistance extended to me.

MANITOBA

W. R. Grahame, Warden, reports:—

The population on March 31. 1919, was 149, including one at asylum, 99 were received during the year and 92 discharged, leaving on March 31, 1920, a population of 156. Forty-six of the 99 received were transferred from other penitentiaries just before the close of the year, otherwise the population, at the end of the year, would have shown a favourable decrease.

The conduct and industry of the inmates, with few exceptions, has been good, the exception being inmate Johnson, who murdered guard Fladeby and was convicted by the jury of manslaughter and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Our farming operations were quite successful last year. Over 12,000 bushels of grains and over 3,000 bushels of potatoes were produced and the farm shows a balance for the year's operations of over $6,000.

The mail-bag repair shop has been another great source of revenue, showing a total of over $5,000. During the winter, on stormy days, any unemployed were given employment in this shop.

Fourteen hundred new volumes were added to the library during the year, this in excess of the large list of magazines and periodicals furnished by the department.

School has been held each week day and excellent progress has been made. Courses in schools of correspondence, now being permitted, proved a great incentive to several of the inmates who have availed themselves of this important improvement.

The inmates were kept employed during the year in the various trade shops.

The laundry and bath house has been removed to its present location in new building.

The new sewer from the north wing is in operation and working satisfactorily.

No serious sickness occurred amongst the population, nor were there any accidents.

The discipline has been well maintained.

I cannot close without mentioning the deep interest shown by the Salvation Army for the welfare of all discharged inmates.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Superintendent and his staff for the courteous treatment and assistance received at all times.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

J. C. Brown, Warden, reports:—

The steady decrease in prison population continued up to the end of the year, when only 114 were in custody, as compared with 148 when the year began.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been good. No accidents occurred during the year and there were no escapes. Their general health has been good also. Several chronic cases have raised the hospital average, but there has been nothing in the nature of an epidemic, although influenza was prevalent in the neighbourhood during winter and early spring.

The chaplains and school instructor report a year of satisfactory progress. The Protestant chaplain reports that he is completing arrangements with the Prisoners' Aid Society to enable paroled and discharged prisoners to more easily secure employment.

The Salvation Army band, of Vancouver, gave the prisoners a concert during the year, which was greatly appreciated.

The year has seen a number of improvements.

For the prisoners: The last of the antiquated prison cells have been torn down and every cell in the prison is now up-to-date in every way. The library has received a considerable addition of new books. The new kitchen has been in use for the greater part of the year. Being well lighted, airy and convenient, it is an immense improvement on the old cramped and gloomy kitchen. The liberalizing of the regulations as to letter-writing and visitors has reacted beneficially on discipline.

For the staff: The interests of the staff have not been neglected. The generous provision recently made for additional holiday time is a long step in the direction of making the service more attractive and thereby obtaining and keeping good officers. There is still, however, dissatisfaction with the rate of pay. It is true that substantial increases have been made during the last few years, particularly in the lower grades, but these have not kept pace with the increase in prices and the rapid rise in the rate of wages for all classes of labour.

On the Reserve: Work on the Glen Brook sewer, suspended for a time, has, under the superintendent's instructions, been vigorously pushed. Its completion will clear the way for the carrying out of a long-contemplated improvement of the grounds which will greatly add to the appearance of that part of the reserve abutting on Columbia street, and also add some six or seven acres to our restricted agricultural area. Another important piece of special work undertaken during the year is the construction of the central hall and dome. Its completion will add to the appearance of the buildings, architecturally speaking; will increase the security of the prison, and will contribute largely to the smooth running of prison routine.

In a recent report the superintendent recommended an improvement in dietary—not in the way of better quality or greater quantity of food, but in preparation and service of meals, to avoid monotony. From a certain class of prisoners complaints will come in any case, but when well-behaved and industrious men complain it is another matter; and the monotony of diet is at the root of their complaints. Thus an appreciable part of the benefit which should accrue from the provision of first-class food materials is lost through the sameness from day to day of the form in which it reaches the prisoners.

ALBERTA

W. Meighen, Acting Warden, reports:—

Having only assumed control of this institution on April 1, 1920, this report necessarily deals with the work accomplished during the year under the supervision of Warden Ponsford, now transferred to Kingston.

The movement of convicts of this institution for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920, was as follows:—

Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1919, 121. Received during the year, 72. Discharged during the year by expiration of sentence, 11; by parole, 13; by pardon, 7; by deportation, 3; by order of court, 3; by transfer to Kingston, 1 (female); by transfer to asylum at Ponoka, 1; by transfer to Saskatchewan Penitentiary at Prince Albert, 75; by transfer to Manitoba Penitentiary at Stony Mountain, 45. Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1920, 34.

The farm operations for the year were again very satisfactory. On some 45 acres, 3,686 bushels of oats were harvested, and on 9½ acres, 227 bushels of wheat. While our potato crop was lighter than usual, 2,250 bushels were grown on 13 acres, and our other vegetables yielded splendidly, having considerable to sell after supplying the needs of the institution.

A new mine shaft was sunk on the reserve close to the Grand Trunk Pacific line, to a depth of 235 feet, where a seam of pure coal 5 feet thick was struck. In the sinking of this shaft record time was made for the province of Alberta. Work was commenced on the shaft on the 19th of May and it was completed on the 13th of August. This included the timbering and the securing of the shaft bottom with timbers 14-inch by 14-inch by 14 feet long. It is claimed there has been to date no other shaft sunk in the province of Alberta to a depth of 200 feet in less than three months. And this was done by straight pick and shovel, hammer and wedge work, no powder being used. Nor were there any accidents, as frequently happen in an undertaking of this kind, by even the most experienced coal mine operators.

The shaft proper is 9 feet wide by 18 feet outside measurement, and is divided into three compartments of equal size—two for purposes of hoisting coal with coal cages or buckets, and the third is separated from the others by a partition of two ply of boards with tar paper between, making it airtight. In this compartment is a stairway, built in case of an emergency as a means of exit.

What little water leaks into the seams so far worked is drained into a sump at the bottom of the shaft, from where it is pumped out by a small Cornish pump during working hours.

A tipple 50 feet high, and loading platform 30 feet high, attached, was built for the purpose of hoisting and unloading the coal when hoisted into chutes, one of which is built so as to unload mine run direct into railway cars placed on our spur—another for screened coal and a third for slack.

An engine room 20 feet by 22 feet was also built, in which was placed an electric hoist, solidly erected on a concrete base 7 feet by 10 feet at base and 8 feet in depth, and tapering to surface to size of hoist.

An addition to our boiler room was also built, a new 150-horsepower boiler installed as an auxiliary to the two previously in use, and necessitated by the additional requirements of supplying steam to drive the engines connected with three new electric generators, two of which had also been installed in an adjoining new generator room.

From the time coal was first struck on August 18, 1919, until March 31, 1920, the end of the fiscal year, some 4,746 tons of coal were mined by straight hand-pick digging, using no powder or machinery whatever, but digging solely from cross-cuts for the purpose of air connection, removing no pillars whatever, and all pillars so far made are 60 feet by 30 feet.

As most of the development work in the mine is completed, and the whole undertaking so far been economically and successfully carried out, there should be little or no difficulty in disposing of the mine as it stands to-day at a fair profit to the department.

Work was commenced again in the early spring on the warden's new house, and by fall the outside walls and roof were completed, but owing to the necessary work to be done in connection with the mine, the interior work of the house was suspended for the winter.

All the work required from the various shops was well looked after by the instructors in charge.

The Roman Catholic and Protestant chaplains report the conduct of the inmates as good while attending divine services.

School was carried on during the noon hour each week day during the year, many acquiring a good knowledge of the English language in reading, writing, and the elementary rules of arithmetic.

During the year we were honoured by a visit from the Superintendent of Penitentiaries, who highly complimented the warden on the efficiency of administration, and the staff on the excellent discipline maintained.

I am pleased to say the discipline of the inmates has on the whole been good, and that the officers performed their duties diligently and efficiently.

SASKATCHEWAN

W. J. Macleod, Warden, reports:—

The population on March 31, 1919, was 116. During the past year 58 were received from this province and 75 transferred from Edmonton. There have been discharged: by expiration of sentence, 20; by parole, 14; by transfer, 1 male and 2 females; by pardon, 20; by deportation, 1; by order of the court, 3; and returned to the provincial authorities (insane), 2; leaving us with 186 inmates at the end of the year. This includes 6 prisoners in the Provincial Hospital for the Insane.

The following very necessary work was completed during the year:—

Cell block (south wing) and carriage shed; new shops extended and tailor, shoe, and laundry departments moved into them; old wooden floors taken out of west shops building and concrete floors poured; engineer, blacksmith, and carpenter departments moved into new quarters in same; yard extended 129 feet north to make room for new buildings; wall moved; main gate changed to face east; road made from main highway to new gate; excavated 236 feet by 70 feet for new cell block; rain water reservoir completed and in use, and 360,000 bricks of good quality made.

Four hundred and thirty-five acres were under cultivation on the farm during the year. Owing to the exceedingly dry season our crops were very light, but notwithstanding the "off" season the farm shows a profit of $1,950.99. One thousand and fifty-five bushels of wheat, 3,570 of oats, 1,055 of barley, and 110 of peas and oats were threshed; 10 tons of green feed and 82 tons of hay were stacked; 3,262 bushels of potatoes were stored away, and $3,849.68 worth of dressed pork was sold to the steward and customers.

During the winter months 200 cords of wood were cut and hauled, and 1,385 cubic yards of gravel drawn; also ice sufficient for our needs was stored.

School was held during each working day of the year and good progress made by those in attendance.

The spiritual welfare of the inmates was well looked after by the chaplains, both of whom report being well satisfied with the appreciation and attention of the inmates.

The library, consisting of hundreds of good books, was well patronized. There was also a number of leading magazines subscribed for, and the inmates enjoyed reading them very much. A number of the inmates have been given permission to take up special branches of study and allowed to obtain books to assist them in same. In this way they are fitting themselves to lead better and more useful lives upon release.

The surgeon reports that the ventilation and sanitary conditions are excellent and the sewage plant is giving entire satisfaction. The health of the inmates has been exceptionally good. The institution was again fortunate in escaping the influenza epidemic, also smallpox, of which there were a number of cases in this locality. Only one inmate was transferred to the hospital for the insane, this being a severe case of masturbation.

I am glad to report that the conduct of the inmates on the whole was very good, with the exception of one, an incorrigible, serving his third term, who was finally transferred to the penitentiary at Kingston.

I am pleased to report that the increase in holidays from fourteen to twenty-one days and the allowing to each discipline officer every eighth day off duty has been productive of excellent results, as prior to this the officers were doing about eleven hours' duty on the average.

The superintendent paid us a visit during the year and we were very glad to have him with us. I am of the opinion that these visits should be made at least once a year as they help very much, and I am then able to talk over matters of prison management in general and also discuss questions pertaining to the helping of the unfortunate ones under my charge, which, in my opinion, is much better than having to discuss things of this nature by correspondence, which is usually unsatisfactory.

APPENDIX C.—EXPENDITURE

KINGSTON

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	$108,624 16	
Uniforms and mess	8,263 49	
Bonuses	40,780 54	
		$157,668 19
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations	$ 41,207 11	
Clothing and hospital	22,464 42	
		63,671 53
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	$ 5,916 94	
Transfer and interment	60 70	
		5,977 64
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water	$ 28,889 55	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	10,087 66	
Chapels, schools and library	1,209 93	
Office expenses	2,239 71	
		42,426 85
Industries—		
Farm	$ 6,489 82	
Trade shops	19,141 49	
Binder twine	1,234 27	
		26,865 58
Prison equipment—		
Machinery	$ 2,561 10	
Furnishings	2,866,67	
Utensils and vehicles	527 46	
Land, buildings and walls	38,245 64	
		44,200 87
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	$ 143 30	
Special	670 73	
		814 03
		$341,624 69

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	$ 84,298 82	
Uniform and mess	5,448 38	
Bonuses	33,633 76	
		$123,380 96
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations	$ 31,928 32	
Clothing and hospital	14,574 17	
		46,502 49
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	$ 3,784 66	
Transfer and interment	216 46	
		4,001 12
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water	$ 21,665 06	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	18,676 85	
Chapels, schools and library	911 06	
Office expenses	1,179 06	
		42,432 03
Industries—		
Farm	$ 3,742 00	
Trade shops	6,645 87	
		10,387 87
Prison equipment—		
Machinery	$ 728 71	
Furnishings	3,451 74	
Utensils and vehicles	3,182 25	
Land, buildings and walls	8,434 84	
		15,797 54
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	$ 120 82	
Special	109 34	
		230 16
		$242,732 17

EXPENDITURE—*Continued*

DORCHESTER

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	$ 63,866 31	
Uniforms and mess	4,476 80	
Bonuses	20,930 32	
		$ 89,273 43
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations	$ 14,412 38	
Clothing and hospital	10,480 33	
		24,892 71
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	$ 3,437 89	
Transfer and interment	959 07	
		4,396 96
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water	$ 16,409 43	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	6,536 13	
Chapels, schools and library	480 04	
Office expenses	799 06	
		24,224 66
Industries—		
Farm	$ 5,346 41	
Trade shops	5,142 27	
		10,488 68
Prison equipment—		
Machinery	$ 4,787 10	
Furnishings	2,051 98	
Utensils and vehicles	1,521 76	
Land, buildings and walls	15,506 94	
		23,867 78
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	$ 175 17	
Special	121 77	
		296 94
		$177,441 16

MANITOBA

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	$ 41,470 12	
Uniforms and mess	2,335 77	
Bonuses	15,312 54	
		$ 59,118 43
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations	$ 7,697 95	
Clothing and hospital	5,992 23	
		13,690 18
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	$ 2,228 35	
Transfer and interment	582 95	
		2,811 30
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water	$ 11,395 69	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	2,268 60	
Chapels, schools and library	484 93	
Office expenses	576 25	
		14,725 47
Industries—		
Farm	$ 2,372 32	
Trade shops	1,895 17	
		4,267 49
Prison equipment—		
Machinery	$ 1,544 27	
Furnishings	1,832 29	
Utensils and vehicles	235 01	
Land, buildings and walls	5,830 91	
		9,442 48
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	$ 45 04	
Special	1,031 70	
		1,076 74
		$105,132 09

EXPENDITURE—*Continued*

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	$ 42,483 90	
Uniforms and mess	1,648 62	
Bonuses	15,404 61	
		$ 59,537 13
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations	$ 10,061 91	
Clothing and hospital	4,066 38	
		14,128 29
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	$ 1,207 24	
Transfer and interment	1,084 20	
		2,291 44
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water	$ 5,064 15	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	1,537 53	
Chapels, schools and library	408 85	
Office expenses	1,155 64	
		8,166 17
Industries—		
Farm	$ 1,926 25	
Trade shops	1,111 38	
		3,037 63
Prison equipment—		
Furnishings	247 00	
Utensils and vehicles	247 00	
Land, buildings and walls	3,139 65	
		3,477 39
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	$ 34 75	
Special	57 00	
		91 75
		$ 90,729 80

ALBERTA

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowanees	$ 45,191 83	
Uniforms and mess	3,942 60	
Bonuses	16,871 07	
		$ 66,005 50
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations	$ 8,023 25	
Clothing and hospital	3,248 02	
		11,271 27
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	$ 655 40	
Transfer and interment	4,082 30	
		4,737 70
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water	$ 2,168 96	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	1,426 03	
Chapels, schools and library	253 30	
Office expenses	1,163 82	
		5,012 11
Industries—		
Farm	$ 836 37	
Trade shops	4,613 77	
Coal mine	6,149 89	
		11,600 03
Prison equipment—		
Machinery	$ 5,820 70	
Furnishings	364 04	
Utensils and vehicles	352 35	
Land, buildings and walls	10,305 72	
		16,842 81
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	$ 1,347 75	
Special	927 00	
		2,274 75
		$117,744 17

EXPENDITURE—*Concluded*

SASKATCHEWAN

Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	$ 36,965 82	
Uniforms and mess	2,817 34	
Bonuses	13,095 34	
		$ 52,878 50
Maintenance of convicts—		
Rations	$ 7,426 56	
Clothing and hospital	4,565 18	
		11,991 74
Discharge expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	$ 1,411 43	
Transfer and interment	1,149 20	
		2,560 63
Working expenses—		
Heat, light and water	$ 7,405 32	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	3,491 99	
Chapels, schools and library	309 21	
Office expenses	888 51	
		12,095 03
Industries—		
Farm	$ 1,651 98	
Trade shops	2,146 84	
		3,798 82
Prison equipment—		
Machinery	$ 1,399 45	
Furnishings	734 16	
Utensils and vehicles	414 02	
Land, buildings and walls	11,555 21	
		14,102 84
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	$ 67 90	
Special	173 45	
		241 35
		$ 97,668 91

PENITENTIARIES GENERAL

Salary of Purchasing Agent, G. A. Dillon, 12 months	$ 3,400 00	
Salary of Miss Grant, 12 months	900 00	
Salary of Miss Brill, 12 months	627 29	
Bonus to Miss Grant and Miss Brill	770 02	
Rent of office	247 00	
Cleaning office, 10 months	30 00	
Light account	10 75	
Office expenses, sundry	14 59	
		$ 5,999 65
Printing, sundry	$ 54 50	
Trunk	51 30	
Assistance to paroled convicts	207 25	
		313 05
		$ 6,312 70

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF

MILITIA AND DEFENCE

CANADA

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1920

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

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H.Q. 650-5-20

OTTAWA
THOMAS MULVEY
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1921

[No. 36—1921.]—1

To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the report of the Department of Militia and Defence for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920.

Respectfully submitted,

H. GUTHRIE,

Minister of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, OTTAWA,
December 31, 1920

OTTAWA, December 28, 1920.

The Honourable the Minister,
Department of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration—to be laid on the Table of the House—this the Annual Report of the Department of Militia and Defence, for the fiscal year 1919-20.

This report covers the whole of the fiscal year in question in so far as the financial statements and the reports of the Superintendents of the two Dominion Arsenals, of the Commandant and of the Board of Visitors, Royal Military College, are concerned.

The balance of the report contains a summary of the work performed by the various branches of the department during the period November 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920; a summary of the work performed during the period November 1, 1918, to October 31, 1919, having already been published in Memorandum No. 6 respecting the work of the Department of Militia and Defence which was laid on the Table of the House at the last session of Parliament.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EUG. FISET, Major-General,
Deputy Minister.

CONTENTS

Reports of:

Inspector General and Military Counsellor.

Adjutant General:

Quartermaster General.

Paymaster General.

Chief Accountant.

Assistant Deputy Minister.

Appendices:

A.-B.—Financial Statements.

C. —Report of the Superintendent, Dominion Arsenal, Quebec.

D. —Report of the Superintendent, Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay.

E. —Report of the Commandant, Royal Military College.

F. —Report of the Board of Visitors, Royal Military College.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, CANADA

For the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1920

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL AND MILITARY COUNSELLOR, FOR THE PERIOD NOVEMBER 1, 1919, TO MARCH 31, 1920.

Military Policy

Since the presentation of Memorandum (No. 6) respecting the work of the Department of Militia and Defence from November 1, 1918, to October 31, 1919, there has been little change in the military policy of the department.

The Imperial Military Policy will no doubt be fully considered by Cabinet Ministers at the forthcoming Imperial Conference.

Defence

In the brief period under review no change of importance has been made in the general policy of defence. The General Staff is taking advantage of the lessons learnt during the Great War and is devoting its attention to the future organization of the Canadian Militia.

In the meanwhile the Permanent Active Militia is undergoing reorganization. The duties of the permanent corps, which it shares with the whole of the Active Militia, are the defence of the country and the support of the civil authorities. In addition to these duties there falls to the Permanent Force the duty of being the instructors of the Active Militia, of maintaining the standard of military knowledge, and of furnishing the permanent element in the garrisons of the defended ports—Halifax and Esquimalt; which element is necessary for their protection against sudden attack, as well as for preservation of the defence works.

The Naval and Military Committee

This committee (formerly known as the Interdepartmental Committee) has functioned throughout the war and has rendered, and continues to render, great assistance in regulating the work of the Naval Service and Militia Department with regard to questions affecting both departments, especially in matters connected with coast defence. The maintenance of close co-operation between the Naval Service, Militia Department and Air Board is most important and, therefore, during the coming year, it is hoped to establish a Defence Committee and to include thereon a member of the Naval Service, Militia Department, Air Board and the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Military Intelligence

The Intelligence Section continues to exchange information with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Naval Service, and other Departments of State. Communication has been maintained with the Overseas Dominions, the Military Intelligence Directorate of the War Office, the Naval and Military Attachés to the British Embassy at Washington, and the Intelligence Department of the United States Government.

The intelligence staffs in the various Military Districts are practically reduced to the pre-war basis, in accordance with the policy now governing the collecting and compiling of intelligence.

Training

During the period covered by this report, November 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920, the Canadian Militia was passing through a transition stage. The old non-permanent Militia units which had existed prior to the war had become more or less dormant, and required very complete reorganization.

A Reorganization Committee consisting of representatives of the Active Militia and Overseas Forces was therefore appointed. For the terms of reference, etc., see Report of the Adjutant General.

Under the existing conditions it was very difficult to carry out training, but nevertheless the following table indicates the units that carried out training:—

Military District—	*Unit*
1.	The Oxford Rifles; 2nd Machine Gun Brigade.
2.	2nd Regiment (Queen's Own Rifles of Canada); 10th Regiment (Royal Grenadiers); 13th Royal Regiment; 19th Lincoln Regiment; 38th Regiment (Dufferin Rifles of Canada); 91st Regiment (Canadian Highlanders); 109th Regiment; The Governor General's Body Guard; 9th Mississauga Horse; 110th Irish Regiment; 1st Machine Gun Brigade; 3rd Machine Gun Brigade.
3.	The Governor General's Foot Guards; The Kingston Regiment (The Princess of Wales Own); The Argyll Light Infantry; 4th Machine Gun Brigade.
4.	Les Carabiniers Mont Royal; 1st Motor Machine Gun Brigade.
5.	5th Machine Gun Brigade.
6.	The Nova Scotia Regiment.
7.	The St. John Fusiliers; 7th Machine Gun Brigade.
10.	The Cameron Highlanders of Canada; The Winnipeg Rifles; The Winnipeg Grenadiers; The Winnipeg Light Infantry; 10th Machine Gun Brigade.
11.	2nd Motor Machine Gun Brigade; 11th Machine Gun Brigade.
12.	Nil.
13.	The Calgary Regiment, 19th Alberta Dragoons, 13th Machine Gun Brigade.

The Permanent Force has been undergoing reorganization, and attention was concentrated on training the personnel of the various units, and to fit them to carry out their duties as instructors of the Active Militia.

Musketry

The work of the Musketry Branch has been principally in connection with the reorganization of the various rifle associations.

Machine Guns

The Machine Gun Corps has been created, and both the permanent and non-permanent branches have made substantial progress.

Signals

The Signal Corps is as yet only partially organized, and requires considerable attention if it is to be developed to the necessary degree of efficiency.

Schools

No Royal or Provisional Schools of Instruction were held during this period.

Engineer Services

A complete statement of Engineer Services which were undertaken up to November 1, 1919, is included in Memorandum No. 6. During the remaining months of the fiscal year the usual repairs and maintenance services were carried on in addition to the correspondence, checking of progress and completion reports of the works started prior to November 1.

The work of restoring buildings used during the war was continued.

Repairs and alterations were carried out in the following drill halls, buildings, hospitals, etc.:—

Windsor, armoury; Guelph, armoury; Toronto, Dominion Orthopædic Hospital; Toronto, Rosedale Hospital; Toronto, St. Andrew's Military Hospital; Toronto, Base Hospital; Toronto, Long Branch Barracks; Burlington, Brant House Hospital; St. Catharines, Drill Hall; St. Catharines, Oak Hill Convalescent Hospital; Pembroke, armouries; Peterborough, armouries; Belleville, armouries; Montreal, Peel Street Barracks; Quebec, Military Hospital and Dental Building; Quebec, Dental Building; Quebec, Drill Hall; Halifax, Pine Hill Hospital; Halifax, Wellington Barracks; Woodstock, N.B., armoury.

The following buildings were restored upon return to their owners: Amherst, N.S., Nova Scotia Carriage Works building; Chatham, N.B., Exhibition buildings; Victoria, B.C., Irving House; Regina, Sask., Alexandra Schools.

Sale of Abandoned Buildings

Buildings erected for C.E.F. accommodation at various places in Canada were sold by public tender when no longer required for that or other military purposes.

Sale of Surplus Stores

Surplus engineer stores used in equipment of buildings for mobilization purposes were sold by public tender through the War Purchasing Commission.

Properties Acquired

Quebec, properties on Champlain street; Ottawa, burial plots Beechwood Cemetery, burial plots Notre Dame Cemetery; London, burial plot London Cemetery; Guelph, burial plot Guelph Cemetery; Kemptville, drill hall site; Low Point, Cape Breton, N.S., battery site; Summerside, P.E.I., rifle range, additional land; Wallace N.S., drill hall and site.

Leasing of Military Lands

Several parcels of land not required for military purposes were leased for short terms, and leases of other portions that had expired were either renewed or fresh tenders were invited and new leases entered into.

Surveys

General

Field work was practically completed by November 1, a small party remaining to complete some special work in Cape Breton, and some levelling in the Aston and Bécancours districts, Quebec, all work being continued as long as weather permitted.

During the period November 10 to December 18 the topographers, who had all been working in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, returned to Ottawa as each completed the sheet he was engaged on, one man, however, remaining till January 31.

Instrumental Control

During the first two weeks of November a party of four was employed in Cape Breton securing information to aid in the topography of a densely wooded area. Work was stopped on November 12 on account of the weather. Levelling was carried out in Quebec near Aston until December 20.

During the winter the summer's work—existing as traverse and level notes—was reduced, compiled, adjusted and permanently indexed. The traverse notes of districts to be given to the topographers for the season 1920 were plotted—the Mira and Louisburg sheets, Cape Breton.

The permanent indexing of all control work has now been completed, and is in such state that anything relating to control in the completed sheets can be found without delay.

Topography

On November 1 work was being carried out in the Halifax, Sydney and St. Malachie, Quebec, districts. The St. Malachie sheet was completed. An attempt was made to complete the Uniacke sheet, but by the end of January the weather was too severe to continue; fifteen square miles were left for 1920.

The topographers, during the winter months, are employed generally in finishing their plane-table sheets and preparing for the work of the next season. The traverse control of the Mira and Louisburg, C.B., sheets were plotted, transferred to new plane-table sheets, the interiors to be filled in by the topographers in the field. Lists of levels and bench marks, etc., in the district are compiled.

Besides the two sheets prepared in Cape Breton the necessary preliminary work was finished for topographic work in the Yamaska, Aston, Three Rivers and Bécancours sheets, Quebec.

Amongst other work, the International Boundary along the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes was plotted on all map sheets affected, and will appear on all future reprints.

Draughting

The number of new 1-inch topographic sheets completed is less than usual, as two of the draughtsmen were constantly employed at the office of the Historical Section from October 22 to December 15, and a large amount of litho-draughting was involved in preparing the plates to print the twenty-six maps to illustrate Volume I of the War Narrative.

The draughting of the Quebec, Orleans, Portneuf and Chaudiere 1-inch sheets was completed and the Sherbrooke, Coaticook, Sambro, Halifax and Chezzetcook 1-inch sheets are now being drawn.

The engraver was employed for about three months changing the International Boundary line on fifteen plates and is now engraving the plates for the Kingston ½-inch sheet.

Reproduction of Maps

The Chaudiere sheet of the 1-inch series and Sydney N.E. 2-inch to 1 mile are the only new topographic maps printed. Reprints were made of Belœil, Lacolle, Belle River and Memphremagog 1-inch sheets.

Fifteen hundred copies of twenty-six maps—some in five colours—were printed for Volume I, Canadian War Narrative, and one thousand copies of fourteen maps for the Corps Commander's Interim Report.

Copies of Dummy Artillery Range, Royal Military College diagrams for kit inspection and shelf, and three maps for examination purposes were printed for the Royal Military College, Kingston.

In addition to the above, three sets of lantern plates for lecture purposes were made, consisting of:—

a. 155 lantern plates and 82 blue prints for the Royal Military College.

b. 57 lantern plates for the Royal Military College.

c. 51 plates for the Director of Military Training.

Total maps printed, 57,377, with 82 blue-prints and 213 lantern plates.

Issue of Maps

The total number of maps issued for all purposes was 17,490, as follows:—

Corps Commander's Report	14,000
1-inch and ½-inch topographic (free)	1,814
1-inch and ½-inch topographic (sold)	1,238
Diagrams, etc	438
Total	17,490

The printing of the forty maps noted above for the War Narrative and for the Corps Commander's Interim Report by the Survey Division has resulted in a large saving for the Department. All printing plates are preserved; reprints can be obtained at small expense.

Historical Section

Receipts and Classification of Records

During the summer of 1919 nine shipments of documents were received from England, consisting of 418 cases. The sorting and classification of these records has been proceeded with; 200 boxes and 400 parcels have been examined and classified. The original war diaries have been checked, placed in covers, and made easily accessible upon the shelves of the steel cabinets supplied for their reception. The following shipments of records from Military Districts in Canada were received, and have been checked and arranged in order:—

Military District No. 2	1 case.
" " No. 3	10 cases.
" " No. 13	1 case.

Indexing of War Diaries

An index of the documents contained in the original War Diaries is well under way. This index has been completed for the following formations: Canadian Corps Headquarters, Infantry Divisions, Infantry Brigades.

Preparation of Location Ledgers

A ledger showing the daily locations of all units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in the field is in preparation. As far as possible this work is done from the triplicate copies of the War Diaries, but when these are missing reference has necessarily to be made to the original copies.

Research Work by Authorized Investigators

Authority has been granted from time to time for persons to search diaries and other documents for historical information. Copies of a considerable number of documents have been furnished to officers of the Permanent Force, desiring them as material for the preparation of lectures. Many inquiries for information by letter have been received, and, wherever practicable, this has been furnished; such inquiries necessarily entail a considerable amount of research. The volume of correspondence has steadily increased.

Compilation of Narratives

The compilation of narratives of the operations of the 1st Canadian Division in 1915, of the Canadian Corps during the last hundred days of the war, and of the operations of the Canadian Machine Gun Corps has been proceeded with and good progress was made. A monograph on demobilization and the typescript of a revised edition of the Canadian Manual of Scouting and Sniping has likewise been prepared in this section.

Publications

The second volume of a History of the Military and Naval Forces of Canada, covering the period of the war of the American Revolution from 1775-1778, containing 280 pages, has been published. The third volume of this work, of about equal size, covering the period from 1778-1784, is in the press and the galley proofs have been read. A fourth volume, dealing with the Military History of the Province of Nova Scotia from 1710-1784, has been completed and will be shortly ready for the printer. The first volume of Canadian War Records, covering the formation and operations of the 1st Canadian Division from August 4, 1914, to May 4, 1915, is also in the press and part of the galley proofs have been read. Maps to illustrate this volume were prepared and printed by the Division of Military Surveys.

A. W. CURRIE, *General,*
Inspector General and Military Counsellor.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S BRANCH DURING THE PERIOD NOVEMBER 1, 1919, to MARCH 31, 1920

A full detailed report of the operations of the Adjutant-General's Branch for the period November 1, 1918, to October 31, 1919, was submitted in "Statement 'B'" of Memorandum No. 6, Respecting the Work of the Department of Militia and Defence. The present report, therefore, covers the period November 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920.

Permanent Force

(a) Reconstitution

The reorganization of the Permanent Force was proceeded with as rapidly as possible. A considerable number of officers were retired from the service and appointments made from officers who had served with credit during the war from the 1,200 applications received. A number of non-commissioned officers of the Permanent Force who had been promoted during the war were selected and granted commissions.

(b) Recruiting

Recruiting for the Permanent Force during this period has been slow, owing to the general prosperity of the country and the high wages prevailing in civilian employment, on account of the large number of young men who had already served for a considerable period during the war and were not desirous of continuing in the service, and because the barrack accommodation in Canada is very unsuitable.

Recruiting was, however, materially assisted during this period by increasing the pay of the Permanent Force, bringing the same more nearly into line with civil rates of pay.

Canadian Expeditionary Force

(a) Demobilization

Practically the whole of the Overseas Forces had returned to Canada by the 31st March, 1920, with the exception of a small section remaining in London for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada. Every effort was made to demobilize the remaining C.E.F. personnel in Canada; those remaining were employed in carrying out the following duties:—

(*a*) Auditing and winding up of affairs of overseas units and the detail in connection with the demobilization of personnel returning to Canada during this period.

(*b*) Personnel required for hospital and dental services.

The reductions effected in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in Canada during this period were as follows:—

Strength October 31, 1919	5,185
Strength March 31, 1920	2,466
Reduction	2,719

Of the 2,466 still on strength, 1,375 were employed on medical and dental services.

The number of troops returned to Canada between Armistice and the 31st March, 1920, was 15,300 officers, 257,990 other ranks; total, 273,290. The number struck off the strength of units in Canada during the above period was 2,711 officers, 71,708 other ranks; total, 74,419.

(b) Discharges

The discharges from the Canadian Expeditionary Force have been carried out without delay, practically no complaints having been received.

(c) Repatriation of Dependents of Soldiers from England to Canada

Every assistance has been given to the Department of Immigration and Colonization in carrying out the repatriation of all dependents as rapidly as accommodation could be secured.

(d) Transportation of Soldiers from Canada to England

Free transportation was obtained for a number of men who had applied for discharge in the British Isles, had a *bona fide* offer of employment, and had been returned to Canada for further medical treatment, or, in a few isolated cases, owing to error.

(e) Repatriation of Soldiers Discharged in England

Discharges in the British Isles were granted Canadian soldiers during the war and on demobilization only on proof being produced that there was serious illness in the soldier's family in England, that he had no dependents in Canada, and had a *bona fide* offer of employment in the British Isles and was not likely to become a public charge. Many of these men, later, found themselves out of employment and applied to be repatriated to Canada. This was carried out in co-operation with the Department of Immigration and Colonization.

(f) Regimental Funds Board and Chief Inspector of Accounts

On the 4th December, 1919, the post of Chief Inspector of Accounts was abolished and his duties amalgamated with those of the Regimental Funds Board, the staff being reduced from 9 to 3. This staff has been engaged in winding up all questions concerning canteens or other regimental funds arising in Canada; the final adjustment of all regimental funds of units from overseas demobilized in Canada; the audit and inspection of accounts and funds of regiments, hospitals, depots, and all other units and detachments of both permanent and non-permanent Active Militia, and units and detachments which since 1914 have been placed on active service; the issue of clearance certificates to officers commanding with respect to the final winding up of all units and funds connected therewith.

Final audit inspections have been made for all C.E.F. units in Canada with the exception of three medical units still operating. The staff has now been disbanded and the audit work will, in future, be continued by the Chief Accountant.

Non-permanent Active Militia

The Reorganization Committee (to which reference is made in the Report of the Inspector General and Military Counsellor) detailed under Canadian Expeditionary Force Routine Order 1913, dated April 23, 1919, has finished its work and forwarded its report.

This committee was assembled to consider and report how best to give effect to the proposal that, with a view to preserving their traditions and identity, the several units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force which served at the front, should be incorporated in the Canadian Militia; this without avoidable increase of establishment, without prejudice to the divisional system of organization, and with due regard to the services which at various times, both before and during the war, the Militia itself has rendered.

Following upon the recommendations of this committee, the units of the Non-permanent Active Militia have been reorganized and General Orders have been published accordingly.

There have been added to the Non-permanent Active Militia two Motor Machine Gun Brigades, twelve Machine Gun Brigades and one Machine Gun Squadron.

The actual reorganization of the old units of the Active Militia and the organization of the new is proceeding as rapidly as possible, by the selection of Commanding Officers and the appointment of a new cadre of officers, preferably those with overseas service. Progress in this direction has been slow owing to the fact that the officers whom it is desired to retain in the service, namely those of the widest experience, are finding their time fully occupied in re-establishing themselves in civil life, and many are unable to give the necessary time and meet the inevitable expenditures which the Non-permanent Active Militia demands.

The recruiting of the rank and file has also been slow, as the majority of men with overseas service are not prepared at once to assume further obligations and make the necessary sacrifice of time for training, while men who have not served during the war are at present slow in coming forward.

The arrangements for the successful tour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales were completed during this period, in liaison with the Military Secretary of His Excellency the Governor General.

An investiture of Orders and a presentation of Medals by His Royal Highness took place at Government House on December 7, 1919.

Medical Services

The work of bringing to a finality the treatment of military patients and the corresponding demobilization of the Medical Services has been continued.

On the 1st November, 1919, there were still in operation some 27 Military Hospitals, comprising a bed capacity of 7,382 and employing a personnel of 302 Officers, 377 Nursing Sisters and 1,927 other ranks.

By the end of March, 1920, the number of hospitals had been reduced to 11 by the transfer of 8 hospitals to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the complete closing out and disbanding of 8 others, making a reduction in personnel employed in hospitals of 187 Officers, 180 Nursing Sisters and 1,078 other ranks.

During this period small station hospitals for the treatment of the Permanent Force were organized and opened at Permanent Force Stations.

Personnel employed on administrative, transport and medical board duties were decreased by 152 Officers, 250 Other Ranks and 477 Civilians.

During the period under review a total of 12,298 cases were treated in hospital and 9,386 Medical Boards held and proceedings completed for the demobilization of the C.E.F. personnel.

The chief cause of admission to hospital during this period was Influenza, 13 per cent of the total admissions being due to this disease. The mortality among patients in hospital was low, there being but 85 deaths from all causes, pneumonia, as throughout the whole period of the late war, being the chief cause of death.

The preparation of the Pathological and Medical Museum material, representing the work of the Canadian Army Medical Corps during the war, for the Central War Museum, has been carried on at the Pathological Laboratory of McGill University, and extensive studies in medical research for war records has been carried on at Toronto University.

A goodly portion of this collection will be exhibited at the meeting of the American Surgeons at Montreal in October, 1920.

Surplus medical and surgical stores have been collected from all hospitals closed and have been disposed of by sale to civilian hospitals, individual medical practitioners

who have served during the war, and by transfer to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. The total equipment sold to date has amounted to $17,574.36, and $35,000 worth has been transferred to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. $3,379.43 worth of by-products have been conserved in the hospitals in operation. The necessary medical and field equipment for the future training of the Active Militia is being assembled and stored at three points, Halifax for the Maritime Provinces, Central Medical Stores, Ottawa, for Central Canada, and Winnipeg for the West.

Technical Field Medical Equipment, sufficient for four Divisions is being obtained in accordance with arrangements made with the Imperial Government upon demobilization of the Canadian Corps.

The reorganization of the Non-permanent Medical Service as planned, provides a sufficient number of the different medical units to serve all the Militia. In all cases the overseas numbers of medical units were retained. The Overseas Medical Units identified with the different universities in Canada have all been located, so that the university connection and associations will be continued.

Dental Services

Every effort has been made to complete the work of furnishing dental treatment to demobilized members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

The following is a report of the work performed by the Canadian Army Dental Corps in Canada from November 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920:—

No. of fillings	64,946
No. of treatments	52,931
No. of prophylaxis	8,778
No. of dentures, upper	1,816
No. of dentures, lower	1,008
No. of dentures, partial	4,437
Total	133,916
Convalescent services (special cases, including gold crowns, bridges, gold fillings, etc.)—	
No. of operations	14,914

The number struck off strength during this period was:

Officers	205
Other ranks	250
Total	455

The number on strength on March 31, 1920, was:

Officers	112
Other ranks	164
Total	276

It has been decided to demobilize immediately the Canadian Army Dental Service and to carry out the treatment of discharged personnel whose treatment has not been completed, by referring all applicants, after careful investigation, to civil dentists, preferably those who have had overseas service, payment for such service to be made in accordance with a scale of fees authorized by Privy Council.

Chaplain Services

As the demobilization of troops and evacuation of hospitals has proceeded, a corresponding reduction in the Chaplain Services has been effected, and at this date has been reduced to 10.

The Director of Chaplain Services has assumed, in addition to his duties with the Militia Department, the administration of the Chaplain Services of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, thus enabling the services of the two departments to be co-ordinated, with a consequent reduction in strength.

The work carried on by this service has been of inestimable value, consisting of spiritual ministrations at the bedsides of the seriously ill and dying; divine service in hospital chapels and in the wards; the burial of the dead; visiting the homes of men in hospital and supervising the care of their dependents; visiting the homes of pensioners; presenting cases of need before Patriotic and other societies; rendering from the Chaplains' Service Funds immediate and temporary aid in cases of need; alleviating irritation by constantly explaining Government regulations *re* pensions, insurance, patriotic funds, re-establishment methods, etc.; conducting services with Permanent Force Units; assisting in organizing and controlling sports, recreations, libraries, concerts, lectures in hospital theatres and wards.

The Director has also been engaged in writing the official history of the Chaplain Services during the war.

All the Subordinate Staff has been demobilized.

Cadet Services

Seven hundred and eighty-five Cadet Corps, comprising 1,636 companies and 65,440 cadets, have been administered and trained during this period, Fifty-six Cadet Companies, with an enrolled strength of 2,240 cadets, were organized and 12 Cadet Companies have been disbanded. One thousand and sixty-nine cadets were appointed as cadet officers.

Owing to the reduction in the cadet vote for the financial year 1919-20, on account of the heavy expenses of the war, only 13 physical training classes for the Grade "B" Physical Training Certificate were conducted.

Fifty-eight senior and 45 junior Canadian teams entered the competition for the Imperial Challenge Shield, and the necessary material has been distributed.

Six hundred thousand rounds of ·22-inch ammunition has been expended during the period under review, in training cadet corps, and the periodic issues of service ammunition, which were cancelled during the war, were again authorized.

A quantity of small-sized unused drab serge clothing, consisting of jackets, trousers and puttees, not required for military purposes, has been issued to Cadet Corps to compensate them for the reduction in uniform grants throughout the war period.

Military Estates

During the first week of November, 1919, all records of the Overseas Estates Branch were received, consisting of:—

Files	21,000
Wills	220,000
Personal effects	30,000

The collection and distribution of military estates was, on the 9th March, 1920, transferred from the Judge Advocate General's Branch to that of the Director of Records, enabling thereby a very large economy in personnel to be effected.

Records

The work of the Directorate of Records continues to be very heavy, and during the period under review consisted of the following:—

(*a*) The receipt and filing for reference of the Regimental Documents of C.E.F. personnel on demobilization.

(*b*) The extraction and supply of information from documents on file in reply to inquiries from the Board of Pension Commissioners, the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, the Soldiers' Settlement Board, other branches of the Department of Militia and Defence, General Officers Commanding Districts, and the general public.

(*c*) The research work in connection with and the receipt and distribution of honours and awards of all kinds.

(*d*) The registration of Canadian graves in every country and the supply of information to next of kin of deceased Canadian personnel.

(*e*) The receipt and redirection of returned postal matter addressed to Canadian troops in England.

(*f*) The supply of statistics obtained from documents.

(*g*) The responsibility for the distribution of the military estates of deceased Canadian Expeditionary Force personnel.

(*h*) The preparation of medical statistics covering the late war.

The section of Medical Services previously carrying out this work was transferred to this directorate, effective March 4, 1920.

The progress made in the work, as set forth above, was as follows:—

(a) Documents

Complete sets received and filed	31,634
Total sets on file 31-3-20	586,634
Miscellaneous documents filed	1,333,710
Total researches and verifications of all kinds	275,908

(b) Honours and Awards

The following honours and awards were despatched either direct to individuals or to Military Districts for distribution during this period:—

Medals and decorations	3,088
1914-15 Stars	39,371
King's Certificates on Discharge	17,310
War Service Badges	1,928
Memorial Crosses	4,172
Canadian Medals	69
Certificates for Mention in Despatches	694
Total awards issued	66,632

(c) Graves and Casualties

	Period under review	Total recorded approx.
Engraved death certificates issued	6,408	60,000
Graves recorded in Great Britain	254	3,507
" " " France and Belgium	1,654	36,523
" " " Canada	305	3,289

(d) Redirection of Mail

Total postal matter readdressed	65,095

(e) Correspondence and Inquiries

Letters written	157,767
Telegrams despatched	1,129
Cables despatched	174

The total cost of operating the Directorate during the period November 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920, inclusive, was $237,635.47, being a cost per diem per set of records kept of 0·26 cents.

During this period many thousands of dollars have been expended in pensions, gratuities and land settlement on the strength of information supplied at the cost shown above.

The Royal Military College

The Annual Reports of the Commandant, and of the Board of Visitors, Royal Military College, will be found in Appendices "E' and "F" respectively.

E. C. ASHTON,
Major-General,
Adjutant-General.

REPORT OF THE BRANCH OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL FOR THE PERIOD NOVEMBER 1, 1919, TO MARCH 31, 1920

Supplies and Transport

This Directorate includes all services in connection with the Army Service Corps, Veterinary and Postal Corps and is administered by the Director of Supplies and Transport. The services performed are as follows:—

Feeding and housing of troops and horses.

Rental of buildings (in conjunction with Public Works Department).

Heating and lighting of buildings.

Dicting of hospital patients.

Transportation by land and sea (ocean, rail, and mechanical road transport).

Horse transport and the provision of publicly-owned horses.

Veterinary services.

Postal services for all Military Forces of the Dominion.

Telephone services.

During this period the return of troops to Canada from England was practically completed and the staffs at Headquarters and in the districts were reduced accordingly. Retrenchment in all services was carried out as far as possible.

Supplies for Troops and Horses

For the period covered by this report 600 contracts for various supplies were made by the Director of Contracts at the request of this Branch.

Three hundred and forty-one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five rations were issued to troops during the five months ending March 31, 1920.

These included alternative food supplies allowed under regulations, but did not include fuel, disinfectants, etc., or supplies issued to hospital patients and personnel.

Forage issued to horses during this period amounted to:—

Hay	751 tons, 350 pounds.
Oats	507 tons, 1,570 "
Straw	437 tons, 1,855 "

In connection with the rationing of troops, the Contracts Branch and the War Purchasing Commission have assisted in every way.

Dieting of Hospital Patients

Supplies for hospitals were procured by contract, with the exception of the smaller centres, where authority was granted to obtain supplies locally owing to the small quantities required. All accounts and service requisitions received for supplies purchased locally are checked and passed for payment by this branch.

Rental of Buildings

In consequence of the demobilization of the C.E.F. and the elimination of services in connection therewith, a large number of buildings were given up and rental values of approximately $100,000 per annum saved.

Suitable accommodation for the reconstructed Permanent Force and the Active Militia was secured as far as possible where such was not already under our control.

Lighting and Heating

The supply of heat and light to all buildings occupied by this department has entailed a large amount of work especially in securing the amount of coal required owing to shortage and the existing labour situation, etc., but in all cases the requirements have been met.

Transportation by Ocean and Rail

During the period covered by this report 2,561 all ranks of the C.E.F. and 2,587 repatriated Imperial troops and their dependents, returning to Canada, arrived at the ports of Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B. and Halifax; and the necessary arrangements were made with the railways for their conveyance to their destinations.

During this period accounts were submitted for payment covering the cost of transport of troops on the ocean for the year 1918 and for a certain number of sailings in 1916 and 1917, amounting to approximately $20,000,000, and in addition, the current accounts for the return to Canada of troops.

This branch is responsible for the checking of all transport warrants and freight requisitions issued by this department throughout the Dominion.

Horse Transport and Provision of Public-owned Horses

At the commencement of this period there were on hand, in various parts of Canada, a total of 863 horses, of which number 173 have been sold, leaving a balance of 690 on hand.

Veterinary Services

This branch has been well maintained and is now practically on a peace footing.

Postal Services

A number of inquiries are still being made regarding lost registered mail, which are being attended to with a large measure of success, with the co-operation of the Officer Administering, Postal Corps.

Telephones

This service has been practically reduced to a peace basis and instructions have been issued that the greatest economy is to be observed in connection with the expenditure for telephones.

Equipment and Ordnance Services

As the work performed during the period November 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920, was mainly a continuation of what was in progress and included in the prior report little can be commented upon for the few months terminating the last financial year.

Dominion Arsenals

The reports of the Superintendents of the Dominion Arsenals at Quebec and Lindsay will be found in Appendices "C" and "D" respectively.

Caretakers

It was decided in March that in future enlisted caretakers should be employed in place of civilians for the care and custody of equipment of Non-permanent Militia Units, and that a Caretaker's Section of the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps should be organized.

H. BURSTALL,
Major-General
Quartermaster General.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE BRANCH OF THE PAYMASTER GENERAL, FOR THE PERIOD NOVEMBER 1, 1919, TO MARCH 31, 1920.

General Remarks

The year following the Armistice, which was covered by the last report on the operations of this Branch saw the return to Canada from overseas of a very large proportion of our troops, and the carrying out of their final demobilization.

That report dealt in detail with the successful arrangements brought into effect to transfer the soldier's account from England to Canada, to make the necessary advances covering the period on board ship and during the train journey, and finally to pay the soldier the balance of his account and clothing allowance at the time of discharge, and to commence the payments of his War Service Gratuity.

The period covered by the following report for the five months from November 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920, saw little fundamental change in the arrangements made, but witnessed the gradual demobilization of the remaining troops, the contraction or winding up of various organizations which had been necessary to carry out the demobilization generally, and the necessary steps towards the organization of the reconstituted Active Militia, Permanent and Non-permanent.

By March 31, 1920, the total strength of C.E.F. and O.M.F. of C. had been reduced to approximately 703 Officers, and 2,190 Other Ranks.

These numbers were largely employed in winding up outstanding questions in connection with the War, so that the actual demobilization may be considered as having been completed on the latter date.

By that date also arrangements for the reorganization of the Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps were complete, and, although the appointments were not actually made until later, by the end of March the work in connection with the reconstituted Active Militia, Permanent and Non-permanent, and the outstanding work in connection with the C.E.F. and the O.M.F. of C. had been placed in charge of the Officers selected for the reconstituted R.C.A.P.C. and certain specially selected Officers of the C.E.F. or the O.M.F. of C. whose services it was necessary to retain for varying periods.

After the transfer of the bulk of the overseas forces to Canada, the Overseas Ministry was transferred from London to Ottawa, in October, 1919, and continued to function as a separate department for the purpose of bringing to a final conclusion the outstanding affairs of the Overseas Administration. The O.M.F. of C. Pay Section, Ottawa, worked in close co-operation with the Pay Department, C.E.F., with a view to ultimate amalgamation, and as circumstances permitted, various portions of their work were taken over by the latter organization.

The volume of the work did not permit the winding up of the Overseas Section, Ottawa, by March 31, and that Section continued to function as a separate organization beyond that date.

It might here be mentioned that one important feature of their work was the settlement with the War Office and other departments of the Imperial Government for maintenance of our forces overseas, and the financial adjustments under the many reciprocal arrangements which were necessary between the Ministry of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada and the Imperial Authorities.

At the time of the transfer of the Overseas Ministry to Canada the troops remaining in England were transferred to the strength of the C.E.F. with effect from October 1, 1919. These troops were largely made up of personnel of the Graves

Detachment, in France, and personnel employed in England in the shipment of Ordnance and Air Force equipment, disposal of stores and various other outstanding matters, and included also personnel in hospital, soldiers serving terms of imprisonment, deserters, etc., and a small Pay Detachment continued to function in England to carry out the necessary work of this department.

Assistant Director of Pay Services (Administration)

Consequent upon the progress of demobilization generally, the strength of the C.A.P.C., C.E.F., officers and other ranks, was reduced to a minimum, and the work resulting from the administration of this Unit was correspondingly decreased.

Steps were taken for the selection of personnel who were thought suitable for the Permanent Pay Corps of the reconstituted Active Militia, which Corps was formed shortly after the end of the period now under review.

The work in connection with the Pay and Allowances for the Permanent Active Militia greatly increased as the force was being formed, necessitating various amendments to the then existing Pay Regulations, and consequent issue of instructions in that regard.

The preparation of new Militia forms to be used at Militia Headquarters and in the Military Districts, in anticipation of the reorganization of the Active Militia, Permanent and Non-permanent, was also undertaken by this Section.

Assistant Director of Pay Services (Mobilization)

This Section, during the period under review, continued to adjudicate upon questions pertaining to the Pay and Allowances of the C.E.F. and the Active Militia, Permanent and Non-permanent, and to pass claims for Transfer Allowance, Travelling Allowance, Deferred Pay and Clothing Allowance, for personnel of the Permanent Force.

Grants and claims for allowances to Units of the Active Militia were also considered and approved, where covered by existing regulations or special Orders in Council. Submissions were prepared for Militia Council regarding claims not covered by existing regulations and requiring special authority.

This work involved careful research of individual and general files, Routine and General Orders, Pay records and regulations, in order that a proper conclusion might be arrived at in each case, having at all times due regard to the safeguarding of Public Funds.

Assistant Director of Pay Services (Demobilization)

The demobilization of the C.E.F. reduced the work of this particular Section very rapidly.

Questions regarding the account of the soldier arising subsequent to demobilization were dealt with by the Director, S.A. & A.P.,—later designated as the Assistant Director of Pay Services (Demobilization)—the work of whose Section is dealt with in another paragraph.

Work of Conducting Pay Staff

The bulk of the troops having returned from Overseas prior to the 31st October, 1919, the work in connection with the Conducting Pay Staff was very materially lightened for the period November 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920.

The number of transports gradually taken off the service permitted the rapid reduction of the conducting staff. The Conducting staff pay offices at St. John and Quebec were combined and removed to Ottawa, where, after consolidating records, amalgamating files, etc., they were finally closed.

The number of troops returning and expenditure for the period November 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920, is as follows:—

	Officers	Other Ranks	Total
November, 1919	104	1,322	1,426
December, 1919	104	477	581
January, 1920	26	210	236
February, 1920	13	112	125
March, 1920	23	170	193
Total	270	2,291	2,561

EXPENDITURE.

November, 1919	$297,721 40
December, 1919	161,199 25
January, 1920	83,121 77
February, 1920	38,033 41
March, 1920	28,790 92
Total	$608,866 75

Assistant Director of Pay Services (Accounts)

The accounting system in the district pay offices continued to be carried out as described in the previous report.

The work in connection with the payment of War Service Gratuity for personnel discharged prior to 11-11-18 was transferred to the Department of the Assistant Director of Pay Services (Demobilization), and carried out under his supervision.

From the 1st December, 1919, the Paymaster, Militia Headquarters, was made responsible for the payment, through a separate account, of all adjustments of pay and allowances in the accounts of soldiers demobilized, whose accounts had been closed in the districts, and ledger sheets transferred to Ottawa. All such disbursements were made on the authority of audited vouchers, certified correct by the Assistant Director of Pay Services (Demobilization).

During the period under review, from November 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920, the Paymaster, Militia Headquarters, made the following disbursements:—

	Cheques Issued	Amount
War Service Gratuity	3,049	$343,702 46
Pay and Allowances, Headquarters personnel	10,772	893,140 84
Pay Adjustment Account	1,011	90,448 08
Estates	3,196	365,927 63
Payments made on behalf of Air Ministry	602	93,808 26

NOTE.—Disbursements under this latter heading were recovered from the Paymaster General, O.M.F. of C., who took same into his Reciprocal Service Account, for recovery from the Air Ministry.

Assistant Director of Pay Services (Demobilization)

Three main features characterized the work of the Pay Services, Demobilization Branch, in the period November 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920.

1. The extensive research work on inquiries received from demobilized soldiers on matters affecting their pay and allowances for periods during the entire war.
2. The increased operations on War Service Gratuity incident to Order in Council in December, 1919, extending the Canadian Gratuity to ex-members of His Majesty's Forces resident in Canada.
3. The assembling in the branch of the pay documents from the office of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada, London, England, and the commencement of shipment of files from the military districts throughout Canada.

It is estimated that at March 31, 1920, of ledger sheets alone there were filed in the branch for reference 1,923,044 documents in 500,000 individual envelopes. The number of files received from the office of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada during the period November 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920, approximated 50,000.

Transportation Refunds

The former provisions governing refund of transportation to soldiers' dependents returning from overseas were extended under P. C. 2390 dated November 20, 1919. Hitherto only those returning subsequent to armistice were entitled to refund of transportation, and the new regulations included claims for transportation prior to armistice. This extension resulted in a volume of claims much greater than under the previous regulations, and to March 31, 1920, a total of 7,074 claims had been paid.

Pay Library

In the period November 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920, this section had charge of filing ledger sheets from the office of the Paymaster General, Overseas Military Forces of Canada; Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay sheets; and the sheets from the military districts throughout Canada.

A total of 1,923,044 sheets were filed to March 31, 1920, comprising 750,762 English sheets, 944,579 Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay sheets, and 227,703 District sheets.

During the period of one year ending March 31, 1920, the section filled 45,276 requisitions for ledger sheets for examination by other sections.

Post Office Section

By November, 1919, the mailing operations of the branch had reduced sufficiently to enable the General Post Office, Ottawa, to re-assume the responsibilities of routing and despatching, which the Post Office Section of the branch had carried on continuously during the period of heavy work for nearly two years.

The following figures show the work of the Mailing Section of the branch for the period under report:—

Letters despatched as ordinary mail	67,745
Letters despatched as registered mail	6,635
Cheques despatched as registered mail	30,592
Form letters despatched as ordinary mail	20,605
Total number of letters and cheques mailed	125,577

War Service Gratuity Section

By Order in Council P.C. 2389, dated December 1, 1919, Canadian rate of War Service Gratuity was extended to ex-members of His Majesty's Forces who were bona fide domiciled and resident in Canada at the outbreak of war, and who returned to Canada after discharge and were again domiciled and resident therein. The payment of this gratuity was governed by the regulations governing the payment of War Service Gratuity to ex-members of the Naval or Land Forces of Canada, and from the amount of gratuity due at Canadian rates, gratuity payable by the Imperial Government was deducted.

A special subsection was organized to administer the payment of Imperial gratuity. Application Forms were despatched throughout the country, particularly through Imperial organizations, in order to facilitate submission of claims. The soldier's service as claimed on the application had to be verified through a special

office organized in London, England, in touch with the various Record offices in England; and the amount of gratuity paid by the Imperial Government had to be confirmed. The forwarding of verification forms to England was carried out on schedule and from the first, a shipment of one or more schedules left Canada by every sailing to England.

Statistics of the work of this Section for the period November 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920, are as follows:—

Canadian War Service Gratuity—	
Expenditure	$2,113,942 47
Number of files handled	43,607
Number of adjustments	11,700
Number of letters written	41,904
Imperial Gratuity—	
Expenditure	$1,113,972 32
Number of files handled	17,112
Number of adjustments	5,284
Number of letters written	14,886

File Room Section

In the period under report, files from the office of the Paymaster General, O.M.F. of C., London, England, had been steadily shipped to this branch, and the shipment also of files in the military districts throughout Canada had commenced. It is estimated that at March 31, 1920, the File Room of the branch contained 984,000 files. The total number of overseas files received numbered approximately 215,000 at March 31, 1920, of which approximately 50,000 were shipped from London, England, after November 1, 1919.

The total number of letters received in the branch for the period November 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920, was 140,260, and the number of files despatched to the various sections of the branch for the same period was 295,568.

Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay Ledger Section

The ledger work on Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay had considerably diminished by November, 1919. For that month only 627 cheques were issued, an expenditure of $69,899.56. By the 31st March, 1920, the expenditure on account of Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay dropped to $29,397.94, and less than one hundred accounts remained in force, the greater part of the expenditure being adjustments for back periods.

Accounts Section

The Accounts Section issued cheques for War Service Gratuity and Separation Allowance on the authority of the Section investigating and making the award. All such cheques were written, financed, audited and mailed in the Accounts Section.

The following figures represent the work for the period 1st November, 1919, to the 31st March, 1920:—

Number of cheques mailed—	
Canadian W.S.G.	15,312
Imperial W.S.G.	11,925
Total W.S.G. cheques mailed	27,237
S.A. & A.F. cheques mailed	3,355
Total number of all cheques mailed	30,592
Letters traced	135
Number of files passed through Section	63,125

Royal Air Force Cadets

Upon the transfer of the Branch of the Paymaster General, O.M.F. of C., to Canada, in October, 1919, the work in connection with the adjustment of the accounts of Canadian Cadets undergoing training for the Royal Air Force was transferred to that Branch, which was responsible for the recovery of the amounts disbursed from the Air Ministry.

Non-effective Section

This Section, which dealt with all queries, complaints or questions regarding the Pay accounts of Officers or soldiers, submitted after their demobilization, was divided into two Sections on February 1, 1920; one to deal with the accounts of Officers and the other with accounts of soldiers. For the period under review the Non-effective Section will be dealt with under these headings:—

N.C.O. Section

This Section dealt with all inquiries received and adjustments to be made on account of Pay and Allowances, including Separation Allowance for "Other Ranks" for service during any period in the war. Upon demobilization in Canada many sought detailed information in respect of their accounts for short periods for which they had a special claim or had some doubt of their status with regard to pay and allowances. These inquiries, especially heavy immediately after demobilization, gradually reduced in volume after 1919. During the period November 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920, N.C.O. Section handled 51,027 files and dictated 41,360 letters.

Officers' Pay Section

The work carried out by the Officers' Section was similar to that carried out by the N.C.O. Section and from the time of its formation, February 1, 1920, to March 31, 1920, is as follows:—

Number of files dealt with	5,217
Number of letters written	8,563
Statements of Account rendered	612
Adjustments actually made in the Section in addition to those authorized in Districts	574
Claims for travelling allowance dealt with	1,275

At the time the Officers' Section was formed the corresponding Section in the Department of the Paymaster General, O.M.F. of C., was closed out, and any outstanding work transferred to the new Section.

Working Pay Section

Investigations and adjustment of Working Pay by this Branch commenced after demobilization, the work being transferred from the Overseas Pay Office to Ottawa to facilitate attention to inquiries and claims of the demobilized men.

Of 1,708 claims received for Working Pay in the period under report, 1,195 were approved, and 513 disallowed. In the same period the correspondence in connection with the work amounted to 5,835 letters.

Stores Audit

Stores Audit Inspection of ledger accounts in Military Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, were carried out during the period November 1, 1919 to March 31, 1920.

J. L. REGAN, Colonel,
Director of Pay Services, for Paymaster General.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE DIRECTORATE OF THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT FOR THE PERIOD NOVEMBER 1, 1919, TO MARCH 31, 1920.

The description of the work of this directorate for the period November 1, 1918 to October 31, 1919, as shown in "Memorandum No. 6, respecting the Work of the Department of Militia and Defence" applies in a general way to the succeeding five months up to the close of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920.

Special Work

The special work described in Memorandum No. 6 had to a great extent been completed, except in relation to bonus payments, sale of surplus and condemned stores, redemption at par of moneys earned overseas by Canadian soldiers, and repatriation claims of soldiers' dependents.

The bonus payments were reduced owing to reduction of staff. Additional surplus stores were sold to the value of approximately $1,500,000, the sales numbering about 500. A great many claims of Canadian soldiers for redemption of sterling, representing their earnings overseas, have been settled. This privilege was extended by Order in Council to benefit those Imperial soldiers who were domiciled and resident in Canada on August 4, 1914, and these payments are still being made in considerable number. Eventually the main bulk of these redemptions will be in connection with Imperial pensions.

Since Order in Council P.C. 179 was passed authorizing refund of passage money to soldiers' dependents returning from overseas, others have been passed, all of which affect an aggregate of about 17,000 persons. Up to March 31, 1920, payment of 5,470 claims had been made at a cost of slightly less than half a million dollars.

General Work

The general work of the department was still much above the normal of peace times during the period under review.

General Supply Account

There have been comparatively few purchases out of the general supply account owing to the large stock of stores and clothing on hand at the close of the war.

Railway Accounts

Demobilization was carried out much more rapidly than mobilization, with the result that heavier payments have been made since the Armistice than during any period before that date, and at the end of the fiscal year 1919-20, there still remained about two million dollars of outstanding accounts with the different railways on Demobilization account.

Steamship Accounts

The transport expenses on this account since November, 1919, amounted to many millions of dollars. The accounts of the individual steamship companies are in good condition, with fairly small outstandings.

Refunds and Claims

Applications for refund on unused tickets, and claims for loss and damage to shipments, are continually being submitted to the transportation companies, and settlements received in due course.

Civilian Salaries

A scheme has been adopted which has very much reduced the cost of preparing paylists and issuing pay and bonus cheques. With the preparation of all paylists in this Branch and use of the Addressograph and other mechanical appliances for writing cheques and keeping records, the whole cost per annum is now not more than $5,000 for a payroll aggregating about $1,750,000 annually.

Individual and Appropriation Ledger Accounts

Investigation has been made into the advisability of using mechanical posting machine for all ledger work, and this method will probably be adopted, saving expense.

Revenue and Refunds

Deposit receipts numbering 11,540, representing sums deposited to credit of Receiver General on account of sales of surplus militia stores, rents, discharges, etc., were received and taken into account during the period of five months from November 1, 1919 to March 31, 1920.

Financial Statements

The undermentioned Financial Statements, covering the whole of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920, will be found in Appendix A.

1. Appropriation Accounts.
2. Militia and Defence Revenue.
3. Comparative Statement of Expenditure for the ten years 1910-11 to 1919-20.
4. Expenditure on account of Demobilization Appropriation to March 31, 1920.
5. Expenditure on account of War and Demobilization Appropriations, August, 1914, to March 31, 1920.

R. P. BROWN,
Chief Accountant.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER'S BRANCH FOR THE PERIOD NOVEMBER 1, 1919, TO MARCH 31, 1920

REGISTRATION OFFICE

Papers relating to existing files recorded and distributed for action	Requisitions for files	Files examined recorded and replaced in filing drawers	New files opened for new subjects	Files passed from branches to branches and their passage recorded
188,789	164,642	316,586	24,636	107,398

OVERSEAS SECTION, CENTRAL REGISTRY

New jackets	114,779
New index cards	100,363
Files handled	319,811
Files put away	234,139
Files charged-out	3,390
Boxes opened	447

Printing, Stationery and Contingencies

Statistical statement showing work and expenditure by the Printing, Stationery and Contingencies Division, Department of Militia and Defence, from the beginning of war to March 31, 1920:

Detail of Work or Expenditure	1-8-14 to 31-12-14	1-1-15 to 31-12-15	1-1-16 to 31-12-16	1-1-17 to 31-12-17	1-1-18 to 31-10-18	1-11-18 to 31-10-19	1-11-19 to 31- 3-20	P.C. of Inc. or Dec.
Printing requisitions issued	362	967	1,125	1,136	966	1,006	224	47% Dec.
Stationery requisitions issued	886	3,366	5,345	4,024	3,528	2,553	841	20% Dec.
Parcels sent by express or freight	4,835	18,771	28,535	14,941	13,751	10,201	1,662	60% Dec.
Weight of parcels sent (lbs.)	152,451	609,324	1,246,752	539,545	645,785	512,687	64,127	69% Dec.
Express and freight charges ($)	4,305·16	18,958 84	34,793·77	18,564·96	17,889·85	15,239·17	2,206·95	65% Dec.
Transport requisitions issued	416	1,120	975	958	760	981	3·31	18% Dec.
Sales of Military Books	1,122	2,270	1,393	399	257	84	40	12% Inc.
Proceeds of sales ($)	3,254·58	10,288·29	9,394·99	2,406·08	2,210·78	261·61	45·78	58% Dec.
Expenditure for printing ($)	57,291·05	254,793·18	524,705·75	505,751·98	251,490·43	247,999·63	65,255·13	36% Dec.
Expenditure for stationery ($)	49,945·81	179,330·10	342,341·08	351,191·62	342,861·85	299,044·52	49,803·39	60% Dec.

Statistical statement showing average work or expenditure per month by the Printing, Stationery and Contingencies Division, Department of Militia and Defence, from January 1, 1913, to March 31, 1920.

Detail of Work or Expenditure	1-1-13 to 31-12-14	1-8-14 to 31-12-15	1-1-15 to 31-12-15	1-1-16 to 31-12-16	1-1-17 to 31-12-17	1-1-18 to 31-10-18	1-11-18 to 31-10-19	1-11-19 31-3-20
Printing requisitions issued	46	72	91	94	95	96	83	44
Stationery requisitions issued	92	177	280	445	335	353	212	168
Parcels sent by express or freight	440	967	1,573	2,378	1,245	1,375	850	332
Weight of parcels sent (lbs.)	.....	30,490	50,777	103,896	44,628	64,578	42,723	12,825
Express and freight charges ($)	.....	861·03	1,579·90	2,899·49	1,547·08	1,788·98	1,269·93	441·39
Transport requisitions issued	47	83	93	81	80	76	81	66
Sales of Military Books	70	224	189	116	33	26	7	8
Proceeds of sales ($)	173·50	650·92	857·36	781·35	200·51	221·07	21·80	9·15
Expenditure for printing ($)	5,498·15	11,458·21	21,232·76	43,725·48	42,146·00	25,149·04	20,666·63	13,051·02
Expenditure for stationery ($)	3,698·66	9,989·16	14,944·17	28,528·42	29,265·97	34,286·18	24,917·04	9,960·67

E. F. JARVIS,
Assistant Deputy Minister.

APPENDIX A

The following are statements for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920, showing:—

1. Appropriation Accounts, 1919-20.

2. Militia and Defence Revenue.

3. Comparative Statement of Expenditure for the ten years 1910-11 to 1919-20.

4. Expenditure on account of Demobilization Appropriation to March 31, 1920.

5. Expenditure on account of War and Demobilization Appropriations, August, 1914, to March 31, 1920.

STATEMENT No. 1.—Appropriation Accounts, 1919-20

Appropriation	Amount of Grant	Expenditure	Grant unused	Grant exceeded	Remarks
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Allowances, Active Militia	100,000 00	91,214 04	8,785 96		
Annual Drill	350,000 00	34,058 99	315,941 01		Only a few of the City Corps of Active Militia reorganized sufficiently to carry out the local drills for which provision was made.
Cadet Services	100,000 00	74,413 60	25,586 40		Supplementary vote of $25,000 passed too late to be used.
Clothing and necessaries					No appropriation.
Contingencies	25,000 00	8,761 93	16,238 07		Expenditure charged mainly to Demobilization Appropriation.
Customs Dues					No appropriation.
Departmental Library	1,000 00	974 10	25 90		
Dominion Arsenals					No appropriation.
Engineer Services and Works	475,000 00	319,486 23	155,513 77		Some permanent works were postponed to permit of conversion of buildings due to demobilization.
Grants to associations and bands	80,000 00	27,328 00	52,672 00		A great many bands and some associations did not complete re-organization during the year.
Headquarters and District Staffs	345,600 00	289,442 66	56,157 34		Vacancies on the H.Q. and District Staffs were temporarily filled by C.E.F. officers who were paid from Demobilization Appropriation.
Maintenance of military properties	175,000 00	120,962 32	54,037 68		Some of the Drill Halls and Armouries were not used for the whole year.
Ordnance Arms, Lands, etc					No appropriation.
Permanent Force	6,071,986 00	3,088,691 16	2,983,294 84		Owing to the difficulty in obtaining recruits the Permanent Force did not get organized to the strength estimated for.
Printing and stationery	70,000 00	52,390 65	17,609 35		
Royal Military College	220,000 00	219,160 38	839 62		
Salaries and wages	260,000 00	197,458 97	62,541 03		In many cases where armouries, etc., were not in use the full salaries of the caretakers were not paid.
Schools of Instruction					No appropriation.
Topographic surveys	40,000 00	40,522 36		522 36	
Transport and freight	25,000 00	24,853 88	146 12		
Training areas	35,000 00	5,040 70	29,959 30		Most of the expenditure for permanent training areas was postponed pending the re-organization of the Militia.
Warlike stores					No appropriation.

Special Votes					
No. 433 Prince of Wales' visit	20,000 00	12,188 41	7,811 59		
No. 526 Battlefields Memorials	500,000 00	4,093 48	495,906 52	.....	This service was not got under way in time to change the expenditure to the 1919–20 account; $260,000 was re-voted for 1920–21.
No. 390 Gratuities	1,347 68	1,347 68	.....		
No. 391 Civil Pensions	1,253 77	1,253 77	.....		
Total Militia votes	8,896,187 45	4,613,643 31	4,283,066 50	522 36	
Demobilization appropriation	.....	323,360,987 33			
Pay by Statute					
Chief of General Staff, Inspector General, Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Master General of Ordnance	.....	18,009 72			
Casual Revenue	.....	949 88			
Consolidated Revenue—					
Workmen's Compensation Act	.....	1,410 62			
Civil Service Act	.....	1,978 75			
Fines and forfeitures	.....	200 00			
Royal Military College Revenue	.....	127 81			
Special Account:—Regimental Funds	.....	763 13			
Properties Sold		Balance of proceeds of sale brought forward from 1918-19		Expenditure 1919-20.	Balance of proceeds of sale to be carried forward to 1920-21 .
Barracks, Toronto	.....	144 15		Nil	144 15
St. Helens Island, Montreal	.....	19,783 10		Nil	19,783 10
Fort Osborne Barracks Site, Winnipeg	.....	62,947 27		Nil.	62,947 27
		82,874 52			82,874 52

Statement No. 2.—Casual Revenue, 1919-20

Previous year's expenditure		$8,491 19
Sale of ammunition		20 07
Stores and clothing on repayment		977 75
Advertisements		569 51
Books and maps		451 97
Barrack damages		469 76
Cast horses		4,034 50
Conscience money		2 50
Purchases of discharge		6,443 93
Medals and ribbons		18 82
Sales of military properties		1,036 89
Non-fulfillment of contract		342 83
Rents of military properties		13,396 37
Bequest by soldiers		20 45
Overhead charges Imperial Government		45,413 93
" " French Government		6,176 93
		$87,867 40
Militia revenue pensions	$47,979 08	
Royal Military College	53,598 64	
		$189,445 12
Fines and forfeitures	$ 50 00	
Fines under M.S.A.	5,325 00	
		$194,820 12

STATEMENT No. 3.—Comparative Statement of Expenditure for the ten years, 1910-11 to 1919-20

" —	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Allowances for Drill Instruction, Care of Arms and Postage	104,446	83,867	85,474	101,904	66,513	68,643	45,573	70,794	51,283	91,214
Annual Drill	1,089,694	1,169,068	1,719,257	1,830,034	1,875,944	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,059
Cadet Corps	.....	35,947	93,723	392,207	327,679	84,972	80,311	90,771	68,770	74,414
Clothing and Necessaries	373,960	475,175	508,788	699,572	510,810	.....	39,191	.....	.....	.....
Contingencies, including Guards of Honour, Escorts and Salutes	34,979	39,920	47,674	49,957	36,557	31,670	23,214	16,344	5,338	8,762
Customs Dues	180,580	143,069	38,424	47,630	115,791	26,004	68,780	2,212	.....	.....
Departmental Library	755	975	1,010	1,055	1,113	985	641	615	1,043	974
Dominion Arsenal	280,034	236,790	325,863	358,315	265,262	299,678	29,924	.....	.....	.....
Engineer Services	353,966	487,222	791,895	1,452,729	1,111,196	690,755	395,895	364,529	304,144	319,486
Grants towards construction of City Regimental Armouries	65,000	.....	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grants to Artillery and Rifle Associations and to Regimental Bands	54,985	56,270	64,315	79,506	73,605	47,878	7,981	10,258	2,549	27,328
Gratuities and Compassionate Allowances	3,970	2,551	2,170	4,300	15,190	500	.....	.....	1,002	3,326
Maintenance of Military Properties	79,961	80,937	88,925	107,214	209,231	175,053	164,166	173,344	101,352	120,962
Pay of Inspector General and Military Members of Militia Council (Statutory)	21,600	21,600	21,600	21,600	15,161	18,450	18,290	18,152	18,010	18,010
Pay of Headquarters Staff	59,589	66,178	78,617	74,002	72,050	74,956	84,766	93,998	103,154	127,844
Pay of Division and District Staffs	76,430	99,300	115,844	123,772	107,410	109,241	123,536	112,397	113,693	161,599
Permanent Force—Pay, Provisions and Supplies	1,845,386	1,946,636	2,200,183	2,198,453	2,114,493	2,116,245	2,396,183	2,297,228	1,947,304	3,088,691
Printing and Stationery	60,003	53,489	59,828	72,209	69,880	70,000	70,000	69,871	61,667	52,391
Royal Military College	127,036	134,949	131,241	149,039	153,987	135,685	147,576	162,293	201,885	219,160
Salaries and Wages of Civil Employees	153,018	155,645	160,700	197,823	243,936	232,797	205,801	232,913	210,066	197,459
Schools of Instruction, Pay of Active Militia attending	80,007	70,041	77,765	97,847	164,669	178,898	81,384	7,899	.....	.....
Topographical Survey	26,260	24,714	35,055	39,059	35,038	25,440	31,274	31,406	31,082	40,522
Transport and Freight	124,281	138,230	175,034	199,247	208,774	60,567	43,923	41,306	16,698	24,854
Warlike Stores	334,548	531,332	683,080	703,375	496,867	.....	15,753	.....	.....	.....
Coronation Contingents	.....	134,835	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Training Areas	.....	.....	.....	.....	234,592	233,085	224,623	68,838	4,643	5,041
Miscellaneous Small Votes	6,318	21,047	17,202	6,508	.....	.....	.....	22,670	190,371	15,731
Expenditure under the six following sub-heads was charged to Capital Account up to 1909-10 inclusive, and to Revenue since then:—										
Ordnance, Ammunition, Tents, Wagons, and Equipment generally excepting Clothing, Saddlery and Harness	370,469	649,276	572,486	967,804	593,167	4,084	57,504	6,058	9,752	1,278

STATEMENT No. 3.—Comparative Statement of Expenditure ture for the ten years, 1910-11 to 1919-20—*Continued*

——	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Saddlery and Harness	103,753	6,713	942	103,732	146,066	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Consolidated Revenue, Workmen's Compensation Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,148	1,411
Clothing—Reserve Stock and outfitting new suits	150,220	110,468	100,000	217,419	219,077	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ross Rifles, Spare parts, bayonets, scabbards, arm chests and inspection	585,190	419,937	552,073	640,613	478,543	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Arsenal, for reserve ammunition	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lands and construction of new Rifle Ranges	162,773	183,703	341,208	51,237	29,216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Ordnance, Equipment, Lands, etc	1,372,405	1,370,097	1,566,709	1,980,805	1,466,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Militia Expenditure	6,909,211	7,579,884	9,112,376	10,998,162	9,991,817	4,681,502	4,301,785	3,887,838	3,444,954	4,634,516
War Expenditure	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,176,614	160,433,416	298,291,031	316,669,785	377,120,138	323,360,987
Aid to Civil Power (Statutory and recoverable from Municipalities)	13,678	716	78	187,857	68,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto Barracks, Special Account	63,026	2,012	148,889	45	87,768	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg Barracks, Special Account	123,000	.....	137,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Point St Charles Armoury	17,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Barrack Site	.....	.....	180,000	.....	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transferred from Public Works Department	.....	.....	940	221,849	19,722	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Civil Government Salaries	130,732	137,251	146,718	157,137	168,545	172,534	173,798	183,448	189,578	202,459
Civil Government Contingencies	10,086	11,962	22,029	27,997	20,216	28,351	19,488	3,199	18,255	18,996
Total Civil Government	140,818	149,214	168,747	185,134	188,761	200,885	193,286	186,647	207,833	221,455
Revenue Received—										
Militia	44,259	59,829	51,359	36,641	64,831	192,300	90,164	18,228	35,955	
Casual	1,390	1,806	2,691	1,790	1,625	41,318	11,949	2,072	3,795	87,867
Royal Military College	31,650	34,286	36,785	36,817	32,047	35,142	41,646	39,177	54,428	53,599
Pension Act, 1901	23,347	25,209	28,393	30,714	27,282	23,513	25,495	26,877	23,841	47,979
Fines and Forfeitures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,375
Total Revenues	100,646	121,130	119,228	105,962	125,785	292,273	169,254	86,354	118,019	194,820

STATEMENT No. 4.—Demobilization Appropriation—Statement of Expenditure in Canada and Overseas for the year ended March 31, 1920.

Particulars	Expended in Canada	* Credits	—	Expended Overseas	Total Debits	Total * Credits
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Clothing (except boots)	4,935,274 79			2,863,647 84	7,798,922 63	
Boots and repairs to boots	321,056 09			704,685 05	1,025,741 14	
Necessaries (kit bags and articles of kit)	31,446 76			2,863,647 83	2,895,094 59	
Accoutrements		6,950 35				6,950 35
Binoculars, telescopes, prismatic compasses, etc	1,357 28				1,357 28	
Saddlery and horse equipment	438 89				438 89	
Motor trucks, ambulances and other vehicles	442,748 68				442,748 68	
Ross Rifle Co. Expropriation		513,166 58				513,166 58
Dominion Rifle Factory	28,426 01				28,426 01	
Machine Guns and spare parts	5,066 19				5,066 19	
Stores (furniture, bedding, utensils,) etc		529,745 11		3,239,137 74	2,709,392 63	
Totals	5,765,814 69	1,049,862,04		9,671,118 46	14,907,188 04	520,116 93
Net expenditure for Stores and Equipment	4,715,952 65			9,671,118 46	14,387,071 11	
Dominion Arsenal, Quebec		218,990 10				218,990 10
Dominion Arsenal—Supplies, Lindsay		82,045 00				82,045 00
Dominion Cartridge Co.—Ammunition						
Ammunition from other sources	578,897 32			3,784,278 92	4,363,176 24	
Totals	578,897 32	301,035 10		3,784,278 92	4,363,176 24	301,035 10
Net expenditure for Ammunition and Material	277,862 22			3,784,278 92	4,062,141 14	
Borden Camp and Long Branch—Land and Buildings	684,201 63				684,201 63	
Net expenditure for buildings and lands	684,201 63				684,201 63	
Pay and Allowances (includes Subsistence, Rations and Assigned Pay)	33,775,871 04			33,957,517 61	67,733,388 65	
Maintenance of troops in France	43,800,000 00			373,899 13	44,173,899 13	
Separation Allowance	6,150,807 90			3,565,358 74	9,716,166 64	
War Service Gratuities	126,569,434 26			9,463,407 86	136,032,842 12	
Outfit Allowances	42,261 26			42,191 00	84,452 26	
Engineer Services and Works	956,445 93			527,098 92	1,483,544 85	
Purchase of remounts, expenses of purchaser, etc		4,707,706 60		2,351,087 27		2,356,619 33
Drugs and Surgical Instruments	232,591 62			130,861 64	363,453 26	

STATEMENT No. 4.—Demobilization Appropriation—Statement of Expenditure in Canada and Overseas for the year ended March 31, 1920.—*Continued*

Particulars	Expended in Canada	*Credits	—	Expended Overseas	Total Debits	Total *Credits
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Travelling and Transport (Ocean)	12,465,343 52				12,465,343 52	
Travelling and Transport (Land)	14,525,966 10			5,620,005 73	20,145,971 83	
Forage and Stabling	200,641 94			48,052 16	248,694 10	
Pay, etc., of Censors	34,171 29				34,171 29	
Pay of Civil Employees	4,170,752 58			481,421 79	4,652,174 37	
Rent, Water, Fuel and Light	838,063 92			467,924 39	1,305,988 31	
Funeral Expenses	34,751 70				34,751 70	
Recruiting (Medical Examination, attestation and advertising)	1,780 55				1,780 55	
Telegrams, Telephones (including rental), cablegrams and postage	514,662 13			135,440 24	650,102 37	
Printing and Stationery	301,737 34			342,302 14	644,039 48	
Customs Dues	43,482 44				43,482 44	
British Recruiting Mission, U.S.A.	213,451 36				213,454 36	
British and Foreign Governments, Recoverable	674,666 98			4,198,772 03	4,873,439 01	
Special Remittances Recoverable	1,037,244 12		Overseas 243 33		1,037,000 79	
Conservancy and Contingencies	443,284 69			202,767 06	646,051 75	
Totals	247,027,415 67	4,707,706 60	243 33	61,908,107 71	306,584,192 78	2,356,619 33
Net expenditure for Miscellaneous payments	242,319,709 07			61,907,864 38	304,227,573 45	
Total for year	247,997,725 57			75,363,261 76	323,360,987 33	
Expended prior to 1st April, 1919	684,975,908 06			520,715,075 09	1,205,690,983 15	
Totals	932,973,633 63			596,078,336 85	1,529,051,970 48	

*This is a net statement and the amounts shown under "Debits" and "Credits" respectively denote the excess of the one over the other.

STATEMENT No. 5.—War and Demobilization Expenditure, August, 1914, to March 31, 1920.

Month and Year	Canada	Overseas	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April, 1919	25,714,538 16	9,167,815 54	34,882,353 70
May, 1919	32,769,373 32	8,656,493 96	41,425,867 28
June, 1919	28,215,718 20	7,112,120 39	35,327,838 59
July, 1919	29,760,135 36	6,956,140 21	36,716,275 57
August, 1919	21,829,092 62	5,222,206 15	27,051,298 77
September, 1919	16,176,814 73	3,421,243 78	19,598,058 51
October, 1919	11,994,895 09	12,900,141 77	24,895,036 86
November, 1919	13,377,016 75	1,321,428 82	14,698,445 57
December, 1919	* 53,540,316 12	8,579,963 33	62,120,279 45
January, 1920	6,296,669 86	4,188,962 40	10,485,632 26
February, 1920	4,571,943 16	855,655 05	5,427,598 21
March, 1920	3,751,212 20	†6,981,090 36	10,732,302 56
Total, April, 1919, to March, 1920	247,997,725 57	75,363,261 76	323,360,987 33
Total, August, 1914, to March, 1919	684,975,908 06	520,715,075 09	1,205,690,983 15
Grand total to 31st March, 1920	932,973,633 63	596,078,336 85	1,529,051,970 48

*Includes $43,800,000 for maintenance of troops in France.
†Includes various adjustments.

APPENDIX B

The following are statements for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920, showing:—

1. Allowances paid to Active Militia in the various districts.

2. Showing Expenditure by Stations on account of Pay and Allowances of the Permanent Force.

3. Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Permanent Force.

4. Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Permanent Force with details of expenditure by Stations.

5. Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of N.C.O's and men of the Permanent Force.

6. Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of N.C.O's and men of the Permanent Force with details of expenditure by Stations.

STATEMENT No. 1.—Statement of Allowances paid to Active Militia in the various Districts during the financial year 1919-20

District	Command pay and drill instruction	Care of arms	Postage	Efficiency grants C.O.T.C.	Refund for stores charged as deficient or returned	Gross amount	Less deductions and deficiencies	Net expenditure
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Military District No. 1	10,309 20	165 00	1,405 75	.....	3,196 82	15,076 77	2,942 53	12,134 24
" " 2	17,974 17	7,182 70	2,620 50	.....	11,125 26	38,902 63	11,724 28	27,178 35
" " 3	10,372 90	.....	209 25	.....	74 44	10,656 59	1,232 46	9,424 13
" " 4	10,531 23	736 73	727 00	.....	840 53	12,835 49	1,646 18	11,189 31
" " 5	6,275 60	20 00	697 75	.....	22 50	7,015 85	104 40	6,911 45
" "	8,818 87	190 00	1,262 50	.....	309 70	10,581 07	148 35	10,432 72
" " 7	2,195 15	555 00	196 25	.....	.....	2,946 40	160 65	2,785 75
" " 10	3,359 40	145 00	223 50	.....	261 50	3,989 40	.....	3,989 40
" " 11	2,930 20	.....	240 00	.....	.....	3,170 20	43 55	3,126 65
" " 12	1,691 40	.....	229 50	.....	139 68	2,060 58	435 54	1,625 04
" " 13	1,449 73	1,411 28	313 12	.....	200 55	3,374 68	957 68	2,417 00
Totals	75,907 85	10,405 71	8,125 12	.....	16,170 98	110,609 66	19,395 62	91,214 04

STATEMENT No. 2.—Showing expenditure by stations on account of pay and allowances of the permanent force for the year 1919-20

Stations.	Strength all ranks March 31, 1919	Strength all ranks March 31, 1920	Pay and Allowances, Officers and Warrant Officers	Pay and Allowances, N.C.O's and Men	Total Pay and Allowances
			$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
London	50	338	35,917 79	89,477 04	125,394 83
Toronto	132	385	103,481 53	270,499 53	373,981 06
Kingston	124	497	86,833 50	207,608 00	294,441 50
Ottawa	428	348	110,538 86	331,537 85	442,076 71
Montreal	72	699	78,734 68	126,147 11	204,881 79
Quebec	227	237	72,768 01	127,754 60	200,522 61
Halifax	516	607	191,003 53	415,193 01	606,196 54
St. John, N.B	32	54	21,326 65	34,299 97	55,626 62
Winnipeg	57	165	26,723 65	66,784 09	93,507 74
Victoria	121	177	61,437 76	119,455 42	180,893 18
Regina	25	62	34,552 59	63,356 02	97,908 61
Calgary	55	143	38,563 98	99,521 94	138,085 92
Abroad	.....	4	6,656 53	.....	6,656 53
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	394 20	394 20
Totals	1,839	3,716	868,539 06	1,952,028 78	2,820,567 84

Statement No. 3.—Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of Permanent Force for year ending March 31, 1920

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE BY CORPS

Corps	Pay	Allowances							Dependents' allowance	Other	Total allowances	Total pay and allowances	Credit to public and refunds	Net expenditure
	Ordinary	Abroad	Lodging	Ration	Fuel	Light	Servant	Messing						
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Royal Canadian Dragoons	34,797 52	.....	2,873 00	2,295 50	100 50	27 50	60 75	2,881 50	4,995 00	22 37	13,256 12	48,053 64	11,628 54	36,425 10
Lord Strathcona's Horse R.C	18,913 15	.....	8,864 90	2,114 50	19 66	6 66	15 50	729 00	2,695 00	25 07	6,470 29	25,383 44	1,212 05	24,171 39
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	39,165 82	.....	4,145 30	3,918 00	367 40	80 19	106 00	3,095 00	6,224 00	149 23	18,085 12	57,250 94	5,543 04	51,707 90
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	80,392 05	.....	9,381 35	7,412 00	1,286 95	415 44	480 25	3,111 50	9,126 00	339 18	31,552 67	111,944 72	8,152 73	103,791 99
Canadian Machine Gun Brigade	5,129 55	.....	224 60	337 00	.....	.....	.....	361 00	600 00	.....	1,522 60	6,652 15	10 00	6,642 15
Royal Canadian Engineers	71,571 40	.....	8,238 25	7,154 70	909 83	198 53	343 50	3,663 00	12,432 00	477 68	33,417 49	104,988 89	7,123 44	97,865 45
Royal Canadian Regiment	52,877 27	.....	4,927 95	4,828 50	32 08	9 17	.....	3,399 00	10,115 00	6,512 61	29,824 31	82,701 58	5,948 18	76,753 40
Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry	20,140 21	.....	1,548 65	1,361 40	.....	.....	.....	1,192 50	2,412 64	96 50	6,611 69	26,751 90	3,067 68	23,684 22
The Royal Canadian Army Service Corps	45,770 18	.....	6,212 40	4,673 50	687 12	218 19	511 50	2,602 50	5,949 00	970 15	21,824 36	67,594 54	2,047 34	65,547 20
The Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps	27,694 24	.....	3,500 80	3,101 00	.....	.....	.....	1,997 00	3,900 00	.....	12,498 80	40,193 04	1,701 87	38,491 17
Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps	4,960 69	.....	586 80	504 00	26 86	9 00	23 00	182 50	1,220 00	9 99	2,562 15	7,522 84	68 51	7,454 33
The Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps	103,587 94	6,656 53	12,301 98	10,120 30	2,328 55	631 75	1,940 25	2,304 50	11,448 00	1,885 22	42,960 55	153,205 02	7,722 68	145,482 34
Canadian Army Pay Corps	52,995 81	.....	7,276 15	6,239 00	644 45	198 34	536 00	4,202 50	7,190 00	283 78	26,570 22	79,566 03	2,936 03	76,630 00
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	45,420 34	.....	5,018 50	5,450 00	345 81	92 22	.....	1,445 00	8,123 00	82 85	20,557 38	65,977 72	1,831 40	64,146 32
Instructional Cadre	20,912 23	.....	3,010 00	3,811 50	274 04	90 19	.....	.....	4,278 00	113 68	11,577 41	32,489 64	4,048 98	28,440 66
School of Musketry	7,952 71	.....	1,105 15	886 90	144 38	38 18	145 50	395 50	1,154 00	.....	3,869 61	11,822 32	33 53	11,788 79
Miscellaneous	9,680 79	.....	427 85	169 00	88 48	27 00	69 25	30 50	120 00	.....	932 08	10,612 87	1,096 22	9,516 65
Totals	641,961 90	6,656 53	71,643 63	64,376 80	7,256 11	2,042 36	4,231 50	31,592 50	91,981 64	10,968 31	284,092 85	932,711 28	64,172 22	868,539 06

STATEMENT No. 4.—Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of Permanent Force for year ending March 31, 1920

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE AT EACH STATION

Stations	Pay	Allowances							Dependents' allowance	Other	Total allowances	Total pay and allowances	Credit to public and refunds	Net expenditure
	Ordinary	Abroad	Lodging	Ration	Fuel	Light	Servant	Messing						
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
London, Ont	25,570 03	.....	3,111 60	3,276 00	122 37	28 08	69 00	1,804 00	4,841 64	616 75	13,869 44	39,439 47	3,521 68	35,917 79
Toronto, Ont	85,422 78	.....	9,332 05	7,396 50	623 58	181 86	465 25	5,348 50	12,471 00	814 19	36,632 93	122,055 71	18,574 18	103,481 53
Kingston, Ont	65,034 70	.....	6,871 70	6,267 50	599 01	137 96	167 25	4,437 00	10,605 00	186 32	29,271 74	94,306 44	7,472 94	86,833 50
Ottawa, Ont	84,227 68	.....	7,167 45	6,417 50	522 63	151 51	175 75	3,156 50	10,704 00	226 07	28,521 41	112,749 09	2,210 23	110,538 86
Montreal, Que	58,072 62	.....	5,699 85	4,297 30	595 05	181 83	514 75	1,970 00	6,218 00	6,814 54	26,291 32	84,363 94	5,629 26	78,734 68
Quebec, Que	51,804 48	.....	6,312 95	6,143 00	1,083 28	369 43	648 75	1,391 00	5,883 00	371 29	22,202 70	74,007 18	1,239 17	72,768 01
Halifax, N.S	144,245 78	.....	17,203 03	14,915 50	1,296 50	439 91	796 00	6,744 50	20,731 00	1,196 61	63,323 05	207,568 83	16,565 30	191,003 53
St. John, N.B	14,805 69	.....	2,140 90	1,729 00	287 34	92 06	313 00	656 50	2,044 00	137 94	7,400 74	22,206 43	879 78	21,326 65
Winnipeg, Man	18,569 83	.....	2,936 50	2,430 00	588 20	121 46	299 00	494 50	2,788 00	58 26	9,715 92	28,285 75	1,562 10	26,723 65
Victoria, B.C	44,542 75	.....	4,625 60	4,271 00	494 81	152 22	320 75	1,957 00	8,271 00	276 56	20,368 94	64,911 69	3,473 93	61,437 76
Regina, Sask	21,113 54	.....	3,913 40	3,982 00	685 32	117 80	269 50	2 522 50	3 017 00	205 25	14 712 77	35,826 31	1,273 72	34,552 59
Calgary, Alta	28,552 02	.....	2,328 60	3,251 50	358 02	68 24	192 50	1,110 50	4,408 00	64 53	11,781 89	40,333 91	1,769 93	38,563 98
England, India, Australia — Abroad	.....	6,656 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,656 53	.....	6,656 53
	641,961 90	6,656 53	71,643 63	64,376 80	7,256 11	2,042 36	4,231 50	31,592 50	91,981 64	10,968 31	284,092 85	932,711 28	64,172 22	868,539 06

STATEMENT No. 5.—Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of N.C.O's and Men of the Permanent Force for year ending March 31, 1920

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE BY CORPS

Corps	Pay					Total Pay	Total Allowances	Total Pay and Allowances	Deduct Charges Credited to Public	Net Expenditure
	Regimental Pay	Deferred Pay	Engineers and Corp. Pay	Extra Duty Pay	Other Credits					
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Royal Canadian Dragoons	112,980 75	2,709 50	.....	.....	8,914 03	124,604 28	28,036 73	1,526,41 01	20,876 91	131,764 10
Lord Strathcona's Horse R.C	83,745 99	157 65	.....	.....	239 60	84,143 24	18,550 58	102,693 82	13,760 88	88,932 94
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	100,855 09	.....	.....	144 60	82 84	101,082 53	49,805 25	150,887 78	10,552 26	140,335 52
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	164,106 14	5,569 34	.....	328 95	1,085 10	171,089 53	75,139 58	246,229 11	15,770 70	230,458 41
Canadian Machine Gun Bde	3,784 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,784 58	509 60	4,294 18	380 56	3,913 62
Royal Canadian Engineers	143,941 16	3,051 54	16,857 50	42 59	500 90	164,393 60	64,956 69	229,350 29	18,575 91	210,774 38
Royal Canadian Regiment	166,651 52	5,886 74	63 40	172 50	1,995 86	174,770 02	31,855 93	206,625 95	23,461 67	183,164 28
Royal Canadian Regiment Instr. Cadre	18,117 63	103,62	397 20	85 70	1,152 00	19,856 15	18,082 69	37,938 84	1,033 99	36,904 85
Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry	80,307 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,307 35	14,522 45	94,829 80	5,413 96	89,415 84
Royal Canadian Army Service Corps	93,057 74	212 73	409 95	16,745 00	94 87	110,520 29	77,855 51	188,375 80	12,340 72	176,035 08
Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps	11,084 05	.....	.....	.....	109 93	11,193 98	6,972 39	18,166 37	538 66	17,627 71
Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps	5,313 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,313 04	3,071 81	8,384 85	243 45	8,141 40
Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps	208,655 26	1,894 58	1,730 30	118 60	2,330 98	214,729 72	181,106 83	395,836 55	21,431 25	374,405 30
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	90,159 17	.....	.....	253 30	51 22	90,463 69	51,868 12	142,331 81	4,468 00	137,863 81
Corps of Military Staff Clerks, Sec. B	26,716 79	.....	.....	818 75	538 48	28,074 02	30,821 25	58,895 27	2,110 42	56,784 85
Canadian Army Pay Corps	34,400 90	30 63	.....	.....	7,383 12	41,814 65	23,191 40	65,006 05	1,424 12	63,581 93
Musketry Staff	1,062 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,062 05	494 40	1,556 45	25 89	1,530 56
*Contributions Pension Fund N.C.O's and Men on Loan	394 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	394 20	.....	394 20	.....	394 20
	1,345,333 41	19,616 33	19,458 35	18,709 90	24,478 93	1,427,596 92	676,841 21	2,104,438 13	152,409 35	1,952,028 78

*Contributions by the Dominion Government towards Pension Fund of N.C.O.'s and Men of the Regular Army on loan in Canada.

STATEMENT No. 6.—Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of N.C.O's and Men of the Permanent Force for year ending March 31, 1920

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE AT EACH STATION

Stations	Total Pay	Allowances							Total Allowances	Total Pay and Allowances	Less charges credited to Public	Net Expenditure
		Lodging	Rations	Fuel	Light	Medical	Dependents' Allowance	Clothing				
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
London, Ont.	72,176 88	4,902 90	8,100 00	212 55	60 55	56 35	11,313 32	53 29	24,698 96	96,875 84	7,398 80	89,477 04
Toronto, Ont.	220,142 89	14,451 25	21,975 00	185 44	80 21	100 85	33,460 25	405 41	70,658 41	290,801 30	20,301 77	270,499 53
Kingston, Ont.	146,458 25	13,161 90	22,594 50	159 98	45 79	26 40	36,696 00	.....	72,684 57	219,142 82	11,534 82	207,608 00
Ottawa, Ont.	181,835 13	33,373 40	54,558 00	1,270 90	346 65	230 45	70,098 00	.....	159,877 40	341,712 53	10,174 68	331,537 85
Montreal, Que.	110,128 25	4,942 00	7,738 50	314 50	88 05	893 05	10,678 00	211 34	24,865 44	134,993 69	8,846 58	126,147 11
Quebec, Que.	74,393 77	11,610 30	18,791 50	315 96	89 91	315 76	25,098 96	535 29	56,757 68	131,151 45	3,396 85	127,754 60
Halifax, N.S.	344,287 53	23,951 85	31,705 00	717 13	207 52	270 33	70,606 00	1,046 42	128,504 25	472,791 78	57,598 77	415,193 01
St. John, N.B.	20,402 92	3,377 05	5,466 00	117 43	45 27	24 60	5,980 00	.....	15,010 35	35,413 27	1,113 30	34,299 97
Winnipeg, Man.	49,038 10	4,965 25	7,876 00	192 05	49 00	19 96	10,531 00	.....	23,633 26	72,671 36	5,887 27	66,784 09
Victoria, B.C.	79,825 61	9,632 25	16,283 00	260 81	90 48	432 49	24,214 00	909 46	51,822 49	131,648 10	12,192 68	119,455 42
Regina, Sask.	44,040 74	5,485 50	8,565 50	76 68	22 80	24 73	7,479 00	501 40	22,155 61	66,196 35	2,840 33	63,356 02
Calgary, Alta.	84,472 65	4,661 30	7,979 50	257 47	65 28	191 88	12,583 00	434 36	26,172 79	110,645 44	11,123 50	99,521 94
(1) Contributions Pension Fund N.C.O's and Men on Loan	394 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	394 20	.....	394 20
Total	1,427,596 92	134,514 95	211,632 50	4,080 90	1,191 51	2,586 85	318,737 53	4,096 97	676,841 21	2,104,438 13	152,409 35	1,952,028 78

(1) Contributions by the Dominion Government towards Pension Fund of N.C.O's and Men of the Regular Army on loan in Canada.

APPENDIX C

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, DOMINION ARSENAL, QUEBEC, FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1920

EMPLOYEES

The average number of employees throughout the year was 404

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Appropriation and Expenditure.
2. Details of Expenditure.
3. Assets and Liabilities.
4. Capital Account.
5. Indirect Expenditure.
6. Production Statement.

APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT, 1919-20

Letters of credit, 1919-20	$606,000 00	
Less balance lapsed, 31-3-20	982 31	
		$ 605,017 69
Direct payments made by Headquarters	.....	121,288 06
Reimbursement by United States Government for ammunition manufactured	.....	833,333 41
Reimbursement by New Zealand Government for ammunition manufactured	.....	2,000 00
Net expenditure	$708,032 67	
Gratuity paid to employees on release from service, P.C./46/3139	8,140 82	
One-quarter allowance paid to employees (chargeable against Vote No. 340)	695 00	
Cost of Living Bonus (chargeable against Vote No. 534)	8,492 56	
Gratuity paid to Mrs. Cecile Lafferty on death of Col. F. D. Lafferty	926 32	
Expenditure on account of United States contract	833,333 41	
Expenditure on account of New Zealand contract	1,200 07	
Amount overcredited by H.Q. on account of New Zealand Government	799 93	
Cash balance deposited to credit of Receiver General, March 31, 1920	18 38	
	$1,561,639 16	$1,561,639 16

DETAIL OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1919-20

Wages	$339,635 55
Salaries	42,470 02
Material	243,636 88
Travelling expenses	1,302 56
Freight	1,470 84
Equipment	1,627 15
Printing and stationery	1,519 93
Electricity and gas	10,583 94
Office furniture and fixtures	339 89
Cartage and cabs	714 05
Belting	682 83
New machinery	50,332 00
Telegrams, telephones and postage	670 60
Customs dues	3,791 19
Gauges	7,500 00
War gratuities	8,140 82
Allowances	695 00
War bonuses	500 00
Gratuity to Mrs. Cecile Lafferty on death of Col. F. D. Lafferty	926 32
Cost of Living Bonus	8,492 56
Miscellaneous	1,282 04
	$726,287 37

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, MARCH 31, 1920

	Liabilities	Assets
Buildings	.....	$ 221,266 87
Belting	.....	1,975 38
Equipment, General	.....	22,883 99
Gauges	.....	7,500 00
Machinery	.....	222,109 43
Office furniture, fixtures, etc	.....	2,069 11
Tools, loose	.....	264 44
Material	.....	201,173 25
Accounts payable	$ 2,053 06	—
Accounts receivable	.....	7,181 91
Suspense account	.....	123 21
Semi-manufactures (work in course of completion)	.....	325,998 56
Department of Militia and Defence	1,010,493 09	—
	$1,012,546 15	$1,012,546 15

DOMINION ARSENAL, QUEBEC

CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1919-20, BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, ETC.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance Account:—		
For Net Capital, April 1, 1919—		
Buildings	219,809 49	
Machinery	201,368 98	
Belting	2,322 54	
Equipment, General	23,839 07	
Office Furniture, Fixtures, etc	1,809 58	
Tools, Loose	323 48	
		449,473 14
To Accruement in 1919-20—		
On Buildings	8,044 28	
Machinery	64,233 97	
Office Furniture, Fixtures, etc	353 91	
Gauges	7,500 00	
Belting	745 76	
Equipment, General	5,788 79	
		86,666 71
		536,139 85

	$ cts.	$. cts.
By Indirect Expenditure Account:—		
For Depreciation in 1919-20—		
Buildings	6,586 90	
Machinery	19,733 52	
Belting	1,092 92	
Equipment, General	6,743 87	
Office Furniture, Fixtures, etc	94 38	
Tools, Loose	59 04	
		34,310 63
By Machinery sold to American Government		23,760 00
By Balance Account:—		
For Net Capital on Mar. 31, 1920—		
Buildings		221,266 87
Belting		1,975 38
Equipment, General		22,883 99
Gauges		7,500 00
Machinery		222,109 43
Office Furniture, Fixtures, etc		2,069 11
Tools, Loose		264 44
		536,139 85

DOMINION ARSENAL, QUEBEC

STATEMENT OF INDIRECT EXPENDITURE, 1919-20

Salaries		$ 40,470 02
Wages		32,655 48
Material		10,241 73
Travelling expenses		889 98
Freight		169 60
Printing and stationery		1,320 81
Electricity and gas		254 29
Cartage and cabs		698 00
Telegrams, telephone and postage		455 98
Miscellaneous		1,000 99
Customs dues		2 10
Repairs to Heating System and Electric Light Wires—		
Wages	$3,728 42	
Material, etc	321 68	
		4,050 10
From Capital Account—		
3 per cent depreciation on buildings	$6,586 90	
10 " " " machinery	19,733 52	
20 " " " tools	59 04	
50 " " " belting	1,092 92	
30 " " " (equipment plus $12.44 not chargeable to indirect expenditure account)	6,731 43	
5 per cent depreciation on office furniture, fixtures, etc.	94 38	
		34,298 19
		$126,507 27
Less amount taken in relief of indirect expenditure		1,242 15
		$125,265 12

NOTE.—This amount, together with indirect expenditure of each factory, has been distributed as a general percentage on direct labour, in each factory, as shown below:—

Workshop	51.4 per cent.
Cartridge factory	58.5 "
Rolling mill	58.2 "
Shell factory	125.9 "
Carpenter shop	48.9 "
Tool room	92.3 "
Laboratory	105.4 "
Examining room	75.6 "
18-pr. plant	82.4 "

PRODUCTION STATEMENT, 1919-20.—ABSTRACT OF COST OF WORK PERFORMED

——	Quantity	Rate	Per	Amount
				$ cts.
Badges, Employees, Dominion Arsenal	417	$ ·30	Each	125 10
Boxes, Ammunition, S.A., 1,000 rounds, ·303 in chargers No. 1	7,375	3·1346	"	23,117 68
Boxes, Ammunition, Q.F., 18-pr. Mk. III-a New, Wood (without tin lining)	744	6·347	"	4,722 17
Boxes, Ammunition, Q.F., Cartridge 18-pr. Blank (with tin lining)	49	5·283	"	258 86
Boxes, Ammunition, ·22″ calibre	156	1·18	"	184 08
Cartridges, S.A. Ball, ·303″, Cordite, Mk. VII	5,216,450	54·82266	1,000	285,976 52
Cartridges, ·22″, Long Rifle	2,505,300	6·544116	1,000	16,395 27
Cartridges, Q.F., 18-pr. Blank	1,120	6·788596	Each	7,603 22
Cartridges, Q.F., 18-pr. Blank (*a*)	892	2·451596	"	2,186 83
Cartridges, Q.F., 18-pr. Shrapnel, Mk. I Plugged, Cordite	4,589	13·880807	"	63,699 02
Cartridges, Q.F., 18-pr. Shrapnel, Mk. I Plugged, Cordite (*b*)	1,047	9·543807	"	9,992 37
Cartridges, Q.F., 3-pr. Cordite M.D. Practice, Mk. XII (*c*)	2,150	4·570585	"	9,826 76
Charges, Cartridge, Q.F., 12-pr. 12-cwt	3,000	·920036	"	2,760 11
Chests, Rifle	4,235	6·102356	"	25,843 48
Chargers, ·303″ Cartridges, Mk. III	1,156,798	15·2978	1,000	17,696 46
Clips, Cartridge, Q.F., 18-pr	2,668	·346	Each	923 13
Cups, Cartridge, Q.F., 12-pr. Blank, 12 and 18 cwt	2,000	2·187	100	43 74
Exhibits of Gun and S A Ammunition for I M B	(sets) 3	.....	.....	3,267 28
Igniters, Mk. II, Cartridge Q.F., 12-pr. 12-cwt	3,000	·18992	Each	569 76
Miscellaneous Services for Chief Inspector of Arms and Ammunition	.....	.....	.....	963 96
Plugs, Armoury, Mk. V	41,000	·25	Each	10,250 00
Planks, Moving Guns, Whole, 10′ x 17″, Fir	40	15·44	"	609 60
Primers, 18-pr. Q.F. No. 1, Mk. V	6,252	1·247283	"	7,798 01
Primers, Q.F. No. 1, Mk. II	23	1·370283	"	31 51
Primers, Percussion, Q.F. 3-pr., Mk. II	4,000	1·637963	"	6,551 85
Racks, Rifle, Short M.L.E. (each to hold 100 Rifles)	200	10·9039	"	2,180 78
Rollers, Ground, 3′ x 6″ dia	12	3·7158	"	44 59
Skids, 3′ x 6″ x 5″	15	1·7394	"	26 09
Scotches, Small	60	·6025	"	36 15
Shot, Proof, 4·5″ Q.F. Howitzer Cartridge (No delivery, Order cancelled H.Q. 466-24-3-D. dated 10-7-19)	.....	.....	.....	744 62
Stencils, for Ordnance Stores	3	.....	.....	15 90
Wads, Felt, Mk. III, Cartridge Q.F , 12-pr. 12-cwt	1,600	·14571	Each	233 13
Wedges, Oak, 18 inches	12	5·89	"	70 68
Repairs				
Boxes, Ammunition, S.A., 1,000 rds. ·303″ in Chargers, No. 1	544	·8781	Each	532 09
Boxes, Ammunition, Q.F. 18-pr. Mk. I (wood, tin lined)	315	3·21108	"	1,011 49
Boxes, Ammunition, Q.F. 18-pr. Mk. II (without tin lining)	700	1·7316	"	1,212 12
Boxes, Ammunition, Q.F. 12-pr. 12-cwt	59	4·6668	"	275 34
Boxes, Ammunition, Q.F. 4·7″, I to IV, Guns	391	5·86123	"	2,291 75
Boxes, Ammunition, Q.F. 3-pr	134	5·736	"	768 62
Cases, 12-pr. 12-cwt. (cleaned, rectified and lacquered)	1,127	·92	"	1,036 84
Cases, 4·7″ (cleaned, rectified and lacquered)	3,710	·73	"	2,708 30
Clips, Cartridge, Q.F. 18-pr	4,980	·03249	"	161 80
Clips, Cartridge, Q.F. 3-pr	2,150	·02394	"	51 49
Miscellaneous for Ordnance Stores, M.D. No. 5	.....	.....	.....	6,811 39
				521,609 94

(*a*) Repaired Cases used in this instance.
(*b*) " " "
(*c*) " " "

APPENDIX D

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, DOMINION ARSENAL, LINDSAY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1920.

EMPLOYEES

The average number of employees throughout the year was 207.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1. Financial Statement.
2. Statement of Moneys Received and Deposited to the Credit of the Receiver General.
3. Distribution of Expenditure.
4. Assets and Liabilities.
5. Capital Account.
6. Production Statement.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Total Letter of Credit		$290,000 00	
Balance lapsed unexpended		11,789 39	
Gross expenditure at Lindsay		$278,210 61	
Gross expenditure at Ottawa		15,037 42	
Gross expenditure		$293,248 03	
Less Refunds to Receiver General. See Refund Account.			
War Appropriation and Demobilization Appropriation	$796 25		
Miscellaneous Vote 534	0 36		
		796 61	
War Appropriation and Demobilization—			
Payments chargeable to Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay		.....	$258,229 36
Repayment on sale of scrap		.....	187 00
Payments chargeable to engineer services		.....	16,618 03
Payments chargeable to Ordnance Insp. Chief Inspector of Arms and Ammunition		.....	12,853 11
Bonus chargeable to Vote 340		.....	708 50
Bonus chargeable to Vote 534		.....	3,855 42
		$292,451 42	$292,451 42

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AND DEPOSITED TO THE CREDIT OF THE RECEIVER GENERAL

Refunds taken into account on Expenditure		$796 25	
" " " " Bonus Vote 534		0 36	
			$ 796 61
Canadian Pacific Railway accounts due from 1918-19			129 02
Westinghouse Church Kerr Co. accounts due from 1918-19			109 84
New Zealand Government payment for Aluminum tips			1,800 00
Dominion Arsenal, Quebec			4,576 26
Sale of scrap iron, fired cases and foundry ashes			11,209 13
United States Government balance due from 1918-19 account		$348,903 51	
Balance due from 1919-20 account		2,108 82	
			351,012 33
Gross refunds			$369,633 19
Repayment on sale of scrap			187 00
Net refunds			$369,446 19

Distribution of Expenditure, 1919-20

Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay—		
Salaries and wages	$174,357 14	
Freight, transport and travelling expenses	8,260 87	
Equipment and tools	1,159 31	
Office supplies, telegraph, telegrams and postage	767 05	
Power and light	10,128 75	
Belting	526 72	
Machinery	1,412 38	
Water supply	4,459 93	
Copper, lead, antimony, glazed board, brass, bronze, aluminum, etc	15,993 94	
Fuel	19,990 22	
Steel, iron and castings	4,751 92	
Oils, paints, waste, emery wheels, hardware	3,775 69	
Lumber	750 43	
Factory supplies	1,294 37	
Acids, gas and chemical supplies	778 87	
Stencils and trays from Quebec	920 36	
Miscellaneous	802 83	
Duty on metals	2,512 65	
Gratuities on discharge	5,585 93	
		$238,229 36
Bonus Vote 340	$ 708 50	
" " 534	3,855 42	
		4,563 92
Repayment on sale of scrap	.....	187 00
Engineer Services—		
Wages	$13,629 93	
Material	2,988 10	
		16,618 03
Chief Inspector of Arms and Ammunition—		
Wages	$12,135 34	
Supplies	717 77	
		12,853 11
		$292,451 42

Statement of Assets and Liabilities, March 31, 1920

	Assets	Liabilities
Land	$ 39,943 97	
Buildings	765,622 85	
Machinery	433,910 77	
Equipment	62,587 02	
Shafting and pulleys	29,097 89	
Belting	187 96	
Railway siding	6,714 05	
Track scales	4,131 11	
Chemical apparatus	965 30	
Gas apparatus	38,300 51	
Heating apparatus	15,283 27	
Roads	4,658 90	
Fences and sidewalks	4,401 36	
Sewers	29,477 47	
Traverses and drainage at magazines	6,434 47	
Traverses and drainage at filling plant	2,344 65	
Pipe trenches	1,989 00	
Ammunition and tools in process	112,064 37	
Material in stores	245,829 36	
Accounts receivable	.....	
Accounts payable	.....	$ 24,299 92
Surplus Department Militia and Defence	.....	1,779,644 36
	$1,803,944 28	$1,803,944 28

Capital Account, 1919-20

To Balance Account for Net Capital 1st April, 1919.

	Net Capital April 1, 1919	
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Lands	39,943 97	
Buildings	780,624 64	
Machinery	483,157 60	
Equipment	77,437 03	
Shafting and pulleys	30,810 10	
Belting	563 89	
Railway siding	6,714 05	
Track scales	4,284 11	
Chemical apparatus	1,447 78	
Gas apparatus	40,477 77	
Heating	15,809 32	
Roads	4,276 69	
Fences and sidewalks	5,005 17	
Sewers	30,207 09	
Traverses and drainage at magazines	5,112 30	
		1,525,871 42

To Accruements, 1919-20

On Lands		
Buildings	2,061 56	
Machinery	9,706 22	
Equipment	1,812 63	
Shafting and pulleys		
Belting	200 07	
Railway		
Track scales		
Chemical apparatus	11 97	
Gas apparatus	518 65	
Heating		
Roads	892 77	
Fences and sidewalks		
Sewers		
Traverses and drainage at magazines	1,958 22	
Traverses and drainage at filling plant	2,468 05	
Pipe trenches	2,040 00	
		21,670 14
		1,547,541 56

By Indirect Expenditure Account and Credits from Westinghouse Church Kerr and Depreciation Account.

	Accruements 1919-20 Charged to Production	Credit from W.C.K.	Depreciation Account	Total Decrease
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Lands				
Buildings	86 81		16,976 54	17,063 35
Machinery	1,245 67	138 72	57,568 66	58,953 05
Equipment	849 60	128 44	15,684 60	16,662 64
Shafting and pulleys		0 57	1,711 64	1,712 21
Belting	200 07		375 93	576 00
Railway Siding				
Track scales			153 00	153 00
Chemical apparatus	11 97		482 48	494 45
Gas apparatus	518 65		2,177 26	2,695 91
Heating			526 05	526 05
Roads			510 47	510 47
Fences and sidewalks			603 81	603 81
Sewers			729 62	729 62
Traverses and drainage at magazines			636 05	636 05
Traverses and drainage at filling group			123 40	123 40
Pipe trenches			51 00	51 00
	2,912 77	267 73	98,310 51	101,491 01

By Balance Account for Net Capital on March 31, 1920

Lands	39,943 97	
Buildings	765,622 85	
Machinery	433,910 77	
Equipment	62,587 02	
Shafting and pulleys	29,097 89	
Belting	187 96	
Railway siding	6,714 05	
Track scales	4,131 11	
Chemical apparatus	965 30	
Gas apparatus	38,300 51	
Heating apparatus	15,283 27	
Roads	4,658 90	
Fences and sidewalks	4,401 36	
Sewers	29,477 47	
Traverses and drainage at magazines	6,434 47	
Traverses and drainage at filling group	2,344 65	
Pipe trenches	1,989 00	
		1,446,050 55
		1,547,541 56

Report on Production for Fiscal Year, 1919-20

Brass ingot cast	31,399	pounds.
Brass strip accepted	287,440	"
Copper ingot cast	Nil	
Copper strip accepted	12,532	"
Nickel ingot cast	127,772	"
Nickel strip accepted	101,042	"
Cases cartridges .303" empty	7,670,434	
Bullets .303" S.A. MK. VII	7,542,738	
Caps empty	8,596,188	
Caps filled	7,246,937	
Completed cartridges	7,280,278	
Tin linings No. 1 .303" ammunition	3,994	
Boxes, wood, tin lined, 1,000 rds	3,020	

Statement of Manufacturing Charges, 1919-20

To cost manufacturing 3,020 boxes with tin linings	$ 9,623 86	
To cost manufacturing 7,280,278 rds. .303" S.A. ammunition, which were delivered to I.S.A.A. during 1919-20	376,218 30	
To expenses Ord. Inspection C.I. of A.A.'s Branch at Lindsay during fiscal year 1919-20	16,639 97	
To expenses for unloading and storing fuse machinery shipped to D.A.L. from Verdun, Quebec	39 69	
To expenses for shipment of cordite to replace quantity forwarded in error from Quebec	161 00	
To expenses of bonus by Vote No. 340	708 50	
To expenses of bonus by Vote No. 534	3,855 42	
To expenses gratuities to employees on discharge, as authorized by P.C. 46/3199 18/12/18	5,585 93	
Miscellaneous	21 56	
		$412,854 23

APPENDIX E

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA FOR THE YEAR 1920

COMMAND

Brig.-General C. N. Perreau, C.M.G., left the College on the 1st July, 1919, at the expiration of his tenure of Command.

I succeeded him as Commandant on the 22nd July, 1919.

General Perreau had a long, varied and useful career at the R.M.C., namely, Staff Adjutant from 27th October, 1911, to 3st December 1914, Acting Commandant from January 1st, 1915, to February 4th, 1916, Commandant from 5th February, 1916, to 1st July, 1919.

From start to finish he had the best interests of the institution at heart and gave it freely his best; steering the College ably and well through the troublesome times of the War to its great benefit, but I fear to the detriment somewhat of his own career as a professional soldier.

It should be a solace to him, however, to know that on his return to the Imperial Army to assume the Command of a Battalion of his distinguished Regiment, "The Royal Dublin Fusiliers," he and Mrs. Perreau carried with them the respect and hearty good will of all grades and ranks of the Royal Military College of Canada.

DISCIPLINE

It is a pleasure to report that the discipline at the College is excellent, and it is gratifying to be able to report that there has not been a single serious offence this year.

I attribute this satisfactory state of affairs to the splendid esprit-de-corps which exists at the College, and which, indeed, has always existed, coupled with the sound training and interior economy.

The senior Class has been of great assistance to me and the Staff, especially Battalion Sergeant-Major G. D. S. Adami himself, who is in the unique position of having been Battalion Sergeant-Major for two and a half years, and I have no hesitation in saying has proved himself to be quite one of the best the College has ever had.

He has been ably supported by the Company Sergeant-Majors whose names are: C.S.M. Dunbar, A.; C.S.M. McDougall, H. A.; C.S.M. Kirkpatrick, G. C.; C.S.M. Russel, J. C.

ATTENDANCE AND AIMS

The College Year 1919-20 was a transition year from the war status to the Peace Course. It also became necessary to decide the future of the College as to a three or four years' course and as to the uniform to be worn by the Cadets.

The Government approved the return to the four years' Course and the re-introduction of the old College Uniform, to the general satisfaction of all concerned.

The statute creating the College must always be borne in mind, because that College is what the tax-payer of the Dominion of Canada is paying for. This is supplemented by the avowed intention of the Government to increase the College to a maximum of 300 Cadets.

In June, 1919, 102 candidates presented themselves for admission. Of these, 31 qualified on the higher grade qualification of 60%. The remainder failed, but the line was lowered to take in 20 candidates who gained an average of 50%.

It was obvious that at that rate there could be no expansion to a strength of 300—that the source of supply was too small. It was also obvious that the candidates were failing on the examination as it stood.

The spirit of the Royal Military College is "Thoroughness," and a careful investigation elicited the fact that the Entrance Examination to the College was not in line with the Entrance Examination to the Universities and not within the reach of the majority of the Schools of the Dominion of Canada. After careful consultation with those best fitted to know, it was resolved to lessen the scope of the Entrance Examination and revert to the original standing of 60% on the whole and 50% in individual subjects.

I am informed that the new curriculum places the College within the reach of the majority of the Schools in the Dominion.

Apart from its being more or less known as a character builder, the two-fold teaching at the College does not seem to be appreciated on the outside. Within the limits of the Statute creating the College has been established a purely military side, and what might almost be termed a purely civil side, but experience has shown that these two sides are necessary and profitable, whether a Cadet goes into military life or whether he goes into civil life. For example, the civil subjects learned are of inestimable value to him in his military career and form part of the necessary mental equipment of the modern officer. The military subjects are of immense value to a Cadet entering civil life. The discipline, the habits of promptness and exactitude engendered, the habit of command acquired, the improvisation and initiative of the Military Engineer, the general health, set-up and carriage obtained through military exercises, all combine to give an indespensable training for the Cadet entering any of the civil careers.

The Royal Military College is not a degree-conferring University and by its very inception it never can be, but it does aim to turn out young Canadians with high ideals of citizenship, good tone, and mentally and physically equipped for any walk in life that they may propose to pursue after leaving.

The training is improving, almost daily, and with the increased facilities given by our Educational Building (half of which it is hoped will be completed by the end of this year and will contain a Machinery Hall, Modern Science Hall, good, well-equipped Laboratories—one for Physics and one for Chemistry, a Lecture Amphitheatre, etc.) the education imparted should go ahead apace.

The three years' Course was obviously a failure—all were agreed on that point.

With a slight increase in the scope of the academic examinations, a Cadet without any previous training and grounding in his military work was expected to enter the R.M.C. and tackle what used to be known as the College "hard 2nd year" and make up one year's military subjects, training and discipline, and all this as a Recruit and all that that means and stands for, with the result that all were off to a bad start. In too many instances, complete failure ensued; the number of "drops" was appalling. It was also apparent that those who graduated lacked the polish and finish the four years' Course imparted.

The problem of our return to the four years' Course also involved solving the problem of reaching sufficient Candidates to make good the Government's Building Scheme and expansion to 300 Cadets.

It is obvious that we require to obtain a solid foundation on starting; that we must have plenty of Candidates to compete to ensure choice, and that these Candidates must start thoroughly grounded academically and physically, be up to a standard that will enable them to take and profit by our physical training, viz, Gymnastics, Drills, Rides, etc.

The new Entrance Examination practically ensures that a Cadet on entering the College will be ready for a proper grounding to enable him to assimilate thoroughly the training of the ensuing years and it places the entrance to the College within the reach of any Canadian boy, wherever he may dwell in Canada, because, if he is unable for any reason to attend one of the recognized Public Boarding Schools, if he applies himself, he can pass from his own Collegiate School.

It should be pointed out that those people who deprecate a Cadet on graduating having to enter other Institutions to specialize for specific professions seem to forget that a Cadet is in a similar position to a man going to a University and taking a B.A. degree. He also has to take a further course to specialize in what he intends making his life's work.

It follows that a Cadet entering the College must be young enough to graduate at such a time as he will not be at a disadvantage by being too old to follow a military career or too old to take an additional period of study if necessary to qualify and specialize in the career which he intends to follow.

As an Ex-Cadet, I can state that the education all round, particularly on the civil side, is much more thorough and more advanced than when I was a Cadet myself, and we aim at making it still more so.

The present high standing of the College in the Dominion, due largely to those who fell in Flander's Fields and to the magnificent response of the graduates during the war, and the high positions filled by Graduates, viz: 2 Lieut.-Generals, 15 Major-Generals, 26 Brig.-Generals, coupled with the determination of the Government to raise it to an establishment of 300 Cadets for which they are now building, encourages me in the belief that the College has before it the best period of its career, and the teaching given is on such progressive lines and the Staff are so keen that there is no doubt in my mind that, with the increased facilities provided by the new Education Building it will go on further and further, particularly as with the sound Entrance Examination and the sound Foundation which will be laid in the first year, physically and mentally, a Cadet will be able to not only appreciate and assimilate the education provided in the last three years, but in the last year it is hoped he will go further than ever before in certain subjects.

SUPERIOR STAFF

There have been many changes in the Superior Staff, namely:

†Professor H. J. Dawson, C.M.G., D.S.O., on his return from overseas, resumed his duties at the College as Associate Professor of Mathematics.

†Nursing Sister R. B. Wurtele, C.A.M.C., was detailed for duty in the College Hospital.

*†Lt.-Colonel E. J. C. Schmidlin, M.C., R.C.E., was appointed Professor of Military Engineering in July, 1919.

†Lt.-Colonel W. Rhoades, D.S.O., M.C., on his return from overseas temporarily resumed his duties as Riding Master at the Royal Military College, and was subsequently appointed to the Headquarters Staff, Military District No. 2, Toronto. I knew this gallant Officer very favourably in France, and whilst his departure from the College was much regretted, I was glad to know he was to be employed on the Permanent Staff in a higher grade.

*†Lt.-Colonel C. F. Constantine, D.S.O., R.C.H.A., has been appointed Professor of Artillery.

*†Major E. de L. Greenwood, R.E., has been appointed Staff Adjutant.

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*Indicates Graduate of Royal Military College.
†Indicates Overseas Service during War.

Mr. D. W. Munn has been appointed Professor of Civil Engineering.

Mr. A. R. Clarry has been appointed Instructor in Chemistry.

†Captain H. F. Bray, R.C.H.A., was appointed Riding Master in the vacancy created by the departure of Lt.-Colonel Rhoades.

†Captain W. F. Finney, O.B.E., R.C.H.A., has been detailed for duty as Instructor in Artillery at the College.

†Lt.-Colonel J. A. Scroggie, D.S.O., M.C., and Major J. Jeffrey, O.B.C., M.C., have been appointed Instructors in Tactics.

M. T. F. Gelley was appointed Instructor in English.

†Lt.-Colonel A. D. Cameron, D.S.O., M.C., L.S.H. (R.C.) has been detailed for duty as Professor of Tactics.

†Major P. Earnshaw, D.S.O., M.C., has been appointed Instructor in Civil Engineering.

Captain L. D. Gammans, Instructor in Artillery, resigned his appointment early in 1920, and I was extremely sorry to lose the valuable and efficient services of this officer. He provide himself an excellent instructor and I have so reported on him in the hope that it may be of some service to him on his return to England.

I consider myself fortunate indeed in securing the services of the members of my Superior Staff, who, in addition to their attainments as Professors and Instructors have, in many instances done excellent service overseas, as their decorations indicate.

I desire to offer my best thanks to every member of the Staff. They have all proved themselves hard-working and loyal and I am delighted to report that there is a very splendid esprit-de-corps and camaraderie amongst the members of the Superior Staff of the Royal Military College, which is being assisted and fostered by the formation of an R.M.C. Staff Mess.

In particular, I desire to bring to the favourable notice of the authorities, Professor I. E. Martin, Director of Studies and Major E. de L. Greenwood, Staff Adjutant.

Professor Martin also performed the duties of Professor of Mathematics. A talented educationalist of high standing, he has been indefatigable in his work and his loyal wholehearted assistance has been of great value to the College and to me personally as Commandant.

Major Greenwood has performed his onerous duties cheerfully and well, proving himself not only hard working, but thorough.

PAY OF SUPERIOR STAFF

In my predecessor's Annual Report of 1919, he put before you in detail, recommendations for the pay of the Superior Staff. As a result of his recommendations and the report of the Board of Visitors, an Order-in-Council dated 7th August, 1919, was passed laying down the following rates of pay:

Professors:—Minimum salary $3,480 per annum with annual increase of $180 until maximum of $4,200 is reached.

Associate Professors:—Minimum salary $2,580 per annum, with annual increase of $180 until maximum of $3,300 is reached.

Instructors:—Minimum salary $1,800 per annum, with annual increase of $120 until maximum of $2,400 is reached.

These are all consolidated rates.

At the same time, he recommended that rentals should be charged for all Government quarters.

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† Indicates Overseas Service during War.

On my arrival, as the matter still hung fire, I took up the question of rentals and submitted the following rates, which I found were in line with their ideas at Headquarters.

Company Commanders' Quarters	$600 per annum
Occupants of eight Quarters	480 per annum
W. O. Quarters No. 1	360 per annum
Barriefield Houses	480 per annum

My recommendations for rentals as above were fully approved at Headquarters.

About the beginning of 1920, it became apparent that owing to the high cost of living, the pay as laid down by P.C. 1653 of August 7 was not sufficient to enable the members of my Superior Staff to meet the expenses of living in the way they have to as members of the Superior Staff of the Royal Military College.

This was especially so in the case of Instructors, there being on my Staff two Instructors of Field Officers's rank, both married, who have to live at the rate of $1,800 plus a Civil Service bonus amounting to $270 per year. In these days where railway employees, etc., obtain wages of anything up to $170 to $180 a month, it seems absurd that a highly trained instructor at an Institution of this kind should only be paid at the same rate.

Furthermore, owing to the change in the pay of the Permanent Force, it became evident that it would not pay a Lieut.-Colonel to leave his regiment and come here as professor, or a captain, either from the Permanent Force or the Imperial Army would certainly be unwilling to take on an instructor's appointment here in that he would lose financially rather than gain by so doing, $1,800 not even being the pay of a Warrant Officer in the Permanent Force.

I feel that the principle with regard to salaries in an institution of this kind should be such that it would be regarded both by Militia officers and civilians as an appointment much to be desired and sought after, and to reach this ideal we must give such salaries as will attract the best men.

As a means to reaching this end, I forwarded a recommendation in which I suggested that all members occupying Government Quarters should occupy them free of rent, and be supplied with fuel and light, and those members of the staff who were unable to obtain Government Quarters should receive an allowance in lieu of Quarters, fuel and light at the following rates:—

Married members	$600 per annum
Unmarried members	300 per annum

This recommendation is now before the authorities in Ottawa, but I understand it is not likely to be granted. This being the case I can only recommend that such action be taken as will ensure that members of the Superior Staff receive not only a living wage, but that, as stated before, the very best men available will be attracted to the appointments which we have to offer them.

It is most essential in a Dominion institution of this kind, and with education going ahead as it is, that we obtain really good men for our teaching staff. It is impossible to do this unless we make our appointments attractive. Furthermore, we must base our salaries so that officers of the Permanent Force will be gaining by leaving their regiments or corps to come here.

There have, hitherto, been two Staffs at the Royal Military College—a Military Staff and a Civil Staff. What we want is a homogeneous Staff where all Professors are paid alike, all Associate Professors are paid alike and all Instructors are paid alike.

It was thought that this could be attained under the present system, but it has been found impossible to serve two masters, and the present system of a portion of the College being under the orders of the Civil Service Commission for certain things, and under the Militia Department for others is unworkable, cumbersome and creates endless friction, delays and heart-burning.

As it is obvious that Officers at the College cannot be turned into civilians, it became necessary to look into whether the civilian Professors could not be turned into Officers. Now this is exactly what is done at West Point, and since the Great War there would be no difficulty whatever in doing this at the Royal Military College. In point of fact, out of a Civilian Staff of 11, five have been officers before and the others could very readily qualify for the grades bestowed upon them.

It is found that as far as possible, the pay of all members of the Superior Staff of the Royal Military College must be on an equal basis for equal service; that is, there should be no distinction made between the military and the civil staff—they should be graded as Professors, Associate Professors and Instructors, whether military or civil.

The present situation is that the pay of the various members of the Superior Staff is inadequate. This applies particularly to Instructors.

The suggestion put forward some years ago that all members of the Superior Staff should be Commissioned Officers, for some reason or other was not agreed to at that time. This suggestion is again brought forward as the most practical solution of the present difficulty of making adjustments to the pay of the Superior Staff, to the very great betterment and simpler working of the College. It has been found necessary to do this at West Point and it can be done in the following manner:—

Regimental Officers, or Officers on the Cadre of a Unit, either Permanent or Non-Permanent Militia, or British Regular Army can be appointed to the Royal Military College in their military capacity as "seconded for duty" in the ordinary course.

For what may be known as the present "civil appointments" to the Superior Staff of the Royal Military College, any gentleman appointed to fill a vacancy who did not already hold a commission would be appointed to the Canadian Militia and given rank therein which would correspond to the appointment which he is to hold on the Superior Staff.

The various grades which would correspond to the grades of the Superior Staff of the College will be as follows:—

Director of Studies	Colonel.
Professor	Lieut-Colonel.
Associate Professor	Major.
Instructor	Captain.

The rank of an Officer who is already holding a Commission enumerated above will have no bearing on his emoluments on appointment to the College, the ranks suggested above being the determining factor in computing the pay to be enjoyed by the incumbent, and also as a guide in appointing these gentlemen to military rank, who have not previously held commissions in the Army.

The understanding is that any gentleman who has not already held a Commission in the Army and is appointed to the Superior Staff of the Royal Military College will be granted a Commision and posted to the General List, Canadian Militia, and from there shown as an Officer of the Active Militia, actively employed on the Staff of the Royal Military College of Canada.

In again offering this suggestion, it is again pointed out that the main object to be kept in view is that all members of the Superior Staff of the Royal Military College should be on an equal basis with regard to pay and all other matters affecting their appointments to the College. It is obviously impossible and would be improper to attempt to place the Superior Staff at the Royal Military College on a civil basis,

but the difficulties in the way of placing the whole of the Superior Staff on a military basis are not insurmountable, and furthermore materially assist in maintaining the high standard of discipline at the College and will do away with the inconsistency of Civilian Professors receiving military salutes and being restricted in the giving of punishment and enforcing of discipline.

It is only natural that a Gentleman Cadet at the College should have a higher respect for his superior if he is an officer in uniform who can instanter give certain military punishments rather than a gentleman in civilian clothes whom he addresses as "Mr." and looks upon merely as a School-teacher.

For purposes of pay as stated above, the various members of the Superior Staff would be graded for pay as follows:

Director of Studies.—On appointment, graded for pay on the basis of a Colonel, Permanent Force, plus $100 per annum, with an annual increase of $100 per annum to a maximum of $500.

Professor.—On appointment to be graded for pay on the basis of a Lt.-Colonel, Permanent Force, plus $100 per annum, with annual increase of $100 to a maximum of $500.

Associate Professor.—On appointment to be graded for pay on the basis of a Major, Permanent Force, to be in receipt of additional pay as laid down for Professor.

Instructor.—On appointment to be graded for pay on the basis of a Captain, Permanent Force, plus $100 per annum, with an annual increase of $100 per annum, to a maximum of $500.

PENSIONS—CIVIL STAFF

My predecessor recommended to you in 1919 that the question of pensions for the Civil Superior Staff of the College be taken up. We have now received information from Ottawa that all members who were serving on the Civil Staff on April 1, 1919, will pay from that date 5 per cent from their salaries towards pension. This will now put them on the same footing as military members of the Staff.

At the same time, there are several members of the Civil Superior Staff who have served at the R.M.C. for periods varying from two to thirty years. Before the introduction of this pension scheme, it was the custom that, on the retirement of a member of he Civil Superior Staff, he would receive by Order in Council a gratuity amounting to roughly one year's pay for every ten years' service. I think I am correct in saying that any member of the Staff who has retired previous to this date has received this gratuity.

Suggested Adjustment

I further think that on transfer to the new Pension Scheme taking effect from April 1, 1919, the members of the Civil Superior Staff who were serving at the College before that date should be granted this gratuity as if they had retired, and that the gratuity be credited to them, so that when they actually do retire, they will not only receive the pension, computed from April 1, 1919, but the gratuity to which they were entitled for service prior to April 1, 1919.

It is not laid down definitely, I know, that they were entitled to this gratuity, but it has always been a custom to grant it and members of my Staff who have been here for some years, on arrival at the College were informed that although there was no pension scheme, it had always been the custom for a retiring member of the Staff to be granted a gratuity on the above grounds. They have done their work here with the expectation of this gratuity in case they had to retire, and I consider it would be most unfair if no gratuity is given them for their past services before 1919.

Alternative Suggestion

As an alternative to the above scheme, I would suggest that the following arrangement be adopted:—

Instead of granting any gratuity which the members of my Staff understood they were to receive on retirement, I would suggest that this gratuity which the Government has been in the habit of voting be applied towards the 5 per cent which the members of the Staff would have paid had the Pension Scheme been in force when they first joined.

In other words, that to any member of the Staff who was serving before April 1, 1919, the new Pension Scheme will be retro-active, and on his retirement he will be graded for pension from the date he first joined the College, although he will have paid his 5 per cent into the Fund from April 1, 1919 only.

SUBORDINATE STAFF

Military

The work of the Subordinate Military Staff during the past year has been most satisfactory. The Warrant Officers and N.C.O.'s attached to the College are well above the average, and keen on their respective duties. I would be sorry to lose any one of them and I have nothing but praise for them individually.

Civil

With reference to the members of the Civil Subordinate Staff, all have worked well and I am satisfied with the results attained under the able administration of the Quartermaster and Paymaster, Captain E. J. Harvey, C.M.S.C., and the Division Officer, R.M.C., Lieutenant F. Vokes, R.C.E.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS

The health of the Cadets has been very good during the year and no deaths have occurred.

Two hundred and three Cadets were admitted to hospital during the year and 458 Cadets attended hospital for treatment.

The buildings are in a sanitary condition and a good state of repair and are excellently kept. The kitchen and utensils, the Medical Officer reports are kept clean and well polished.

There were several cases of fracture during the year, all of which have successfully recovered, and a certain number of operations for appendicitis, tonsilitis, mastoiditis, etc., were performed.

Nursing Sister R. B. Wurtele, C.A.M.C., who is in charge of the College Hospital is a capable, efficient and hard worker and has aided much in the recovery of her patients. She is absolutely untiring in her efforts and is deserving of the greatest praise for all that she has done.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CADETS

Date of Inspection	No. in Class	Average Age	Average Individual Increases since last Measurement				
			Height	Weight	Chest	Forearm	Upper Arm
1st Class—							
April, 1919	41	19·	5·8	146½	33 36½	10¼	11½
May, 1920	33	19·11	5·8	151	35 39	11	12½
Gained				4½	2 2½	¾	1
2nd Class—							
April, 1919	61	18·8	5·8¾	141½	32 36	10½	11½
May, 1920	58	18·11	5·9	142	33¾ 36¾	10½	12½
Gained			¼	½	1¾ ¾		¾
3rd Class—							
December, 1919	64	17·1	5·6	139	32½ 35	9¾	11
April, 1920	61	17·5	5·8½	141½	32½ 36	10½	12
Gained			2½	2½	1	¾	1

R. M. C. CALENDAR

At the present moment, all information in connection with the College is distributed throughout four or five different publications which though containing all the information actually required are not compiled in an agreeable or attractive manner.

We are therefore engaged in the compilation of a College Calendar which will include all necessary particulars such as regulations, syllabus of work done at the College, entrance examination syllabus and report, etc., etc.

In addition, the Government has provided funds to purchase a high grade camera in order to enable us to take a series of photographs showing Cadets at work and engaged in sports.

These photographs will appear in the Calendar with explanations and each Department of the College will be taken up separately, giving names, and short sketch of the services of each member of that Department.

I feel that the institution of this Calendar will do much towards explaining the work of the College and as it will be compiled in an attractive form, will prove a useful advertisement.

Not only will it include the various publications which are printed at present, but since, owing to the reversion to the four years' course, these publications would have to be reprinted and revised in any case, it seems a good opportunity to include them in one complete Calendar.

UNIFORM

The question of uniform has been decided and authority has been granted to return to the old uniform. This will be done, less the Cadet Mess Uniform, which will be omitted on account of the expense. It is impossible, however, to secure the historical gray fur (Sergeant-Majors) for fur caps, as this fur comes from Russia and it will probably be many years before they can be procured. In the meantime Baltic Seal is being used.

We are all too prone in Canada to throw traditions to the winds. The return to the old uniform will, I believe, gladden the heart of every Cadet who has ever attended the College, and it is a wonderful incentive to future Cadets to feel that they are wearing the uniform worn by their predecessors, especially as those predecessors have distinguished themselves in so many walks of life, and in particular have they proved their mettle in the Great War now happily passed.

My predecessor recommended and I strongly endorsed the provision of a Master Tailor and Staff for the purpose of manufacturing uniforms for the Gentlemen Cadets.

On my arrival I took up the matter and as a result of a visit of a Board of Enquiry from Militia Headquarters, I was informed that the recommendation of the Board of Enquiry was approved in principle, no action, however, to be taken until the necessary funds were made available by Parliament. Their recommendations consisted principally of the installation of a tailoring staff, consisting of one Sergeant-Major, Master Tailor (W.O.), one Sergeant and such civilian help as would be necessary from time to time.

It would be necessary for us to find accommodation on the College premises and the necessary plant, estimated at a cost of $1,000, would be installed. This information reached me about the 10th January, 1920.

I have made inquiries since that date requesting information as to what had been done in the matter and I am informed that Militia Headquarters are taking up the matter, but am unable to obtain any further information.

R. M. C. ACT

A Committee has been formed at Militia Headquarters for the Revision of the R.M.C. Act, and it was hoped to have this Act passed during the present session of Parliament.

The Committee at Headquarters asked me to submit my ideas with reference to the revision of this Act, which is now out of date in many ways and my suggestions are in the hands of the Committee.

Apart from a certain number of changes which were necessary owing to the present methods by which Candidates are admitted to the College, etc., I made a further suggestion, whereby the Candidate desiring to enter the Royal Military College should come before a Board of Officers and be examined as to his general suitability for entrance from a point of view of appearance, manners, etc., etc. The Board to be composed of three officers with the President of Field Rank or above. The Candidate would present his certificate of moral character to this Board and be examined by a Medical Officer, who would be a member of the Board, in the presence of the Board itself.

The Candidate would not be permitted to write his examinations before obtaining the approval of the Board.

It was recommended that the Militia Staff Course and the Long Course should be reintroduced into the College. Provision was made in the original Act for these courses to be carried on here, and the original wording was allowed to stand.

I have not been informed if my recommendations with regard to the R.M.C. Act have been approved, and I have seen nothing regarding the introduction of this Bill for the present Session.

EMPLOYMENT OF GRADUATES

The Commandment, in his report last year, stated: "It is encouraging to know that the very important question of the employment of the graduates of this College by the Government has been taken into consideration. Bearing in mind the fact that this is a Dominion Institution, it is evident that the country has first claim on and should reap the benefit of the ability and talent of the graduates it has trained.

"A proportion of the graduates could be most advantageously employed in every branch of the Public Works Department, the National Railways, Roadways, Survey (both Land and Hydrographic), and many other occupations of a similar nature."

This is a very important matter and I fully concur in the opinion that it would be an advantage to the Country to secure the services of Graduates who have been trained in an Institution such as the Royal Military College.

So far, there are only two Cadets who have been offered employment this year, on graduation, exclusive of military commissions.

I believe it would be of very great benefit to Canada if graduates of the R.M.C. were treated as graduates of West Point, who, I am given to understand, are all offered on graduation, either commissions in the American Permanent Service or its equivalent if they wish in some Department of the Government.

Education and Training

(a) education

Report of the Director of Studies

"By request, I have much pleasure in submitting for the information of the Commandant, the following comments on the educational conditions at the College.

The theoretical educational work was conducted this year with a Staff, a large majority of whom had but recently joined the College.

As the method adopted at the Royal Military College in presenting the educational subjects, by study attendances, differs from that at the other Educational Institutions, it was deemed advisable and necessary that the newly joined members of the Staff should be introduced to this method by those of the Staff whose experience had made them familiar with it.

I, as Director of Studies, took upon myself the duties of carrying the Cadets over their new work in the presence of the members of the Engineering Department, who were assembled in the Classroom, for the purpose of observing the presentation of the subject in such a manner as to preserve the continuity uninterrupted and build upon a basis already provided in their previous instruction.

The illustrated lectures thus provided were designed to exhibit the manner and method of presenting the subjects best suited to the educational development of the Gentlemen Cadets. Incidentally, after the lecture was presented, the members of the Staff present were available to give that individual attention to the Gentlemen Cadets which they found necessary in applying the principles to practical problems arising out of general discussion.

The object of this was to give an opportunity for the members of each Department to discuss the methods adopted and presented, with a view to arriving at a final concurrence in some more or less uniform educational scheme.

This seemed peculiarly appropriate, in view of the large classes in congested classrooms, as a preliminary preparation for what we hope to realize with greater facilities for instruction as will be provided in our new Educational Building, when we hope to have this instruction given in smaller classes when each year will be divided into sections under individual members of each Department.

The newly joined members of the Staff were invited to attend these lectures given in other Departments where the subject formed a fundamental basis for the development later on of the subject of their own Department, thus giving an opportunity of learning the manner and method in which the Cadet was prepared for the further work of the dependent subject.

It was deemed necessary that the Members of the Staff should thus become acquainted with each other's methods and that they should be encouraged to discuss with each other any variations which might prevail.

I want to express my appreciation to those members of the Staff who assisted in the education of Gentlemen Cadets in Departments other than those to which they were appointed and to say that by so doing, they contributed materially to the efficiency of the educational work in those Departments where there was not a full complement of Instructors.

For instance, Professor Bridger, Associate Professor of English, helped in Elementary Mathematics; Mr. Gelley, Instructor in English, lent a hand in the Department of French; Mr. Twiss, Instructor in Mathematics, gave very valuable services in the Laboratory work of the Department of Physics; Captain Gammans, Instructor in Artillery, helped out in the Department of Mathematics and that of French. In this way, the greatest good to the Gentlemen Cadets was secured by the co-operation of the Staff in their educational effort.

I regret that the congested condition of the classrooms, due to the lack of accommodation, materially detracts from that efficiency at which we shall aim when the educational facilities now in preparation shall have been provided.

Whereas we held it important in this year to give to the newly joined members of the Staff an opportunity of viewing the manner and method of teaching the subject of Civil Engineering, which depends so much upon the training the Gentlemen Cadet receives in the Department of Mathematics; yet in the succeeding terms, it will be the duty of the Director of Studies to visit the several Classes under the instruction of the different Professors, with a view of observing how each Professor is co-ordinating his work with that of those whose subject is related to the one under consideration.

These inspections, under the Commandant and for his information, will be made with a view of improving by a suggestion at private conference, the pedagogical methods adopted by the Staff so that the same principles applicable to a subject may be made clear to the Cadets in a manner similar to that which he has become familiar with under the instruction of a Professor in another Associate Department.

It is quite possible that a subject presented by two independent Professors may appear to the Cadet as two separate difficulties, and his reconciliation to the two methods may only take place after he has reached the years of discretion, if ever.

This sympathetic supervision will no doubt produce co-operation amongst the Staff in their educational efforts to the advantage of the academic development of the Gentlemen Cadets, producing thereby an efficiency in our Graduates with a minimum of effort and a maximum of effect.

The necessity for laboratory accommodation in the Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Engineering and Surveying is a matter of great moment in the educational work of this College, and we are looking forward with great faith in the completion of accommodation and equipment in the building programme now under way. The necessity for an Observatory to be used as the Laboratory of the Department of Surveying is a matter of special importance. The heads of these various Departments have in the past, as in the present, been conscious of this deficiency, and have repeatedly regretted its absence.

I feel confident that next year the work will be done most satisfactorily under the co-operative system which we have indicated above, and as time goes on I predict that the constantly increasing efficiency of the Staff will leave nothing to be desired.

The work of organizing and introducing this proposed system of educational effort has been made eminently satisfactory by the generous support, sympathetic appreciation and fruitful suggestions of the Commandant.

It is to be hoped that the Staff may be completed for the Term opening in September next, when each Department may do efficient work under its own power. It seemed impossible this year to secure properly qualified candidates to fill vacancies in the several Departments on the College Staff, but doubtless there may be found at Convocations of the various Universities this year, Graduates suitably equipped for these appointments."

(B) TRAINING

The principle laid down during the past year with regard to training has been that no efforts have been spared to make the Cadets thoroughly competent as Platoon Commanders, Battery Section Commanders, Troop Leaders, etc.

The College is unique in its standing as a character builder and the training has been conducted with a view to accentuating this.

A great deal of mutual instruction in all drills and exercises has been gone in for. Apart from the fact that this is necessary to turn a Cadet out as an efficient Battery Section Commander, Platoon Commander or Troop Leader, the practice thus obtained is very valuable teaching for a young man. The necessity of having to correct every mistake which he is sure really is a mistake and tell the delinquent the right thing to do gradually becomes a habit, and a very valuable one.

The habit of command acquired in moving his comrades about by short sharp incisive words of command which must be clearly and distinctly given shows itself both in his character and bearing.

The goal laid down is that though a student enters the Royal Military College as a Cadet, he graduates as an Officer and is quite ready to carry on his duty as a Lieutenant in whatever branch of the Militia Service he may be assigned.

With a view to carrying out the above, the Cadets have had the advantages of drilling as a Battalion of Infantry, Battery of Artillery and Cavalry Regiment; and this has been made possible by the permission given by the Director of Artillery at Ottawa and heartily concurred in by Major-General V. A. S. Williams, C.M.G., Commanding Military District No. 3 (himself an ex-Cadet), and the Officer Commanding, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery (another R.M.C. Graduate) for the use of a firing Battery complete and for the use of sufficient horses to mount all Cadets to drill as a Cavalry Regiment.

Physical Training

I found a very excellent Physical Training system established on my arrival here and I cannot speak too highly of the thoroughness and efficiency with which Mr. Cutbush and his assistants have carried out their duties, the benefits of which, in improved physique can be seen almost daily.

RIDING AND RIDING ESTABLISHMENT

The Riding instruction and the Riding Establishment is under the able guidance of Lt.-Colonel Constantine, D.S.O., with Captain Bray as Riding Master.

There has been a very marked improvement in riding of all classes and in addition to riding the Cadets are efficiently instructed in Horse Mastership.

The transfer of the Riding Establishment to the R.C.H.A. is working out satisfactorily and well, and the Riding Establishment is smart and efficient. The Detachment is run smartly and the personnel are becoming handy horsemen, which is extremely desirable and gratifying.

To complete they should have a Sergeant Roughrider, Corporal Shoeing Smith and Saddler.

A certain amount of difficulty is experienced in obtaining the necessary material and labour for building and the maintenance of jumps. An annual allowance of money should be granted for upkeep and material yearly.

Some definite provision should be made to supply remounts yearly as the horses at the Establishment become unfit for various reasons for Instructional work. When horses are, in the opinion of the Commandant, unfit as above, they should be exchanged at once. This of course, does not apply to horses to be cast for veterinary reasons where the usual course would of necessity be followed.

A draft mobilization store table has been submitted for the Riding Establishment which it is hoped will be approved in principle.

It has been recommended that the Sergeant-Major of the Detachment should have quarters on the grounds, on the vacation of W.O. No. 1 Quarters by its present occupant. This is particularly desirable in order that this N.C.O. should live in immediate vicinity to the Establishment.

MUSKETRY

During the War Period, the actual Musketry was cut down to a minimum.

In September, 1919, owing to the fact that the College Staff was not up to establishment, it was necessary to find some Officer, assisted by N.C.O. Instructors, to carry on with the Musketry, it being essential that this should be done during the Autumn and Spring in view of the climate.

It is usually arranged that the First (i.e. Senior) Class should take their final Musketry Course during the Autumn and I detailed the Staff Adjutant to carry on with their instruction. Through the kindness of the Department, Sergeant-Major (W.O.) W. C. Carter, C.S. of M., was detailed from Military District No. 1 to remain at the College for a couple of months and help us with the instruction of the Cadets.

Luckily the weather was propitious for our Course and we were able to put the First Class (33 Cadets) through a practice course consisting of eight practices on the College Range. They then fired a qualification course of five practices. At the same time, as many lectures as possible were crowded in and a final oral examination.

We were very much handicapped owing to want of space, the College Range only consisting of four targets with firing points barely up to 300 yards. All that was possible, however, was done and the first Class fired as useful a course as could be arranged on this small range.

Taking into consideration the marks given for the oral examination, range discipline, and keeping score books, out of 33 Cadets, 8 were graded "Marksmen," 19 first-class shots, and 5 second-class shots. One did not fire owing to sickness.

In giving a report on the Musketry, I should take into consideration the work done by the Rifle Club since every effort was made by the Committee to comprise in their fixtures as much training as possible.

Five Rifle Club Shoots were held on the Out-door Range under the most practical conditions possible. Twelve Indoor Shoots were held in the Gallery on the Miniature Range, not only using .22 Rifles, but also Service Rifles with gallery ammunition.

In connection with the Gallery Range, I have to report that through the kindness of the Governments of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, much assistance was given by the re-introduction of their annual grant of $100 each to our Rifle Club and also, I wish to bring to your attention, through the kindness of Lt.-Colonel Wurtele, we were able to offer certain spoons presented by him for competition amongst the Cadets.

From January to April, the College took part in the C.R.L. Indoor Shoots, which consisted of two Series, one .22 and one with Service Rifles and gallery ammunition.

At the end of the February Shoots, the Royal Military College team stood first in the Service Rifle Competition and second in the .22 Miniature Competition.

Members of the R.M.C. Rifle Club at the end of these Canadian Rifle League Competitions had won 19 C.R.L. Spoons. The College averages at the end of the Competition were as follows:—

1st Team—.22 Miniature	97.1
2nd Team—.22 Miniature	93.8
1st Team—Gallery Practice	93.8
2nd Team—Gallery Practice	89.3

To further bring the Rifle Club work in line with practical requirements, two Section Shoots were held during the year in which teams of Cadets were required to fire on portions of a landscape target. Captains of the Sections were invariably Cadets, and points were given for their methods of giving fire orders, control, indications of targets, as well as actual hits.

In connection with Musketry, I wish to bring up the name of Major J. Jeffery, O.B.E., M.C., R.O., C.E.F., who has taken charge of all Musketry since January, 1920. He has been at great pains to bring the shooting up to its present high standard and has never spared himself on any occasion.

The final results of the Canadian Rifle League Competition have not yet been published, but we have great hopes of at least keeping the place we had reached at the end of the second series.

Arrangements have been made for the Second and Third Class Musketry Course to be held this spring on the Ranges, Barriefield, which will give them an opportunity for firing at long ranges. All during the winter months this Class have been prepared with a series of lectures for the shooting that is to come.

The First Class will take their Revolver Course also in the spring and arrangements are being made with the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, for a competition to be held in June next, both Rifle and Revolver.

The Quebec Shield for the best shot in the College, which is won by the Cadet making the highest score in all College Shoots and C.R.L. Shoots was won this year by No. 1303, L/Corporal M. J. Evans, with a total score of 1,775 out of a possible 1,955.

SERVANTS

Owing to the present unsatisfactory conditions regarding the status of the servants, recommendations have been forwarded to Militia Headquarters to the effect that all servants should be placed on a military basis and be "On Command" to the R.M.C. for duty as servants.

The advantages of having servants on a military basis would be primarily from a disciplinary point of view. At the present moment, the only serious punishment the Commandant can inflict upon servants is dismissal; furthermore, the servants do not observe that respect for the authority of those servants placed over them in the same way that they would if they were soldiers and had N.C.O.'s to exercise authority, backed up by military procedure.

In each case where a good head servant has been found, trouble has existed; there being constant friction between the head servants and the other servants, or the head servant has found his duties so onerous that he has requested that he be removed from his position as head servant, and has been willing to draw less pay to escape the worries of supervision over the rest.

A Board of Officers which met for the purpose of investigating an unfortunate incident which threw suspicion on several of the servants made the following strong recommendation:—

"That the present system of employing civilians as servants be discontinued and that all servants be enlisted in a Departmental Corps and seconded for service at the Royal Military College. A proportion of N.C.O.'s to be included in the establishment.

"The Court makes the above recommendation because it is very evident from the statements heard during this investigation that the present condition of affairs amongst the servants of this Institution is extremely detrimental to the efficiency, discipline and general well-being of the College as a whole."

It is also considered that all the servants should be in the old distinctive College uniform. It is thought that a large number of the present Staff would enlist in the Non-Permanent Militia for the purpose of remaining as servants at the College.

BUILDINGS

The present state of the buildings at the R.M.C. is that we have half of the New Educational Building now in course of erection, a portion of the Dormitory Building which was completed in 1914 sitting by itself on the west side of the Football Field, "The Stone Frigate" and the Old Educational Building.

Upon the completion of half the New Educational Building, it will then become necessary to complete the Dormitory Building with wings and new messroom, the plans of which provide for two dormitories of 150 and a messroom in between capable of seating 300 Cadets, together with a Gymnasium, etc., after which the Educational Building and second new Dormitory Building may be built.

A Drill Shed is urgently required, but accommodation for the Cadets is the supreme necessity and must receive first consideration. It has been asked why the Gymnasium is not used for drilling purposes, but it is obvious that this building is required by Cadets for Physical Training just at the time when a Class would require it for drilling purposes.

It is also hoped that at some time in the future we may have a Memorial Hall, which would contain, in addition to the Hall, a Cadet Museum, a really good, up-to-date Library and a Sitting Room with comfortable easy chairs.

I am pleased to be able to say that the Holt Rink has been taken over by the Government and completed with water and light connections, etc., and the first hockey took place on the 5th January, 1920. It is found to be a very great success and filled a long felt want.

My predecessor, in the name of the College, has several times conveyed our gratitude to Sir Herbert Holt for his generous donations towards the Rink, and I should like to place on record here the gratitude I feel myself and every one connected with the College feels towards him for his most generous gift, which will give so much pleasure to the Cadets both of the present and of the future, and gave so much real pleasure this Winter to all concerned.

TRAINING GROUND

Owing to the loss of Barriefield Commons, our training space is extremely circumscribed, and it is very important that we should have in perpetuity the use of that ground by Navy Bay running down to Deadman's Bay, in the vicinity of and including Fort Henry. As the College grows, it may become necessary to build accommodation on this ground for the Superior Staff, since it is impossible to further encroach on the Outer Enclosure for building space, except to the very great detriment of training.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The College has reached such a stage now that it may probably be in its best interests to have a Board of Governors appointed so as to ensure a continuity of policy from one Commandant to another.

This matter will be discussed before the Board of Visitors.

It has been suggested that the Governing Board should be modelled somewhat on the lines of our larger Universities, and in this suggestion I concur.

CERTIFICATES OF MILITARY TRAINING

Providing he has been at the College for a prescribed period, under existing regulations, a Cadet can obtain a Certificate of Military Qualification under certain conditions, should he leave the College prior to graduation. This certificate entitles the holder to the same privileges as a Field Officer's Certificate during the two years immediately succeeding its date of issue, thus enabling the Cadet to enter the Militia of Canada as a fully qualified officer and removes the necessity for him to attend Schools of Instruction to qualify for the rank bestowed upon him.

In order to give Cadets an incentive to pass well in their practical examinations, I should like to see a Cadet who passes his First Year recognized as having qualified as an Infantry Lieutenant; in his Second Year, a Cavalry Lieutenant; in his Third Year, an Artillery Lieutenant; and on passing the Fourth and Final Year he would receive all benefits a Graduate of the College is entitled to.

Under present regulations, a Cadet leaving before the completion of his Course, if not eligible for a Certificate of Military Qualification, is unable to take a Commission in the Active Militia without having to attend a School of Instruction to qualify.

INCREASE OF FEES

Owing to the increased cost of clothing and the introduction of pre-war dress, it has been necessary to recommend to Militia Headquarters that the fees hitherto charged should be increased as follows:—

First Year—Present fees: Educational Fee $100; necessary expenses $150; extra expense, first outfit $150.

Proposed Increase: Educational Fee $100; necessary expenses $200; extra expense, first outfit $250.

{ Second Year } —Present fees: Educational Fee, $100; necessary expenses, $150.
{ Third Year }
{ Fourth Year } Proposed fees: Educational Fee, $100; necessary expenses, $200.

This will make an increase in necessary expenses of $50 for each year and will increase the cost of first outfit by $100, total increase $300 for the four years.

It has generally been found that owing to the increased cost of everything, and the high cost of clothing particularly, nearly every Cadet was in debt to a small amount at the end of each year and it is thought that by the above increase recommended, this debt will be eliminated. At the same time, the $100 in the first year to cover the extra expense of the first outfit will cover the expenses of the return to pre-war uniform.

It is regretted that the fees of necessity must be increased, but it is easy to realize that this increase is absolutely essential. In connection with the educational fee above mentioned, I am informed that the R.M.C. Club of Canada have forwarded a resolution to the Government requesting that the question of abolishing the educational fee, in the case of young men entering the College whose fathers have lost their lives in the great war, be taken up.

IMPERIAL COMMISSIONS

In March, 1920, I brought to the attention of Militia Headquarters the question of granting an additional ante-date to the Cadets of the Royal Military College who take Commissions in the Imperial Army. Hitherto, it has been the custom to grant Cadets of the Royal Military College of Canada Commissions from the approximate date of their graduation, i.e., in June.

Cadets of the Royal Military Academy and Royal Military College, England, graduate about July, and therefore our Graduates had from one month to six weeks seniority.

For the purpose of comparison, the following shows the average age at which a Cadet receives his Commission both from the R.M.C. and R.M.A., England, and from the R.M.C., Canada.

	Age Limits on joining College.	Therefore, Average Age.	Length of Course.	Therefore, Average age on receiving Commission.
R.M.C. & R.M.A.	17½–19½	18½	2 years	20½ years
R.M.C., Canada (a)	16¾–21¾	19¼	3 years	22¼ years
(b)	16 –19	17½	4 years	21½ years

(*a*) Applicable for cadets graduating in 1920, 1921 and 1922.
(*b*) Applicable for cadets graduating after 1922.

From the above comparisons, it will be at once seen that Graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada entering the Imperial Army are in each case one to two years older than the Graduates of the English Institutions joining the Imperial Army.

Furthermore, I think it is safe to say that the course here is a much fuller one for the purpose of training officers and I think therefore that as much consideration as possible should be shown our Cadets.

With reference to War Office Circular 100, Candidates 6188, I note that for gentlemen taking commissions in the Imperial Army from Universities, an ante-date of one year is allowed, and in special cases eighteen months.

I therefore requested Militia Headquarters to take up the question of allowing our Graduates a longer ante-date than has hitherto been the custom and on the above tables of comparison suggested that at least 9 months would be a fair allowance to ante-dating our Cadets. It is most important for those taking regular commissions that they should be as near the average age of their fellows as possible, since there is an age limit as regards retirement, i.e., in pre-war regulations, if an officer did not reach the rank of Lieut.-Colonel at a certain age he was forced to retire, and owing to promotion by seniority, officers who joined the army at an age above the average were seriously handicapped.

HISTORICAL RECORDS

A tour of the College Buildings will show the astounding result that from front to rear, right to left, there is nothing that will distinguish it from The Royal Military College of any other part of His Majesty's Dominions. There is not a single portrait of Wolfe in the Royal Military College, nor of Brock, nor of any other celebrated Generals who have fought in Canada to gain it for or retain it for the Crown.

With our Assembly Hall on the way to completion, it seems an opportune time to decide upon what should hang upon the College Walls.

It would surely be an inspiration to the Cadets if we had oil paintings of the Founder of the College, Honourable Alexander Mackenzie, and the various Commandants.

Should there not be in letters of gold, the Regiments and Units which took part in the capture of Quebec, surmounted by a portrait of Wolfe? In fact, every Regiment or Unit which fought to gain Canada for and to hold it as an integral part of the British Empire should be mentioned on our walls, these of course including those who went to Egypt, South Africa, etc.

Coming to the Great War, there should be a Canadian Corps Shield, with a list of their troops, badges, battle patches, surmounted by portraits of the Canadian Corps Commanders, Generals Alderson, Byng, and Currie.

The same suggestion might also apply to each of the Canadian Divisions, with portraits of the Divisional Commanders.

The Divisional Shields should be complete with battle honours and care taken that every Regiment which actually reached France and served in France is included, though it may have been subsequently broken up, such as the 60th and 73rd Battalions, and the Pioneer Battalions.

The intention is of course that the Cadet's interest should be excited, and he should learn as much by oecular demonstration as possible.

With this end in view, I visited the Archives in Ottawa, and found that they had a number of oil paintings of Wolfe and several of Brock, Montcalm and others. There are splendid plans of the Battle of the Plains of Abraham and other important battlefields of Canada. There were several spirited paintings of various Canadian battles, one of the Northwest Rebellion, illustrating the surrender of Poundmaker to General Middleton at Battlefield, 1885; Battle of Queenston Heights, etc. Surely copies of these could be obtained for the Cadets' Messroom and other appropriate places in the College precincts.

We lay it down as a principle that the Royal Military College of Canada is the natural repository for and should be the actual custodian of the best military traditions of Canada.

I believe that in the Royal Military College should be kept a "Red Book", in which all lists of those who ever fought for Canada would be kept, so that when a father brought his son to the College it would be a matter of pride for him to say. "Your Grandfather and your father fought for Canada in such and such a Regiment, and if you look up the "Red Book" in the Royal Military College, you will see his name." In this manner, might the names of those who have, with splendidly heroic self-sacrifice, fought for Canada, be perpetuated.

I would ask the Board of Visitors to give this matter of Historical Records their very earnest consideration.

CUPS AND TROPHIES

Twelve Cups and Shields have been received from Militia Headquarters for retention at the Royal Military College pending their final disposition. These Trophies were originally competed for by the Cadets attending the Canadian Training School, Bexhill, England, one of them being the Byng Challenge Shield, presented by General Lord Byng, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., the former Corps Commander of the Canadian Corps.

Two of the Cups were donated to the Canadian Training School by the Officers Commanding Reserve Brigades and Battalions in England ,and the Trust Deed of these two Cups stated that the Trustees might present these Cups for competition at the Royal Military College on the termination of the war.

I am very glad to be able to state that the Trustees of the Cups, General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; Lieut.-General Sir R. E. W. Turner, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., and the Honourable Sir G. H. Perley, K.C.M.G., M.P., unanimously decided that these trophies should be handed over to the Royal Military College of Canada, and I would like to place on record the gratitude felt by all connected with the College towards these distinguished Canadians for their decision.

I am also grateful for the decision of Militia Headquarters that as General Byng agreed that the Byng Challenge Shield should have its final resting place at the Royal Military College of Canada, his wishes will be carried out. The Shield will therefore remain at the College for permanent custody.

As the Royal Military College of Canada is the natural repository of the Military traditions of Canada, I feel that all the Cups and Trophies mentioned above should be retained permanently here, and would urge that this matter receive careful attention.

VISITORS TO THE COLLEGE

On the 25th October, 1919, the Royal Military College of Canada was accorded the high honour and privilege of extending a welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales upon the occasion of his visit to the Instiution to present Colours to the Battalion of Gentlemen Cadets.

His Royal Highness was met by the Commandant, who presented the various members of the Staff, followed by their wives, and then proceeded to the Saluting Base, where he received the Royal Salute.

The impressive ceremony of Inspection and Presentation of Colours was then conducted, and, in addressing the Battalion, His Royal Highness said, "I know how great a part this Military College has played in the history of Canada and the Empire. Kingston men have been prominent in all campaigns all over the World during the last fifty or sixty years." After touching on the value of the training and educational methods, he went on to say, "Had it not been for the nucleus of men who passed through here, the building up of the Canadian Corps and the splendid things it accomplished would not have been possible. In handing you these Colours, my advice is to follow in the footsteps of the Kingston men who fought and won in the Great War. This is the best tradition you can hold before you."

His Royal Highness inspected the buildings and then expressed a wish to shake hands with each one of the Gentlemen Cadets, visiting the various Class Rooms for this purpose.

Luncheon was served in the Cadets' Mess Room with the band of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery furnishing music for the occasion. This band also played during the ceremony of Presentation of Colours. With the Staff of His Royal Highness were: Rear Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, K.C.M.G., R.N., Captain Lord Claude N. Hamilton, Sir Geoffrey Thomas, Commander D. North, C.M.G., Lt-Colonel E. W. M. Grigg, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., Major-General Sir H. E. Burstall, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C., and the Honourable Martin Burrell M.P.

After the Luncheon a photograph of the guests and hosts was taken and a Gymnastic Display was given by the Gentlemen Cadets, after which His Royal Highness presented Major-General Sir A. C. Macdonell, the Commandant, with the French Croix de Guerre.

His Royal Highness then left the College, the Cadets giving him three hearty cheers as he drove off.

His Royal Highness paid two further (informal) visits to the College during his stay in the city of Kingston, and expressed the wish to donate to the College a Cup or Trophy for competition amongst the Cadets. This Cup has now been received and is one of the most treasured possessions of the College.

* * * *

In June, 1919, His Excellency, the Governor-General, honoured the College by paying us a visit for the purpose of attending the Closing Exercises and laying the Foundation Stone of the New Educational Building.

His Excellency was accompanied by the Duchess of Devonshire and Lady Rachel and Lady Dorothy Cavendish. Owing to the Armistice, a large number of ex-Cadets who had returned from France were also present at the ceremonies. The Staff of His Excellency the Governor-General consisted of Lord Richard Neville, Captain Macmillan, Captain Cator, and Captain Lord Haddington.

On Sunday, June 15th, a Thanksgiving Service was held for the safe return of all Cadets who took part in the War. This was attended by His Excellency and family.

On June 16th, he inspected the Battalion of Gentlemen Cadets on parade and laid the Foundation Stone for the New Educational Building. This event was followed by a Luncheon given by the Commandant and Staff to His Excellency and family, the guests including distinguished ex-Cadets and prominent people from Kingston.

After the Luncheon, a display was given by the Gym Squad, followed by the presentation of prizes by the Governor-General.

In October, the late Major-General Sir P. G. Twining, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., a most distinguished graduate of this College, was able to spend a short time here. Accompanied by Lady Twining, he witnessed the riding of the Cadets, 3rd Class at Physical Training, Gym Squad at Gymnastics, and inspected the buildings. Owing to the necessity of sailing shortly for England, he was not able to spend more than a few hours at the Institution. On his departure, he gave the Cadets a most eloquent, if a brief address, which, coming from so distinguished a graduate, made a deep impression.

It was with the deepest sorrow that we heard later of his death, but we feel particularly thankful that one of his last visits in Canada before leaving was to his old College.

On the news of his death being received at the College, the flag was flown at half-mast for 48 hours and an expression of deep sympathy was sent Lady Twining by the Commandant, Staff and Gentlemen Cadets.

During the month of January, the College was privileged to welcome as visitors, Commissioner A. B. Perry, C.M.G., of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, (one of "The Old Eighteen") and General Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., the distinguished Canadian Corps Commander.

His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario has kindly accepted an invitation to be present at the Closing Exercises for 1920 and present the prizes.

A. C. MACDONELL,

Major-General,

Commandant, The Royal Military College of Canada.

May, 1920.

APPENDIX F

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS, 1920

The Board assembled at the Royal Military College on Monday, June 7, 1920.

Chairman.—Hon. Colonel Sir R. A. Falconer, K.C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., D.Litt.

Members.—E. W. Beatty, Esq., K.C.
Hon. Lt.-Colonel The Very Rev. Monsignor G. Dauth.
Colonel Sir John Hendrie, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Lt.-Colonel W. B. Kingsmill, D.S.O.
Hector McInnes, Esq., K.C.
Sir Augustus Nanton, Knt.
Colonel A. Z. Palmer, C.M.G.
Hon. Lt.-Colonel F. L. Wanklyn.
Colonel Clyde Caldwell, G.S.O. (for Inspector General).
Major General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Secretary.—Major Wm. Baty, D.A.A.G., Militia Headquarters.

The following members were unavoidably absent, and expressed their regrets at not being able to attend: E. W. Beatty, Esq., K.C.; Hon. Lt.-Colonel, the Very Rev. Monsignor G. Dauth; Hector McInnes, Esq., K.C.; Sir Augustus Nanton, Knt.; Colonel A. Z. Palmer, C.M.G.

The Board assembled at the College on the date mentioned and were met by the Commandant and members of the Staff.

The battalion of Gentlemen Cadets was drawn up on the square and inspected by the Board. After the inspection the Battalion marched past, the Commandant, Major General Sir Archibald Cameron Macdonnell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., taking the salute.

The agenda as submitted was discussed:—

1. Examination for Entrance

It is recommended that the Entrance Examination to the Royal Military College be that of the Junior Matriculation examination in the several provinces. The standard of these examinations to be that of the Royal Military College at present, namely, 60 per cent of an average and not below 50 per cent on any one subject and the subjects to be as follows:—

Mathematics { Algebra. / Geometry.

English literature.

French.

Latin.

History.

It is understood that applicants for vacancies, who have satisfied the matriculation conditions shall be admitted into college by provinces pro rata according to population.

In the event of the pro rata vacancies in any one province not being filled, those that remain shall be proportionately distributed over the other provinces.

A candidate must pass the same physical examination as that laid down for entrance for the Royal Military College.

Age.—It is recommended that the age of entrance shall be not under 16 years and not over 19 years on the 1st January of the year the candidate would enter the College.

2. Status and Pay of Civil Members of Superior Staff

The Commandant having recommended that both Military and Civil members of the Superior Staff be made homogeneous, both as regards rank and pay, the Board of Visitors recommends that the proposition of the Commandant be adopted.

The Commandant submitted the following—the Board concur:—

For purpose of pay, as stated above, the various members of the Superior Staff would be graded for pay as follows:—

Director of Studies.—On appointment, on the basis of a Colonel, Permanent Force, plus $100 per annum, with annual increase of $100 per year to a maximum of $500.

Professor.—On appointment, on the basis of Lt.-Colonel, Permanent Force, plus $100 per annum, with annual increase of $100 to a maximum of $500.

Associate Professor.—On appointment, on the basis of a Major, Permanent Force, plus $100 per annum, with annual increase of $100 to a maximum of $500 per annum.

Instructor.—On appointment, on the basis of a Captain, Permanent Force, with additional pay as laid down for an Associate Professor.

The manner in which it is suggested that this change shall be brought about is that for what may be known as the "Present Civil Appointments" (such as Professor of Mathematics, Associate Professor of English, Instructor in French, etc., etc.) to the Superior Staff of the Royal Military College, any gentleman appointed to fill a vacancy who does not already hold a commission would be appointed to the Canadian Militia, given temporary rank, posted to the General List Canadian Militia, and from there shown as an Officer of the Active Militia actively employed on the Staff of the Royal Military College of Canada.

On appointment as above the suggestion is that the rank should be that of a Lieutenant on first appointment, and the temporary or local rank granted in accordance with the appointment to be held on the College Staff. Gentlemen granted appointments under these provisions would be required to qualify for the rank of Lieutenant within the usual time limit prescribed for Officers appointed to the Non-permanent Active Militia.

In the case of Officers of the British Regular Forces, the Canadian Permanent Force or of the Non-permanent Militia the rank held by an Officer on appointment to the College Staff will have no bearing on the emoluments to be received by him, the ranks suggested above being the determining factor in computing the pay to be enjoyed by the incumbent and also as a guide in appointing those gentlemen to Militia rank who as aforesaid have not previously held commissions in the Army, it to be understood that notwithstanding these provisions, an Officer of the British Regular Forces or Canadian Permanent force, whose rank is below the rank laid down for the appointment which he is to hold, may be given temporary rank of his appointment during the period which he holds the same.

3. Pensions—Civil Superior Staff

The Board submits that the recommendation of the Board of Visitors of last year, be submitted to Major General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., as a suggestion, indicating the manner in which the civil members of the Superior Staff be brought within the provisions of the Militia Pension Act, with necessary modifications.

The Board recommends that on the 1st January, 1921, that the gratuity the present civil members of the Superior Staff would have received at the close of their career, be paid, or commuted for the purpose of any new pension scheme that may be adopted on a military basis.

4. R.M.C. Calendar

The Board concur in the recommendation of the Commandant that a R.M.C. Calendar containing all information relating to the College be published, in order to bring within one volume the information which is at present contained in 4 or 5 different publications and that the calendar should contain matter explaining the work and objects of the Royal Military College illustrated as much as possible by reproduction of photographs of the various buildings and phases of training carried on at the College. It has been represented to the Board that as all present publications relating to the Royal Military College will have to undergo revision in any case, that the consolidation of this information in one publication will not increase the cost, but will in all probability effect economy.

5. Employment of Graduates

The Board decide to take no action regarding the recommendation of the Commandant *re* employment of graduates of the Royal Military College.

6. Servants

The Board concur in the recommendation of the Commandant with regard to servants, as follows:—

That the Royal Military College servants should be placed on a military basis and that in order to accomplish this they should be enlisted in the non-permanent militia and attached as supernumerary to the establishment of a non-permanent unit and shown "on command" to the Royal Military College as members of the Active Militia permanently employed. The enlistment of these servants in the non-permanent Militia is recommended for the reason that it is felt that in some cases the categories of the men employed for these positions would not permit of their enlistment in the Permanent Force. The Board consider that it would be a distinct advantage to the College to place the servants on a Military basis, more especially from a disciplinary point of view.

It is also suggested that the question of pensions of the servants be dealt with in the same manner as that of the Superior Staff, para. 3.

7. Advisory Board

The Board recommends that in order to carry out more effectively the purpose of the Board of Visitors and to obtain a greater continuity of policy, that the Board of Visitors be abolished, and that there be appointed an Advisory Board, hereinafter referred to as the "Board," to be composed as follows, and to deal with all matters pertaining to the Royal Military College,—

1. (*a*) Six gentlemen residing within a radius of 250 miles of Kingston, Ontario, hereinafter referred to as the "Committee."

(*b*) A representative from each province exclusive of such members as in (*a*) aforesaid.

(*c*) The Commandant of the Royal Military College.

(*d*) A Secretary who will be a Staff Officer at Militia Headquarters, Ottawa, detailed for this duty.

2. Six members of the Board referred to in paragraph (*a*) aforesaid and known as the Committee, will meet at least twice a year exclusive of the full general meeting of the Board, and will meet in addition when so directed by the Minister of Militia and Defence. The recommendations of the Committee at its meetings aforesaid, exclusive of the full general meeting of the Board, shall have the same force and effect as if they were recommendations by the Board made at a full general meeting.

3. Three members of the Committee, exclusive of the Commandant, Royal Military College, shall constitute a quorum and at the first meeting of the said Committee, after its appointment, there shall be chosen or elected one member thereof as Chairman, who shall continue to hold office for a period which will be determined on the constitution of the Board being drawn up.

4. Notwithstanding the aforesaid, any member of the Board who is not a member of the Committee, but who can attend any meeting or meetings, will be a member of such Committee and can be included among such members of the Committee for the purpose of a quorum, and in addition to the foregoing, any member of the Board who is not a member of the Committee, but who for the time being is within the 250-mile radius of Kingston as aforesaid, may be regarded as a member of the Committee for such time, and furnished with transportation for the purpose of attending any meeting or meetings held during the time he is within the 250-mile radius. The Committee will submit its recommendations to the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence.

5. There will be an annual meeting of the whole Board, when an annual report will be made. The annual report will embody the proceedings of the Committee meetings.

6. In the event of this recommendation being adopted, that the Royal Military College Act be amended accordingly.

8. Historical Records

The Board concur in the recommendation of the Commandant with reference to Historical Records.

9. Training Ground

The Board approves that the area suggested by the Commandant be kept in perpetuity as the training ground of the Royal Military College.

10. Buildings

The Board approve of the recommendation of the Commandant *re* buildings and urge the necessity of early action being taken in this regard.

11. Improvement of College Area

The Commandant promises to have a scheme for the planting of trees, for the next annual meeting of the Board of Visitors.

12. Training

Cavalry and Equitation.—The Board viewed with pleasure the improvement in riding, both in cavalry movements performed and in the riding school exercises. This reflects great credit on the Riding Master, Captain H. F. Bray, more especially so as he has only had charge of the equitation for a portion of the past college year.

Artillery.—A demonstration of a battery in action was given. The personnel showed proficiency in fire control and carrying out of orders. The Gentlemen Cadets showed evidence of careful instruction in this branch of their work, which was well up to the sta

Military Engineering.—The attention of the Board was directed to the shortage of engineering material for use in practical work. This not only applies to military engineering, but also to civil engineering. The lack of materials is hampering the carrying out of proper instruction in this subject. It is considered that the best use of the available material is being made. With the limited material, the demonstration given before the Board by the Gentlemen Cadets showed that this branch of study is being maintained at a high average.

Infantry Drill and Ceremonial.—In spite of the handicap imposed by a too small parade ground, the movements carried out in ceremonial drill were considered to be well performed. The most noticeable feature in the performance of infantry drill was the Gentlemen Cadets' development as leaders by means of mutual instruction. The tactical exercise performed by a platoon in battle order was well executed.

Physical Training.—This part of the instruction was considered to be excellent and worthy of the highest praise.

13. Messing

The messing is very satisfactory and no complaints were received.

14. The Staff

The Commandant expressed his satisfaction of the support given him by his staff and the work performed by them.

The college is to be congratulated in having as its commandant Sir Archibald Cameron Macdonell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., one of its own graduates with a brilliant war record; and it affords the Board particular pleasure to record the high efficiency and *esprit de corps* existing at this institution, due in very great measure to the interest displayed in the personal welfare of each cadet by the Commandant.

15. Discipline

The Board examined the conduct sheets and find that the discipline of the college during the past year has been excellent, there having been no offences of a serious nature.

16. Medical Condition of the Gentlemen Cadets

An examination of the medical records of the college showed the health of the Gentlemen Cadets during the past year as being very good, the admissions to the hospital being principally for minor complaints.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) ROBT. A. FALCONER,
Chairman, Board of Visitors, R.M.C.

JOHN S. HENDRIE,
W. B. KINGSMILL,
F. L. WANKLYN,
A. C. CALDWELL,
J. H. MacBRIEN,
Members of Board of Visitors, R.M.C.

INDEX

	PAGE
Accounts—	
Appropriation	32
Active Militia (Non-Permanent)—	
Allowances to	41
Reorganization	12
Adjutant-General—Report of	11
Allowances—	
Active Militia (Non-Permanent)	41
Permanent Force	42-46
Arsenals—(See "Dominion Arsenals")	
Assistant Deputy Minister—Report of	29
Buildings, lighting and heating	19
Rented—vacated	18
Sale of	7
Cadet Services	15
Canadian Expeditionary Force:	
Demobilization	11
Discharges	12
Records (Documents)	16
" (Honours and Rewards)	16
" (Graves and Casualties)	16
Regimental Funds Board	12
Repatriation of Soldiers, England to Canada	12
Repatriation of Soldiers' Dependents	12
Transportation	12
Caretakers	20
Casual Revenue	34
Central Registry	29
Chaplain Services	15
Chief Accountant—Report of	27
Conducting Pay Staff	22-23
Defence, general policy	5
Demobilization (see Canadian Expeditionary Force)	
Demobilization Appropriation	37
Dental Services	14
Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay, Annual Report (Appendix "D")	52
Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, Annual Report (Appendix "C")	47
Engineer Services	7
Equipment and Ordnance Services	19
Estates, Soldiers'	15
Expenditure—Comparative Statement	35
Demobilization Appropriation	37
Permanent Force, Pay and Allowances	42-46
War and Demobilization, Aug. 1914 to Mar. 1920	39
Financial Statements (Appendix "A")	31
Financial Statements (Appendix "B")	40
Graves, Soldiers'	16
Historical Section	9
Horses, Provision of	19
Horses, Supplies for	18
Horse Transport	19
Hospital Patients, Dieting	18
Inspector General and Military Counsellor, Report of	5

PAGE.

Intelligence, Military 6
Lands acquired (see properties acquired).
Machine Gun Corps 7
Medical Services 13
Military Estates 15
" Intelligence. 6
" Lands, Leasing of 8
" Policy 5
" Surveys 8
Militia, Active (Non-Permanent) (See Active Militia).
Musketry 6
Naval and Military Committee 5
Pay and Allowances—Permanent Force 42-46
Paymaster-General—Report of 21
Pay Services (Accounts) 23
" " (Administration) 22
" " (Mobilization) 22
" " (Demobilization) 22
Pay Staff, Conducting 22-23
Permanent Force—
Pay and Allowances 42-46
Reconstitution 11
Recruiting 11
Postal Services (Military) 19
Post Office Section—Pay Services 7
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies 30
Properties acquired 7
Quartermaster General—Report of 18
Railway Accounts 27
Records, see Canadian Expeditionary Force (Records).
Regimental Funds Board 12
Registration Office 29
Royal Military College—
Report of Commandant 56
Report of Board of Visitors 77
Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay Section (Pay Services—Demobilization) 25
Signal Corps 7
Steamship Accounts 27
Stores Audit 26
Supplies for troops 18
Supplies for horses 18
Surveys 8
Telephone Services 19
Training—
Infantry 6
Schools of Instruction 7
Transportation, Ocean and Rail 19
Railway Accounts 27
Steamships Accounts 27
Transport, Horse 19
Veterinary Services 19
War Service Gratuity 24

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1920

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
THOMAS MULVEY
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1921

[No. 37—1921.]

To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920, all of which is respectfully submitted.

G. D. ROBERTSON,

Minister of Labour.

CONTENTS

	Page
Introductory	5
I. Conciliation Work	22
II. Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907	30
III. Fair Wages	50
IV. Report of the Director of Coal Operations	60
V. Record of Strikes for the Year	68
VI. *Labour Gazette*	71
VII. Prices and Wages Statistics	72
VIII. Employment Service of Canada	74
IX. Technical Education	104
X. Royal Commission on Industrial Relations	150
XI. National Industrial Conference	153
XII. League of Nations International Labour Conference	165

REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1920

To the Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson, LL.D.,
Minister of Labour.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920, including statements of proceedings under the following statutes and ordinances administered under the authority of the Minister of Labour, viz.: (1) Conciliation and Labour Act; (2) Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907; (3) Fair Wages Resolution; (4) Employment Offices Co-ordination Act; (5) Technical Education Act.

The fiscal year 1919-20 marked much development on the part of the Department of Labour on the lines of earlier years, and confronted the department also with many problems and duties, frequently of a pressing and arduous nature and growing in a measure out of conditions created by the great war. The artificial industrial conditions produced by a prolonged war of gigantic dimensions could obviously be maintained only at heavy sacrifices and but for a time. The armistice of November, 1918, abruptly ended those conditions, and it was inevitable that the industrial dislocation following should have many painful consequences.

Many had looked forward with considerable apprehension to the period of reconstruction. The problems in sight in all the numerous nations which had taken part in the war, and in most of those which had not, were prodigious, and there were bound to be also problems not easily foreseen. Most notable in many ways among the outcomes of the war, in so far as concerns the world of industry, was an increasing disposition everywhere to use the forces of organized labour to control governmental policies by means of what has become known as "direct action." This policy obtained the widest degree of support in continental Europe, but in the rest of the world, not excluding Canada, there was for a time much fervid advocacy of the theory of direct action. Such views were undoubtedly in large measure reflections of the Soviet regime in Russia and were the consequences in part of the propaganda which that regime was undisguisedly making in other countries. Canada and the United States suffered less than the nations of Europe, but none the less suffered severely, though Canada again was greatly more fortunate than the United States. In Canada the unrest reached its highest point and most acute situation in the case of the general strike declared in Winnipeg in May, 1919, but continued serious throughout the year, the coal mining industry being particularly affected.

Canada's Favourable Record in Industrial Unrest

The record of working days lost by strikes, so far as these can be reflected in figures, is perhaps the most effective way of measuring the degree of disaster resulting from industrial unrest. Looking at the situation from this point of view, it is found

that during the calendar year 1919 time losses as a result of strikes reached in Canada a total of somewhat less than 4,000,000 days; the figure is almost precisely twice that of any previous year, the highest previous total being that of 1911, when the time losses in working days numbered 2,046,650. Time losses of nearly 4,000,000 working days during one calendar year reflect a sufficiently serious situation, yet the figures become less alarming when contrasted with the returns from other countries for which statistics in these matters are available. The population of the state of New York is somewhat larger than that of Canada, but its industrial conditions are not dissimilar from those of the Dominion; the time losses reported by that state for the year ended June 30, 1920, are 10,608,483 working days, more than two and a half times those of the Dominion for the calendar year 1919. It should not be overlooked that the figures for the calendar year 1919 in the case of Canada were greatly swollen by reason of the heavy time losses growing out of the Winnipeg general strike, an incident creating an altogether unprecedented and abnormal situation in Canadian industrial history. If, therefore, we take the figures for Canada for the year ended June 30, 1920, as in the case of the New York year, the comparison is still greatly more favourable to Canada, the time losses in the Dominion for the period in question being 2,347,336 working days, still abnormally high, but less than one-fourth of those reported for New York state. The figures for the United States as a whole for the calendar year 1919 are roughly on about the same scale as those for the state of New York, proportioned to population, and are computed at approximately 140,000,000 working days, or about thirty-five times the time losses sustained in Canada from the same cause; the ratio of population is perhaps twelve to one.

If we turn to the United Kingdom, comparison is still to the advantage of Canada. Time losses for the United Kingdom for the calendar year 1919 were 34,483,000 working days, more than nine times the time losses in working days of Canada, the losses being again far out of proportion to the difference in population.

Reports received from Australia are to the same effect, the public men of that country frequently holding up the legislation of Canada as to industrial disputes as something to be envied. One disastrous strike in particular, that in the Broken Hill Coal Mines of Victoria, continuing for two years and reported as settled about the time these remarks are being written, is estimated to have alone entailed money losses of £12,000,000, or $60,000,000. This is of course greatly in excess of the financial losses in Canada on account of all strikes and extending over many years. It is, however, difficult to compute even approximately the financial losses of strikes in any country. The most obvious loss is that of wages earned, but there is much besides, though sometimes hardly of a calculable character, such as damage to machinery, loss on invested capital, derangement of business, etc. The records of the Department of Labour as to strikes, time losses, etc., began in the year 1901, and an examination of the yearly returns shows a loss during the nineteen years in question of approximately 18,000,000 working days on account of strikes, or an average of slightly less than one million working days annually. Wages have increased greatly during the period covered by these figures and it would be perhaps not unfair to average the day wage for all industries and all years at $3.50, which would bring us a total of $63,000,000 as the loss in wages alone for Canada during the nineteen years 1901 to 1919. This is a prodigious loss, which, however, exceeds but slightly the estimated financial losses in Australia caused by the single strike in the coal mines of Victoria. The losses in the case of Australia are specially high because they are found in a calling in which the wages, always relatively high, are at the highest level, and it is possible the Australian figure is intended to cover other losses than those of wages; on this point details are not at present to hand. The instance cited serves to show how fortunate by comparison have been the experiences of Canada. Legislation on industrial disputes in Australia changes from year to year, and it is to be noted

that the general trend of recent statutes appears to be away from the compulsory arbitration legislation which prevailed during many years and under which have occurred strike troubles of far larger dimensions than those prevailing in Canada where, as readers of these reports will be aware, legislation has not gone further than, in the case of certain industries, to require investigation before a strike or lockout can be lawfully declared.

Precise figures from continental Europe for 1919 are not available, but general reports received indicate that crisis after crisis in the industrial world in Western Europe, as also in South America, with resulting losses on a vast and devastating scale, have been the rule rather than the exception and have reflected conditions by comparison with which the situation in Canada has been one of comparative calm.

Detailed figures to hand from numerous countries for the first six months of 1920 do not show any improvement in industrial conditions as reflected by time losses on account of strikes and lockouts, but, fortunately, a comparison with Canada is even as a rule more favourable than in the case of the calendar year 1919. The following list shows for the countries named the estimated numbers of persons affected and of working days lost, and it will be agreed on all hands that Canada will be more than content to remain at the bottom of the somewhat terrifying statement:—

Country	Persons affected	Days lost	Population
Italy	1,781,250	21,650,200	36,740,000
France	1,186,670	19,358,400	39,601,509
Germany	1,866,358	18,201,660	63,051,979
Spain	724,700	11,630,100	20,719,598
United States	958,700	11,287,400	91,972,266
Australia	303,400	7,602,000	4,455,005
Great Britain	769,200	7,337,000	45,267,100
Sweden	180,070	4,779,170	5,813,850
Switzerland	73,380	2,753,160	3,937,000
Belgium	176,940	2,096,340	7,555,576
South Africa	41,000	809,000	5,973,394
Holland	63,000	795,300	6,778,699
Canada	35,005	523,526	7,206,643

It will be noted that, in the case of the countries included in the above list, the comparison is always in favour of Canada, and in most cases overwhelmingly so, when the relative populations are taken into account. The figures printed regarding population represent the last official returns available, and in many cases, notably, the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Australia, are nearly ten years old, a new census being taken in many countries in the first year of the new decade, 1921.

One Big Union Agitation

The agitation for direct action which was at the bottom of much of this unrest assumed its most definite and permanent aspect in Canada in the form of the organization known as the One Big Union. Other publications of the department have dealt somewhat fully with the origin and objects of the One Big Union, but since the work of the department was throughout the year affected in somewhat marked degree by the new theories put forward by the One Big Union it will be desirable to give some space here to the circumstances surrounding its foundation. Briefly, the One Big Union was established at a meeting held at Calgary in March, 1919. Western delegates to the Quebec (1918) convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, meeting as a group and apart from congress proceedings proper, considered the question of formulating a policy for the congress which in the view of the western delegates was more aggressive than that which had hitherto prevailed and would also, as it was suggested, secure support from the delegates to the Trades and Labour Congress from Eastern Canada at its 1919 convention. Five leading western delegates were named by the western group as a committee of arrangements. The proposition for a western conference was taken in hand by the British Columbia Federation of

Labour, and the convention duly opened at Calgary on March 31, 1919, there being 237 delegates present from western labour bodies; each of the four western provinces was liberally represented.

The conference proceeded swiftly to its object. The first resolution, which was unanimously adopted, submitted that "Realizing that the aims and objects of the labour movement should be the improving of the social and economic condition of society in general, and the working class in particular; and whereas the present system of production for profit and the institutions resulting therefrom prevent this being achieved; be it resolved that the aims of labour as represented by this convention are the abolition of the present system of production for profit and the substituting therefor of production for use, and that a system of propaganda to this end be carried on."

A second resolution condemned the present system of trades unionism and urged immediate reorganization of workers along industrial lines, also placed the conference "on record as favouring the immediate reorganization of the workers along industrial lines, so that by virtue of their industrial strength the workers may be better prepared to enforce any demand they consider essential to their maintenance and well-being; and be it further resolved that, in view of the foregoing, we place ourselves also on record as being opposed to the innocuity of labour leaders lobbying parliament for palliatives which do not palliate."

A further resolution favoured the submission to the entire trades union membership of the question of severing affiliations with the international organizations and urged that "steps be taken to form an industrial organization of all workers."

A committee on policy was then appointed and reported definitely in favour of an organization to be known as the One Big Union, the report indicating also the main lines of procedure which should be followed. A central committee was appointed, as also were provincial committees for each of the four western provinces. The central committee organized and proceeded to its work of propaganda, also to the task of securing an expression of opinion on the part of the trades unions as to the adoption of the principle of the One Big Union. Coupled with the ballot which it was proposed to submit on this question was another ballot asking for a vote on the question of a general strike to take place on June 1 to force the establishment of a six-hour working day. The question of the six-hour working day had already, it may be noted, been approved at an annual convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour held not long previously. Propaganda bulletins were in the meantime prepared and distributed. The first Trades and Labour Council to adopt the One Big Union proposal is believed to have been that of Vancouver, which took action on April 10, 1919. Somewhat rapid progress was made from this time and there appears to have been little difficulty at this time in securing adequate funds, the organizing activities being chiefly confined to Western Canada. While, however, several trades councils or local unions expressed approval of the One Big Union principle and sometimes voted funds in assistance, no One Big Union unit was formally launched until June 16, when a branch with a reported membership of 1,700, including machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths, was established in Vancouver.

One of the most ardent journalistic exponents of the principles of the One Big Union was the *Western Labour News,* which, since August, 1918, had become the Winnipeg organ of trades unionists, having at that time taken over the plant, etc., of the journal *The Voice,* for some years a well-known labour publication. The files of the *Western Labour News* from the beginning of its career show a policy tending generally to a radical socialism rather than to craft unionism as practised by the international unions and as prevailing generally in Canada, the articles of the *Western Labour News* laying stress upon the necessity of workers developing class consciousness and arraying themselves along class lines against the so-called capitalistic element of the communities. The *Western Labour News* printed a very full report of the

proceedings of the Calgary convention, and copies of this report were widely circulated all over Canada. On April 18 the same journal printed on its front page the form of organization of the One Big Union adopted by the Queensland, Australia, Trades Union Congress, and a week later printed prominently the plan of the Russian Soviet system, printed, so the journal alleged, from the only blue print form extant on the American continent. Frankly revolutionary doctrines were thus perhaps more freely spread in the Winnipeg area than at any other point, and it is not surprising that the unrest came to a crisis here.

Industrial Unrest in Winnipeg

During this development of the One Big Union system of propaganda there had been in existence in Winnipeg two important industrial disputes, one in the building trades, and another among the metal workers. In the case of the building trades the issue related chiefly to wages, and in the case of the metal trades to collective bargaining. Negotiations fell through in each case and strikes were declared. The building trades strike did not differ in its essential features from numerous other industrial disputes. The metal workers' difficulty presented unusual features. Several employers were concerned and their workers were distributed among different unions united into a group union known as the Metal Trades Council. The workers insisted on recognition and ultimate negotiation if necessary through the representatives of all the men in all the contract shops in Winnipeg. The owners refused this on the ground that they themselves were not an association and would deal only each for himself with his own men in any collective capacity the latter might choose to adopt.

The actual strike was for a time confined to the trades actually concerned, but statements soon began to appear in the press indicating a likelihood of the difficulty assuming something of the character of a general strike. Efforts at settlement were made by the Mayor of Winnipeg and by the Prime Minister of Manitoba, but without avail. At a meeting of the Trades and Labour Council of Winnipeg on May 13, it was reported that a strike vote taken of members of affiliated unions had been overwhelmingly in favour of a general strike and a general strike was thereupon ordered by the council as from May 15, the specific stated cause of the strike being the refusal of the employers in the iron contract shops to recognize the demands of the workers for agreement with those employers on the method of collective bargaining indicated by the Metal Trades Council on behalf of the employees.

In a finding in the whole matter made subsequently by former Judge Robson, who, as a Royal Commissioner appointed by the Manitoba Government, made a searching investigation into the causes and effects of the general strike, the commissioner comments as follows on the demands of the workers: "The general concurrence of labour therein and the determination upon a general strike was due to the mood in which workers of all classes were at that particular time. Labour considered the refusal of the demand for collective bargaining as claimed by the Metal Trades Council to be a blow struck at labour organization. The strike was an attempt by direct action to secure the demand of labour. The general labour leadership in Winnipeg was dominant even to the extent of producing independent action by men whose union heads were elsewhere, in fact, international, and whose executives were not only not consulted at the beginning but their views in opposition to sympathetic strikes were ignored. The extent of the strike exceeded expectations."

Of the general course of the strike it is unnecessary here to speak in detail. Much suffering was caused and efforts at general settlement were for some time unavailing. The Minister of Labour and the Hon. Arthur Meighen, then Solicitor General in the Dominion Government, spent some time in Winnipeg aiding in the attempts to procure a settlement. Voluntary organizations of citizens, and in particular a body known as the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand, combined to supply the necessities of the community so far as the strike caused suffering and incon-

venience. The strikers were confronted by the paradox that the greater their success the more certain their failure. As the commissioner above quoted remarks: "Original causes were lost sight of in the thought of the drastic measures taken by labour to accomplish its purpose. A limited strike would probably have attained the end for labour without antagonizing the community, but the general community resented the idea that they should be made to suffer on account of a dispute with which they were in no way concerned. Large numbers looked upon the general labour movement as an overt act of the tendency such as has been witnessed in Russia, and on this account, and on account of the unnecessary suffering that was imposed upon them, most willingly entered into any movement to encounter the strike or to provide for the carrying on of the life of the community while it lasted."

Gradually the strikers realized that public sentiment was against them. The intensity of the strike slackened, and on June 26 it was formally called off by the Trades and Labour Council. The question of collective bargaining remained without a definite settlement, the concessions made by the employers in the metal trades being considerably less than those demanded by the workers. Eight of the strike leaders were arrested on the charge of sedition and were subsequently released on bail; several were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

Progress of the One Big Union

It is to be observed that while the general strike in Winnipeg was closely associated in the public mind with the One Big Union organization, the strike was called before the local unions involved in the disturbance had in most cases formally passed upon the question of substituting the principles of the One Big Union for those of trades unionism as commonly practised in Canada. The strike was called on May 15. The One Big Union campaign was at the time in full swing and a general strike was undoubtedly in line with the plan of direct action advocated by One Big Union speakers. On May 30 the general secretary of the One Big Union gave out a statement to the effect that returns had been received from 258 unions west of Port Arthur and which had voted on the question of joining the One Big Union, these branches representing a total membership of 41,365; of this number, 24,239, comprised in 188 unions, voted in favour of the One Big Union proposal, and 5,975, comprised in 70 unions, voted against. A call was issued for a conference giving effect to the formation of the One Big Union, and the conference was held in Calgary on June 11 to 16. At this conference the One Big Union was formally established and provided with constitution and by-laws.

It is unnecessary here to set forth the details of the constitution, but it will be of interest to examine the terms of the preamble, which reads as follows:—

> "Modern industrial society is divided into two classes, those who possess and do not produce, and those who produce and do not possess. Alongside this main division all other classifications fade into insignificance. Between these two classes a continual struggle takes place. As with buyers and sellers of any commodity, there exists a struggle on the one hand of the buyer to buy as cheaply as possible, and, on the other, of a seller to sell for as much as possible, so with the buyers and sellers of labour power. In the struggle over the purchase and sale of labour power the buyers are always masters—the sellers always workers. From this fact arises the inevitable class struggle.
>
> "As industry develops and ownership becomes concentrated more and more into fewer hands; as the control of the economic forces of society become more and more the sole property of imperialistic finance, it becomes apparent that the workers, in order to sell their labour power with any degree of success, must extend their forms of organization in accordance with changing industrial methods. Compelled to organize for self defence, they are further compelled

to educate themselves in preparation for the social change which economic developments will produce whether they seek it or not.

"The One Big Union, therefore, seeks to organize the wage worker, not according to craft, but according to industry; according to class and class needs; and calls upon all workers to organize irrespective of nationality, sex, or craft into a workers' organization, so that they may be enabled to more successfully carry on the everyday fight over wages, hours of work, etc., and prepare ourselves for the day when production for profit shall be replaced by production for use."

The principles of the new organization as here set forth are undoubtedly revolutionary in so far as respects established principles and practices of trades unionism, and go far to being subversive of existing industrial conditions generally. The conference adjourned to meet again in October, 1919, but when October arrived, several of the officers of the One Big Union being needed in attendance at court in connection with the trial of persons involved in the Winnipeg general strike, this meeting was postponed until January 26, 1920, to be held in Winnipeg. This gathering, when, in due course, it was held, concerned itself chiefly with matters of finance and organization, making some minor amendments to the constitution. The committee which had undertaken the defence of the strike leaders under trial at Winnipeg urged that a vote be taken on the question of calling a general strike to secure the release of the parties in question. This suggestion was not adopted, but the executive was instructed to arrange for the establishment of a fund for the maintenance of the families of workers of the One Big Union who might become subject to jail sentences, the fund in question not to be diverted to any other use.

Meantime the work of One Big Union propaganda and organization had been developing rapidly. The Vancouver Trades and Labour Council severed its connection with the Trades and Labour Congress, approved of the general principles of the One Big Union constitution and became identified with that body, holding its first meeting under the new conditions on August 7. In October, 1919, it was reported that twenty-five local unions, with an approximate membership of 5,000, were in affiliation with the newly formed body.

The metalliferous miners of British Columbia, who had been affiliated with the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, met in Nelson, B.C., in July, declared in favour of One Big Union principles and formed a mining department of the One Big Union organization. Also coal miners of the Crow's Nest Pass and southern Alberta region, who had been members of District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, accepted the new organization. It was in these regions and industries that the One Big Union secured perhaps its greatest successes. Needless to say, many difficulties, jurisdictional and otherwise, arose out of these changes in trades union allegiance. Charters of the lodges seceding from the Trades and Labour Congress were immediately cancelled, and new charters were in many cases granted to remnants of the membership of the former body, a remnant which was sometimes of a very substantial character.

The One Big Union advocates naturally made special efforts in the large industrial centre of Winnipeg, where, however, the formal trial of strength between the new organization and its trades union opponents did not take place until July, some weeks after the general strike commencing on May 15 had been called off. It was at a meeting of the Winnipeg Trades Council held on July 15 that it was reported that the vote in Winnipeg on the question of accepting One Big Union principles, as recorded from 51 branch unions (out of a total of 91 unions existing at that date in Winnipeg), showed 8,841 in favour of withdrawing from the international unions and 705 against withdrawal. At the same meeting the Trades Council adopted the constitution of the One Big Union and called upon affiliated members of the council

to cancel their connection with the former organization. There being a large membership which disapproved of these proceedings, the old Trades Council continued in existence; there were thus for a time two Trades Council bodies in Winnipeg and there was good ground for regarding that which opposed One Big Unionism as representing the majority of organized workers of the city.

In Eastern Canada One Big Unionism made progress but here and there, slightly more in Ontario than in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

District 18, U.M.W. of A., and the Directorship of Coal Operations

It is not necessary here to deal with the struggle that ensued between the forces behind the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and those which followed the One Big Union banner, save in so far as the struggle bore somewhat intimately on the work of the department. From this point of view perhaps the situation in District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, i.e., covering the coal areas of southeastern British Columbia and southern Alberta, presented the most acute difficulty. As stated, the miners had gone over to the One Big Union. This important mining district continued under the control of the Minister of Labour through Mr. W. H. Armstrong, the Director of Coal Operations, and Mr. Armstrong's efforts were devoted to endeavouring to secure a continuous and steady and, if possible, increased production of coal. The new conditions of trades unionism gravely hampered these efforts. The International Executive of the United Mine Workers of America, the union to which the miners had formerly belonged, sent international representatives into the region and many of the men soon returned to their old allegiance. The struggle between the two bodies continued, however, throughout the year and did not end until some months after the close of the financial year, when members of the Western Coal Operators' Association made a working agreement with the officers of the United Mine Workers' organization and excluded members of the One Big Union from the mines; members of the One Big Union continued, however, to find a following in mines in the district which were controlled by owners outside the membership of the Western Coal Operators' Association. Probably in no other area did the struggle between the One Big Union and the international unions touch the public interests more closely or call for more careful inquiry, and at times energetic and discriminating action, on the part of the department. It is in the widest measure due to the wise policy and untiring zeal of Mr. W. H. Armstrong, the Director of Coal Operations, and of his chief assistant, Mr. F. E. Harrison, that the production of coal was not during this period greatly interfered with, and bids at the time of writing to be far the largest in the history of the mines concerned.

The authority of the Director of Coal Operations was, however, drawn from the War Measures Act, and lapsed, therefore, on the signing of peace. It had not been the expectation that conditions would require Government control of District 18 to a later date, but, as indicated above, the situation remained difficult, and no working agreement yet existed. It is specially satisfactory to note that despite the differences between the various coal operators and the miners, they agreed in pressing on the minister the desirability of continuing Government control for the present, and, as a result of the existing conditions and the joint request of operators and miners, it was decided to continue control for a while longer. Legislation was accordingly enacted at the 1920 session of Parliament extending Government control of District 18 until the end of the next session of Parliament.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

The work accomplished during the year under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was not less important than in the past. There were 72 applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and 51 boards were established, bringing to

446 the number of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established since the enactment of the statute on March 22, 1907.

The fact that the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, established in the summer of 1918 to deal with disputes between Canadian railways and their employees, members of the six leading railway trades unions, continued to function during the year made the machinery of the statute unnecessary for such disputes, all of which were referred to the board in question and were definitely settled in accordance with the undertakings of the railways and the brotherhoods concerned. The agreement, it will be recalled, affected practically all railways in Canada and members of the following railway trades unions, namely: (1) Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; (2) Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; (3) Order of Railway Conductors; (4) Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; (5) Order of Railroad Telegraphers; (6) United Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. There are, however, a number of railway trades unions outside the agreement in question, and, although disputes affecting such bodies might have been brought by joint agreement before the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, this joint consent was not always secured and many railway disputes of this class were during the year dealt with under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. It should be noted that the effectiveness of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is in no wise impaired by the reference of numerous railway disputes to the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, but the settlement of many disputes under the terms of the agreement between Canadian railways and several important trades unions has accomplished by independent effort the end sought by the statute.

Of the 71 disputes in connection with which applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received, strikes were prevented save in three cases, none of them of a serious nature. One, a street railway strike at Windsor, Ont., was of short duration before settlement was effected; a second, concerning the Canadian National Railways and certain cartage employees, became merged in the general strike in Winnipeg, but was itself of slight public importance; a third involved the coal mines of Minto, N.B. The coal-field is not large, but the situation was difficult and the strike protracted, being unsettled at the close of the fiscal year.

In the administration of the statute it has occasionally happened that a particular dispute has affected several employers carrying on the same industry in the same locality, who are not, however, in any way associated for industrial purposes. The object of the statute would as a rule be best served by having any necessary inquiry conducted before a Board of Conciliation, which would have regard to the case of each employer affected, yet would deal with the dispute generally. It was, however, found difficult sometimes to induce the different employers to take joint action and nominate one person to represent their interests on the board. On the other hand, the appointment of several boards would be a costly and cumbrous procedure. An amendment to the statute at the 1920 session of Parliament permits more effective procedure on this point.

The Case of Municipal Employees

Reference was made in these pages last year to the difficult situation of employees of municipalities with regard to the settlement of industrial disputes. In the early years of the operations of the statute there was no disposition on the part of the minister or department to differentiate in any way as between a dispute affecting municipal employees and a dispute affecting any other class of workers. Boards were established sometimes on application of a municipality and sometimes on application of the workers. Where the application had reached the department from municipal

employees, the municipality had sometimes protested the establishment of a board but had not pressed the protest. As time passed the municipalities became more inclined to challenge the jurisdiction of the minister, and on a careful examination of the situation some doubt was felt if the minister had authority to establish a Board of Conciliation in the case of disputes affecting municipal workers, save, of course, by consent of both parties. In several cases the municipality positively refused acquiescence and no board was established; it should be added that here and there a municipality which had in a former dispute itself refused concurrence with the employees in referring a dispute to a Conciliation Board under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, became in turn a suppliant for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and the employees, following the example of the municipality, refused concurrence.

During the last few years grave disputes have arisen in connection with practically each of the larger municipalities of Canada. The disputes have concerned sometimes the clerical workers, but in several cases have extended to water works employees and to policemen and firemen. It was the case of the last three classes of municipal employees which was specially considered in these introductory pages of the departmental report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919.

The situation may be briefly stated again. Ordinary clerical workers who are employed by a municipality would not fall within the list of public utilities, and a Conciliation Board could be in any case established only by mutual consent. Nor is there apparent reason why clerical workers of a municipality should be brought within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act while clerical workers of other non-public utility establishments are outside it. The employees of the water works department of a municipality would, however, represent a public utility industry and one which is specially named in the statute; this class would therefore be regarded as falling within the direct scope of the statute. Municipalities have frequently contended that, inasmuch as a municipality is created by and controlled by provincial laws, its relations with its employees are not affected by a Dominion statute. The question of the applicability of the Dominion statute to such cases was at length taken up with the Department of Justice, and as a result of the discussion it was decided that, where in the case of an industrial dispute the employer is a province or municipality and an application is made for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a board would be established only by mutual consent of the employer and the workers concerned. For several years past therefore the department has proceeded on these lines and Boards of Conciliation have been established as between municipalities and any class of their employees only by mutual consent of the corporation and the workmen concerned. It should be noted that this view and practice apply equally in the case of electric railway workers controlled by a municipality.

Police and Firemen

A further phase of the question of jurisdiction which has been the subject of much discussion in the press and of correspondence between the department and municipalities and representatives of organized labour is that of the position of police and firemen with respect to the matter of industrial disputes. These two classes of public servants are not, technically speaking, part of the industrial world, and their work, vital as it is to the welfare of the community, is not a public utility in the sense in which that term is usually employed and is used in the statute. In a double sense, therefore, these classes are barred from utilizing the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, first, because the occupations concerned are not public utilities, and, secondly, because even public utilities, where the employer is a municipality, are not regarded as within the direct scope of the statute; it is of

course always understood that Boards of Conciliation may be established by mutual consent of both parties, but this understanding gives but little force to an application for a Board of Conciliation emanating from one party only. Several disputes affecting these and other classes of civic employees occurred during the year, and the view was widely expressed that the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act should be, if possible, extended to include at least municipal employees in the police and fire departments, also those in the water works department. Several trades councils passed resolutions favouring this course, and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada urged the necessary amendment of the statute. The matter is not, however, disposed of easily. No municipalities are found among those who have expressed views in favour of enlarging the scope of the Act in the manner proposed, and many municipalities have shown themselves decidedly adverse to the employment of the federal law to deal with disputes affecting municipal employees. Difficult constitutional points also arise with respect to some aspects of the matter. Involved in these matters, more or less, is the question of the desirability of municipal employees of the two classes named, police and firemen, being trades unionized. As was pointed out last year, the subject has been one of acute discussion in many of the larger municipalities of Canada, as also of the great municipalities of other countries, the situation being in fact much the same the world over with regard to the employment conditions of firemen and policemen. The feeling of municipalities and of commissions which have investigated the subject has been as a rule against the trades unionizing of these services, it being held that obedience to trades union regulations might prevent loyal service to the municipality. No satisfactory solution of the problem appears to have been anywhere found.

It was strongly urged in these pages last year and is now again suggested that if, because of the nature of the services rendered by police and firemen and because of the fact that they are public servants, these classes of workers be denied the right exercised by other workers of joining a trades union, then in common fairness it would seem that some special machinery should be devised for dealing with the industrial differences which are bound from time to time to arise as between these workers and the authorities of the municipalities, just as differences arise between other workers and their employers. The subject is one the more deserving of attention at the hands of the provincial or municipal authorities, or both, because of the view now held that the machinery of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is inapplicable to a dispute affecting any class of provincial or municipal workers, save that of course a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, or, for that matter, a private board of arbitration, may always be secured by the joint consent of both parties.

The Employment Service

The Employment Service, established in 1918 under the terms of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, has continued to extend during the year and is believed to have proved of the highest value in the task of finding suitable employment for all classes of workers. At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 66 employment offices operating under the statute; at the close of the year the number had increased to 95, the offices being distributed among the provinces as follows: Nova Scotia, 5; New Brunswick, 6; Prince Edward Island, 1; Quebec, 7; Ontario, 36; Manitoba, 10; Saskatchewan, 9; Alberta, 8; British Columbia, 13.

An agreement was made with all provinces other than the Maritime Provinces, the terms varying but slightly from the agreement of the previous year. Provincial Clearing Houses were established at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Vancouver, and Interprovincial Clearing Houses at Moncton, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The Governments of the Maritime Provinces did not, in the fiscal year 1918-19, when the work of the Employment Service began, see their way to under-

taking the necessary co-operation with the Dominion Government, and, the demobilization problem being a pressing one, employment offices were opened by the Dominion Government at various points in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and in addition so-called one-man offices were, in co-operation with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, opened at various points in these provinces. The period for which special authority for this work had been secured by the department under the War Measures Act expired on April 30, 1920, a month after the close of the fiscal year. Looking somewhat beyond this date it may be stated that negotiations had been already entered upon with the Governments of the Maritime Provinces looking to co-operative action on the lines of the statute, and there was at the time at which this is written every prospect that a system would be shortly devised whereby each province would itself establish a system of employment offices, or certain individual municipalities of the province with the approval of the Provincial Government would establish such offices, subventions being in either case payable by the Dominion Government; subventions to individual municipalities not being, however, payable under the terms of the original statute, the statute was amended at the parliamentary session of 1920 to permit this new procedure. The total number of persons placed in employment through the Employment Service down to the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920, was 501,363, of which 52,341 are to be credited to the small portion of the preceding fiscal year during which the Employment Service operated.

The total amount distributed between the various provinces during the fiscal year was $169,207.61.

Technical Education

The "Act for the promotion of Technical Education in Canada" was enacted during the parliamentary session of 1919, and became law therefore early in the present fiscal year. The statute defines technical education as meaning and including "any form of vocational, technical or industrial education or instruction, approved by agreement between the minister and the Government of any province as being necessary or desirable to aid in promoting industry and the mechanical trades, and to increase the earning capacity, efficiency and productive power of those employed therein." The statute provides for the distribution of money grants as follows:—

> "(1) For the purpose of promoting and assisting technical education in Canada, the following sums, aggregating ten million dollars, shall be appropriated and paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada during each fiscal year for the period of ten years beginning with the year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, namely,—
>
> "(*a*) During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars;
>
> "(*b*) During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars;
>
> "(*c*) During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, the sum of nine hundred thousand dollars;
>
> "(*d*) During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, the sum of one million dollars;
>
> "(*e*) During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, the sum of one million one hundred thousand dollars;

and the like sum of one million one hundred thousand dollars during each of the succeeding fiscal years until the expiration of the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine.

"(2) Such sums, subject to the conditions of this Act, shall be allotted and shall be paid quarterly as grants to the Governments of the several provinces as follows:—

"(*a*) The sum of ten thousand dollars shall be paid in each year to the Government of each province;

"(*b*) The remainder of the appropriation for each year shall be allotted and paid to the Governments of the respective provinces in proportion to the population of the said provinces respectively as determined by the last federal decennial census."

Section 6 lays down the precise terms and conditions under which the monies in question shall become payable, an important feature of these conditions being that requiring that an agreement approved by the Governor in Council shall be made with each province.

The first appointment under the Act was made in November, 1919, when Dr. L. W. Gill, formerly head of the Engineering Faculty at Queen's University, and possessing a distinguished war record, was appointed by the Civil Service Commission to be Director of Technical Education. Dr. Gill took up his duties immediately and the work of the branch was well under way at the close of the financial year.

During the parliamentary session of 1920 the Technical Education Act was amended by repealing subsection 2 of section 5, which read as follows:—

"In determining the grant payable to any province annually, no account shall be taken of any liability or expenditure incurred by the province for the acquiring of land, the erection or improvement of any buildings, or the supplying of furnishings or equipment for any technical education institution established in the province prior to the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen."

The report presented by Dr. Gill brings the statement of operations down to June 30, 1920, three months beyond the close of the fiscal year, this having been considered desirable to meet the exigencies of the ordinary school year. As indicated, the Act was in operation for but a small portion of the fiscal year proper. The amount available for distribution among the provinces for the complete year was $700,000; the amount actually distributed to the close of the fiscal year was $273,787.99. Taking the longer period, and including operations under the statute down to June 30, the report shows expenditures by provinces totalling $763,557.56, and amounts paid from federal grant totalling $337,498.03.

Progress made is effectively indicated in the figures contained in the report showing the situation obtaining on June 30, 1920, with respect to number of schools, teachers and pupils, viz., number of schools, 139; number of teachers, 1,810; number of pupils, 60,546.

Conciliation Work

The conciliation work of the Department of Labour increases in importance from year to year. The section of the present report devoted to this matter shows a remarkable list of disputes in which the good offices of the department were extended to the disputants in reaching an agreement. In the early years of this branch of departmental work there was a disposition on the part of the parties concerned in a dispute to resent any approach on the part of the department as an intrusion or interference. This feeling is now rarely manifested, and on the contrary the department is not always able to meet the demands of employers or workmen to send its officers personally to assist in the task of smoothing away difficulties which have

arisen. Every effort possible is, however, made to render assistance in a serious dispute. With respect to work of this nature, as also in the case of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the past year saw the largest degree of activity in the history of the department. The general strike at Winnipeg and smaller outbursts of the same kind occurring at other points in the spring and early summer of 1919 are dealt with elsewhere, but such altogether abnormal situations necessarily entailed severe and strenuous action on the part of many officers of the department and particularly of those in the sections specially affected. It is but fair to those officers of the department specially concerned in these duties to remark that their best work is frequently accomplished in connection with matters which become little known to the general public. In the case of a strike which may directly or indirectly involve the earnings of large numbers of workers, and, if a public utility, may cause the gravest inconvenience or suffering to the public, the event naturally finds its way quickly into the columns of the press. It is in all probability a case where the impatience or obstinacy of one side or the other in the dispute has prevented the exercise of the conciliatory influences of the department. With the utmost efforts on the part of the department, especially in times of industrial stress such as the year through which we have passed, it is impossible for the department to hear of all the industrial disputes which are brewing, not at least until the brewing stage is past and industrial war is either declared or cannot be averted. There are, however, many cases where peculiar difficulties develop in the making of a working agreement or appear during the life of an agreement, and in other cases where unusual and unforeseen industrial situations are brought about, the outcome largely of changing conditions and even changing thought in these matters. Such difficulties come to the knowledge of the department in various ways, often are brought to the department by one or both of the parties concerned, and the department is usually able by correspondence or by personal intervention through an officer to heal the threatened breach and prevent an interruption of work. Experience in such matters is of the highest value in industrial conciliation. An ability to appreciate and weigh the arguments on each side, an intimate knowledge of union matters generally, and patience and tact and a practical mind are qualities which some conciliators possess in larger degree than others, and the success of conciliators increases in proportion to the degree to which these qualities have been developed. The best illustration, however, of the value of the work of these officers and of the department generally in connection with industrial disputes and their prevention and settlement by means of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, of conciliation and otherwise, is the relatively advantageous position of Canada in these matters as compared with the rest of the world, a situation strikingly shown by the figures quoted above. No more responsible or important work, and none more severe and arduous in its nature, falls to any officer of the department than that performed by those who are concerned in conciliation work. Where so much good service has been performed it is perhaps invidious to mention names, but it would be unfair not in passing to mention the specially valuable work done in this direction during the year by Mr. E. N. Compton and Mr. D. T. Bulger, departmental officers at Toronto and Vancouver respectively, also that of Mr. E. McG. Quirk, of Montreal, who, though not actually an officer of the department, has lent his services when called upon and has in this way aided the department in situations of peculiar difficulty.

"Labour Gazette" and Statistical Work

The *Labour Gazette* and the statistical work of the department have proceeded on the usual lines, save that it has broadened generally in character. The value of the *Labour Gazette* is not to be measured precisely by its circulation, but it may be noted that its paid circulation is higher to-day than at any previous time since its establishment in the year 1900, and this condition is owing chiefly to the unsolicited subscriptions received from the public. It is of course true that the subscription to

the *Labour Gazette* is nominal only, and does not meet or nearly meet the cost of publication. In the meantime the maintenance of the small subscription of twenty cents per annum checks the building up of a free list which might include names of many who are not specially interested in receiving the *Labour Gazette* but would continue their names on the list if the periodical were sent without charge. The *Labour Gazette* is furnished, however, without subscription to the secretary of each trades union organization whose name becomes known to the department, a list which now comprises nearly three thousand names. The complimentary mailing list of the *Labour Gazette* also includes the names of Members of Parliament, of leading public libraries, and of certain selected educational institutions. Special articles have been during the year printed in the *Labour Gazette* on various aspects of industrial questions, and, the demand for information on such topics being continually on the increase, pamphlet reprints of these sections of the *Labour Gazette* have been frequently made, thus permitting an ample distribution to inquirers without printing an excessive number of a particular issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

The activities of the Statistical Branch of the department with regard both to prices and wages have been continued. Demands from newspapers, employers, trades unions, and economic students reach the department in ever-increasing numbers for information on these matters. Numerous industrial establishments have contracted the habit of basing their working agreements on the figures printed in the *Labour Gazette* budget, that is to say that the wage scale may be determined by the fluctuations in the budget, and the department is continually in receipt of requests for information which may assist in the illustration of certain points arising out of this practice. This method of framing a working agreement has been, it should be added, reached as a rule without effort or suggestion on the part of the department, save that on some occasions during the war and while food prices were rising rapidly and gave rise to many industrial disputes, it was found a convenient mode of adjusting wage rates. This might indeed continue to be the case in emergencies, but generally speaking it would seem that a sounder basis than that of mere cost of living must be finally reached if the industrial equilibrium is to be maintained. It is hoped that during the coming year or two it will be found possible to issue bulletins showing wage rates in different industries, with comparative figures covering many years past.

The two reports issued annually by the department on Labour Organization in Canada and Labour Legislation in Canada continue to receive public approval, as best evidenced by the demand for the same and by letters of appreciation from correspondents of the department. Copies of earlier volumes of these publications are now, however, scarce, and, since it is undesirable to print an excessive number of copies, it has been found necessary to exercise discrimination in the distribution list.

National Industrial Conference

Several new lines of activity arose during the year, all of them the outcome directly or indirectly of the war. It will be known to many that the necessities of the war caused the creation by the Government of a committee of the Privy Council known as the Reconstruction Committee, which included the Minister of Labour, and a subcommittee, which was known as the Labour Subcommittee, presided over by Senator Robertson when minister without portfolio and including in its membership the Minister of Labour. The Labour Subcommittee, observing the increasing industrial disquiet, recommended the appointment by the Government of a Commission of Inquiry into industrial conditions, and a commission of seven was accordingly appointed under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Mathers, of Manitoba. The commission, which was appointed in May, made a rapid and effective survey of the Dominion, and presented a report under date of June 28. A fuller note of the proceedings and of the report and recommendations of the commission

appears elsewhere in these pages, but it may be here stated that the commission among other things recommended that the Government call an industrial conference for the discussion of the problems which were the cause of much agitation in the country. This recommendation was adopted and a conference was called and held at Ottawa in the month of September, 1919. A summary of the doings of the conference appears in the present volume. It was the first National Industrial Conference held in Canada. The conference lasted a week, the Minister of Labour presiding. Several hundred delegates were in attendance, including not only leading representatives of employers and workers, but the Prime Minister or other ministers of most of the provinces and a liberal representation of the public generally. The proceedings and conclusions of the conference were followed with much interest by the press and public, and are believed to have contributed materially to the creation of a better feeling between employers and workmen. The hope was freely expressed that the first National Industrial Conference would be the forerunner of other such conferences, and some even urged that such a conference should be held annually.

The report of the proceedings of the conference was printed and widely distributed, together with other documents of particular interest and value in industrial matters specially prominent at the time. The doings respectively of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations and the National Industrial Conference, though outside the actual work of the department, have much increased its duties at many points, there being numerous documents to prepare and much clerical work to direct and arrange.

The International Labour Office

More directly arising out of the war has been certain work falling to the department in connection with the International Labour Office. The International Labour Office and International Labour Conference were created by what may be termed the Labour Section of the Peace Treaty extending from Clause 387 to Clause 426. Briefly, the section in question is designed to secure among the peoples of the nations signing the treaty improved conditions among the workers. The treaty provides for an annual International Labour Conference which will have the power of making conventions or recommendations which each member of the conference undertakes to submit to the competent authority on such matter in the country concerned. The first conference was, under the terms of the treaty, held at Washington, D.C., in November, 1919. The delegation from each country comprised four persons, two representing the Government and two representing respectively the employer and workman classes. Under the scheme of the treaty advisers may be appointed and, many of the questions raised being highly technical, the different countries availed themselves freely of this privilege. In the selection of the Canadian delegation, advantage was taken of the clause permitting the appointment of advisers to secure the participation in the conference of the Governments of the provinces within whose scope lay the jurisdiction as to many of the matters coming up for discussion at the conference and possible legislative action later. A chapter in the present report dealing with this matter shows how sympathetically the provinces responded. The Washington conference lasted a month. The Minister of Labour, being detained by public business at Ottawa, was unable to be present at the earlier portion of the conference, and the Deputy Minister of Labour acted in the meantime as the minister's substitute.

The International Labour Office is of course the central office of the International Labour Organization, and the headquarters of the office were some time after the close of the fiscal year definitely established at Geneva, Switzerland.

A third organization growing out of the International Labour Organization and framed on lines precisely laid down in the Peace Treaty is the Governing Body, which may be regarded in a sense as the board of directors of the International Labour Office and International Labour Conference. The Governing Body comprises twenty-four

members, one-half being composed of representatives named by Governments, the other half being equally divided between representatives of employers and representatives of workmen. The personel of the Governing Body was selected at the close of the Washington conference, the members being selected for three years. Canada was given a place in the list of Government representatives and secured a place also among the workers. The Honourable Senator Robertson, Minister of Labour, was appointed as the representative of the Dominion Government. The Governing Body thus elected held its first meeting at Washington, its proceedings being, however, mainly for organization purposes. Two meetings were held subsequently during the fiscal year, one at Paris at the end of January and a second at London in March. The Minister of Labour being prevented by public business from attending these gatherings, the deputy minister was appointed as the minister's substitute and attended the two meetings of the Governing Body as the Canadian representative. The deputy minister's report on these matters has been already printed and the subject generally is more fully discussed elsewhere in the present volume.

This is not the place to enlarge upon the possibilities involved in the International Labour Office. As an attempt to grapple on a gigantic scale with the evils of the industrial system, it compels the attention of the world, and is indeed in a very real sense a world effort. The reality of industrial evils is equally indisputable, and the future of humanity would be dark if it did not afford hope of betterment. To those whose duties have brought them into contact with the International Labour Organization in these, its earliest, stages, it would seem impossible that, as the organization develops and is fitted to perform efficiently the numerous and difficult tasks placed upon it, it should fail to bring benefit of high value to the industrial world and a large amelioration of many of its present evils.

The Present Report

In previous reports of the department the statement of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, has been printed as a separate volume or as an appendix to the ordinary departmental report. In the case of the present report the statement of proceedings under this statute constitutes the second chapter of the volume. The keen public interest in legislation with regard to industrial disputes has always caused an active inquiry for the fullest information as to the operation of this statute. The inquiries are by no means limited to Canada, but come in great numbers from the United States and in some degree from more distant countries. Inquirers as a rule become interested in aspects of industrial disputes likely to be discussed in the general departmental report rather than in the statement of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and it has been thought therefore that it will be convenient to make that statement a part of the ordinary report.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. ACLAND,
Deputy Minister of Labour and Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

Department of Labour, Ottawa.

I. CONCILIATION WORK

Apart from the operations of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the assistance of the Department of Labour was invoked during the year in connection with many individual labour disputes, including the general strike which occurred during the month of May in Winnipeg, to which more extended reference is made later. In a number of cases the Minister of Labour personally intervened at the instance of either of the parties directly concerned in the dispute, or at the request of the local public authorities. The fair wages officers of the Department of Labour were also utilized largely in conciliation work. The fair wages officers in question are: Messrs. E. N. Compton and W. D. Killins, who are stationed at Toronto and Ottawa respectively, and who are sent to such places as may require their presence; Mr. F. E. Harrison, who is stationed at Calgary, and who keeps in touch with conditions in the Prairie Provinces and who also acts as assistant to the Director of Coal Operations, whose headquarters are at Calgary; Mr. D. T. Bulger, who is stationed at Vancouver, and whose territory embraces the province of British Columbia, and Mr. T. Bertrand, whose headquarters are in Montreal, and who works chiefly in the province of Quebec, although occasionally called upon to visit the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. W. H. Armstrong, the Director of Coal Operations, has jurisdiction over the coal-fields in the southeast portion of the province of British Columbia and southern Alberta, being the territory within District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America. Mr. Armstrong has to do with the adjustment of all disputes in the mines in the coal-fields of this district. Fuller reference to his work appears in another chapter.

Following certain negotiations between the shipbuilders of British Columbia and employees of various trades, an agreement was made through the assistance of Senator Robertson in the year 1918 whereby Mr. W. L. MacDonald, of Vancouver, was, on joint recommendation of the employers and workmen, appointed an adjuster to give special attention to any disputes which might arise in the shipbuilding industry. Mr. MacDonald continued to be engaged in this capacity during the early part of the past fiscal year and also at the mutual request of the parties concerned in certain other disputes acted as adjuster in such disputes.

Mr. E. McG. Quirk, of Montreal, rendered most efficient service in conciliation work, as a special representative of the Department of Labour, in connection with several important disputes in Eastern Canada during the past year.

Mr. Harry Hereford, who was acting as General Superintendent of Employment Service for the Maritime Employment Offices, intervened by request in connection with several disputes which occurred during the year in the Maritime Provinces, and rendered very valuable assistance.

The correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* at several points were also utilized as conciliators in several instances.

Apart from the disputes listed in the present chapter the Department of Labour was enabled by correspondence to relieve difficult situations which had arisen in a number of cases between employers and workmen before the same developed to the point of a strike.

Royal Commissions

Royal Commissions under the Inquiries Act were appointed on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour in connection with three disputes as follows:—

(1) Concerning a strike of four hours on the Toronto Street Railway; Commissioner: His Honour Judge J. A. Barron, Toronto, Ont.

(2) Concerning a strike in the firm of Guillet & Son, Marieville, Quebec; Commissioner: Mr. Joseph Perrault, architect, Montreal, Que.

(3) Concerning a dispute between various firms, members of the General Cartage and Warehousemen's Association of British Columbia, Vancouver, and certain of their employees;
Commissioner: Rev. W. H. Vance, Vancouver, B.C.

Reference was made in the last annual report to the appointment in the fall of 1918 of a Royal Commission composed of Mr. D. T. Bulger, resident fair wages officer of the Department of Labour in Vancouver, as chairman, Mr. Tully Boyce, of Nanaimo, on behalf of the coal operators of Vancouver Island, and Mr. J. McAllister, of Cumberland, on behalf of the coal miners of Vancouver Island, to deal with wages matters connected with the coal mining industry on Vancouver Island. The arrangement made in connection with this matter was that wages readjustments should be made every three months, based on an inquiry into any changes occurring in the cost of living, the inquiry to be conducted by the Royal Commission. This arrangement was continued throughout the past year. The successive awards made by the board were as follows: Effective May 1, 1919, an increase of 2½ cents per day; effective August 1, an increase of 14½ cents; effective November 1, a decrease of 3¾ cents; effective February 1, 1920, an increase of 14 cents.

The Winnipeg Strike and Its Aftermath

The Winnipeg general strike, commencing on May 15, 1919, rivalled in its intensity the similar occurrence in Seattle during February, 1919. The industrial disturbance caused by this strike was the most serious in the history of Canada. For over one month, a large city suffered complete business paralysis, and the insurgency spread, in milder form, to other Western Canada cities. But Winnipeg, so far as commerce with the outside world was concerned, was, for a time, practically isolated.

It began as a sympathetic strike, called, primarily, to support the striking members of the metal trades, which struck on May 1, for a new schedule of wage increases and a forty-four-hour week. From this, it developed into a fight for the enforcement of the principle of collective bargaining; and finally passed into a factional war between labour, represented by the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council, and the business and public interests, as represented by the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand. The whole was alleged to have been aided and abetted by One Big Union strategy in the field of labour.

The strike vote, taken by the unions affiliated with the Trades and Labour Council, resulted in about 27,000 workers, in almost every trade and occupation, including municipal, street railway, and other public utility employees, quitting their posts.

Telegraphic, telephonic and postal communication was practically suspended. Newspapers were forced to cease publication. Barely sufficient water works employees were left on duty to maintain thirty pounds pressure, reckoned to be enough to supply one storey houses in which, it was assumed, the workers mostly dwelt. The police, recently unionized and dissatisfied, were also among the ranks of the strikers, after being discharged for adhering to the Union and the sympathetic strike principle. Hospitals lacked milk. There were no ice deliveries and the weather was hot. Bread and other foods threatened to run short. As a concession to safety, a limited supply of bread and milk was delivered and placarded as "By permission of the Strike Committee."

Meanwhile, there had arisen a contending force in the emergency-born Citizens' Committee of One Thousand. It took hold of the public services first and manned with volunteers, the post office, the water works department, the fire department, the telephone system and other public utilities.

Parades were forbidden by civic proclamation but these continued until the Royal Northwest Mounted Police were called out. Rioting resulted and one man was killed and thirty people injured.

Municipal or other form of constituted government ceased to properly function. The Minister of Labour was in constant touch with the situation, following the failure of negotiations from other sources. For some time, the atmosphere was so surcharged with conflicting elements that attempts at mediation were ineffective.

Meanwhile the situation was debated by the Dominion Parliament, and an amendment was made to the Immigration Act providing for the deportation of British and foreign born agitators. During the fifth week of the strike several of the labour leaders were arrested. These included R. E. Bray, R. B. Russell, Rev. W. Ivens, Alderman M. Queen, Alderman A. A. Heaps, W. A. Pritchard and F. A. Dixon, M.L.A. In most of these arrests, the charge was conspiracy against the constituted government of the country, or sedition.

Towards the end of June, the strikers in many trades showed an inclination to return to work. On June 26, the Strike Committee announced that the strike was declared off and made formal application to the Provincial Government for the appointment of a Royal Commission with widest powers of inquiry. This was granted.

General strikes, in sympathy with the Winnipeg disturbance, but of a less effective type, occurred in Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, New Westminster, Vancouver and Victoria. These were of varying duration and terminated simultaneously with the Winnipeg strike. In Toronto, also, a general strike occurred in sympathy with the metal trades, but after it had been in effect for a few days, it was called off.

The state trial of the strike leaders commenced during November in the Winnipeg Court House with Mr. Justice Metcalfe, as the presiding judge. Rev. W. Ivens, A. A. Heaps, G. Armstrong, R. J. Johns, R. B. Russell, W. A. Pritchard, M. Queen and R. E. Bray were indicted on seven counts ranging from seditious conspiracy, in a general form, to committing a common nuisance. F. A. Dixon and J. S. Woodsworth were arraigned on charges of seditious libel.

The trial of R. B. Russell preceded that of the others. It resulted in a verdict of guilty on each of the seven counts, and he was sentenced to two years penal servitude. His case was appealed before the Manitoba Court of Appeals, but the judgment of this court dismissed the appeal.

On January 28, 1920, the trial of the seven of the other leaders commenced before Mr. Justice Metcalfe. The trial of F. A. Dixon, was conducted before Mr. Justice Galt, the accused being his own counsel. Mr. Dixon was found not guilty and acquitted of the charge of seditious libel. As Mr. Woodsworth was also arraigned on the same charge, the Crown dropped this charge against him.

Of the remaining seven leaders, five—Rev. W. Ivens, R. J. Johns, W. A. Pritchard, M. Queen and G. Armstrong—were found guilty on all the counts preferred against them and sentenced to one year terms in the provincial jail; R. E. Bray was sentenced to six months on a charge of common nuisance; and A. A. Heaps was acquitted entirely on all counts.

The case did not stop within Canadian courts. A test was made of it by the Defence Committee who brought the case of R. B. Russell before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London. The application to appeal against the ruling was heard before the Privy Council in July and was dismissed.

The report of the Royal Commission, appointed by the Manitoba Legislature, to investigate the causes of the industrial upheaval in Winnipeg, was not made public until after the trial and convictions. This was done so as not to prejudice opinion. Commissioner the Hon. H. A. Robson (a former judge) in summarizing the findings of the investigation, attributed the specific and immediate cause of the general strike to the refusal of the employers in the metal industry to recognize the demands for a system of collective bargaining as outlined by the workers in the Metal Trades Council. This refusal, Commissioner Robson reported, was regarded as a blow struck at the labour organizations. Hence the strike, followed by an industrial upheaval.

This industrial upheaval in Winnipeg and other western cities, involved approximately 40,000 employees and an estimated time loss of 1,154,692 working days.

Other Mediation Work

The following is a list of the more important cases in connection with which mediation work was performed during the year by personal intervention on the part of the Minister of Labour, various members of the departmental staff and by correspondence:—

Montreal, Que., April, 1919, strike of railway clerks and freight-handlers received attention of a departmental officer, and it is understood a settlement was effected in accordance with the men's demands.

Three Rivers, Que., April, 1919, strike of shipyard employees was satisfactorily adjusted through the mediation of a departmental officer.

Toronto, Ont., April, 1919, dispute existing in the various packing industries received the special attention of the departmental officer in the locality, but it was found impossible to avert the threatened strike. The dispute was later referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation and an agreement effected on the basis of the Board's findings. Several disputes arose during the following months, threatening to result in strikes, but these were averted through the intervention of the departmental officer.

Midland, Ont., April, 1919, advice was received of the alleged lockout of employees of the Georgian Bay Shoak Mills. An officer of the department visited the locality and interviewed both parties, looking towards an adjustment of the dispute, which was eventually effected.

Trenton, N.S., April, 1919, strike of employees of Eastern Car Co., received the attention of two officers of the department, who visited the locality, interviews being arranged with the different parties involved.

Calgary, Alta., April, 1919, the assistance of the department was requested in the settlement of a dispute between the city of Calgary and its civic employees. An officer of the department in the locality gave attention to this matter and a settlement was effected as a result of renewed negotiations.

Collingwood, Ont., April, 1919, strike of certain shipyard employees, *re* union discrimination; an officer of the department visited the locality and succeeded in bringing about a settlement.

Toronto, Ont., April, 1919, dispute in Canada Foundry Co., *re* laying off of certain employees, was given attention by a departmental officer in the locality, who succeeded in arranging an adjustment.

Wentworth, Hants Co., N.S., April, 1919, strike of employees in gypsum mines, was settled through the mediation of a special officer of the department, who visited the locality.

Sherbrooke, Que., April, 1919, assistance of the department was requested in averting a threatened strike in the Ingersoll Rand plant. An officer of the department visited the locality, and it is understood was successful in bringing about renewed negotiations, which resulted in a settlement.

Winnipeg, Man., April, 1919, dispute between Great Northwestern Telegraph Co. and its telegraphers received attention by the department through correspondence and also by a representative of the department in the locality and an adjustment effected of matters in dispute.

Victoria, B.C., April, 1919, threatened strike of carpenters in the shipyards was deferred through the intervention of a departmental officer in the locality.

St. John, N.B., April, 1919, threatened strike of employees of the Sugar Refinery was averted through a special officer of the department visiting the locality and lending assistance in the adjustment of matters in dispute.

Regina, Sask., April, 1919, dispute in the building trades received attention of a departmental officer in the locality and a threatened strike averted.

Vancouver, B.C., April, 1919, dispute between Vancouver Gas Company and employees received the attention of an adjuster appointed by the Minister and a satisfactory settlement reached without cessation of work.

Toronto, Ont., April, 1919, strike of painters given attention by an officer of the department in the locality and several conferences arranged between the disputants, the strike being finally adjusted by the employers meeting the men's demands.

Toronto, Ont., May, 1919, strike of a few hours in the Cowan Chocolate Co. received the attention of a departmental officer in the locality, and through his efforts conferences were arranged which brought about a settlement of the dispute.

Toronto, Ont., May, 1919, threatened strike of civic firemen received attention of the department through correspondence and a departmental officer in the locality and an adjustment was effected of matters in dispute, the threatened strike being averted.

Toronto, Ont., May, 1919, dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway and certain of their employees, members of the Union of Freight Handlers, Railway Clerks and Station Employees, *re* wages, received attention of an officer of the department and a satisfactory adjustment was effected.

Montreal, Que., May, 1919, advice was received of a strike in various trades including glove makers, waist makers, stone cutters, brass workers and barbers. A departmental officer gave attention to all of these disputes and eventually settlements were effected.

Rossland, B.C., May, 1919, alleged lockout of employees of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., owing to refusal of men to accept reduction in wages, received attention of an officer of the department, who visited the locality. An adjustment of the dispute was effected.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., May, 1919, advice received of a dispute on the construction work at the Algoma Steel plant. An officer of the department investigated this dispute and lent assistance towards adjustment. No strike occurred.

Port Arthur, Ont., May, 1919, strike in the shipyards received attention of the department through various officers and correspondence. Matters were finally adjusted through renewed negotiations.

Welland, Ont., May, 1919, strike of employees of British American Shipbuilding Company received the attention of the Minister of Labour through correspondence.

Calgary, Alta., May, 1919, request was received in the department for assistance in the adjustment of a dispute in the Robinhood and Western Canada Flour Mills. An officer of the department gave attention to this matter in the locality. No strike occurred.

Moosejaw, Sask., May, 1919, the assistance of the department was requested in the settlement of a dispute between the city of Moosejaw and its civic firemen. This matter was given attention through correspondence.

Montreal, Que., May, 1919, strike of milk drivers *re* union recognition received the attention of the departmental officer in the locality. Direct negotiations were renewed and resulted in a settlement.

Kingston, Ont., May., 1919, strike of employees of Kingston Locomotive Works; an officer of the department visited the locality and it is understood that direct negotiations were renewed and a settlement effected.

Montreal, Que., May, 1919, strike of employees of Canada Car Foundry Co.; an officer of the department in the locality gave attention to this dispute and advised that a satisfactory agreement had been reached between the disputants.

Edmonton, Alta., May, 1919, dispute between machinists and their employers, the Alliance Power Company of Edmonton, received the attention of a departmental officer in the locality. A strike was averted.

Toronto, Ont., June, 1919, strike of carpenters *re* wages received attention of a departmental officer and conferences were arranged between the disputants, which resulted in a settlement of the strike.

Toronto, Ont., June, 1919, threatened strike of employees of Toronto and Guelph Suburban Railway Co., averted through efforts of a departmental officer, conferences between the disputants being arranged and direct negotiations renewed.

Toronto, Ont., June, 1919, dispute between the bread drivers and their employers received special attention of a departmental officer in the locality, and although the threatened strike was not averted it was finally arranged that the matter be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. An adjustment was reached on the basis of the board's recommendations.

Toronto, Ont., June, 1919, strike of employees of various transport companies was settled through intervention of a departmental officer, and as a result of conferences arranged a signed agreement was effected between the disputants.

Montreal, Que., June, 1919, dispute *re* wages and working conditions between cloak and suit makers and their employers was adjusted through the mediation of a departmental officer in the locality.

Toronto, Ont., June, 1919, advice was received of a dispute *re* wages and conditions between the Toronto Street Railway Company and its motormen and conductors. This dispute was given special attention by the officer of the department in the locality, and also through correspondence. A strike, however, occurred, and the dispute was referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Direct negotiations were later renewed and a settlement effected.

Toronto, Ont., June, 1919, through the intervention of a departmental officer a strike of the machinists in the employ of the Crocker Wheeler Company was averted.

Montreal, Que., June, 1919, advice was received by a strike of the meat packers. This matter was given attention by a departmental officer, who succeeded in bringing about a settlement, a signed agreement being entered into between the disputants. Later it was alleged that the companies concerned were not fulfilling this agreement and the matter was given further attention by the officer of the department in the locality, and a threatened strike averted.

Montreal, Que., June, 1919, a strike occurred of the employees of various rubber firms, regarding their demand for a new wages agreement. Attention was given this dispute by an officer of the department in the locality and eventually negotiations were renewed which resulted in a settlement.

Amherstburg, Ont., June, 1919, strike of the employees of Brunner Mond Canada, Limited, *re* demand for increased wages, was given attention by an officer of the department, who visited the locality. The adjustment of the dispute was, however, arranged through direct negotiations being renewed.

Montreal, Que., June, 1919, strike in the Canadian Vickers plant regarding wages received the attention of two officers of the department, and eventually negotiations between the disputants resulted in a settlement.

Lauzon, Que., July, 1919, strike of employees of Davie Shipbuilding Co., *re* wages and other matters; two officers of the department visited the locality and endeavoured to effect a settlement. This was finally arranged as a result of renewed negotiations.

Cobalt, Ont., July, 1919, strike occurred of employees of certain mines, members of Cobalt Miners' Union, *re* union recognition. This matter was given attention by the Minister of Labour, also by a special officer of the department, who visited the locality, and by correspondence. Direct negotiations were eventually renewed and an adjustment reached.

Halifax, N.S., July, 1919, strike of various marine trades in Halifax Shipyard Company, *re* demand for increased wages; an officer of the department visited the locality and was successful in bringing about a satisfactory adjustment of the dispute.

Toronto, Ont., July, 1919, strike of coopers received the attention of the officer of the department in the locality, and as a result renewed negotiations were brought about and a settlement effected.

Toronto, Ont., July, 1919, strike of the employees of the Polson Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company, members of Marine Trades Federation; an officer of the department interviewed both parties to this dispute, with a view towards bringing about an adjustment. Direct negotiations were renewed and a settlement effected.

Toronto, Ont., July, 1919, the department was requested to assist in the adjustment of a strike of members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Association. An officer of the department in the locality lent assistance in this connection and a settlement was brought about through renewed negotiations.

Moncton, N.B., July, 1919, strike of employees of Moncton Tramways received attention of an officer of the department, who visited the locality. A satisfactory adjustment was reached through his mediation.

Toronto, Ont., August, 1919, brief strike occurred of longshoremen, but through the intervention of an officer of the department the men returned to work and a settlement was effected through renewed negotiations.

Toronto, Ont., August, 1919, threatened strike of wireless telegraph operators was averted through the efforts of an officer of the department in the locality.

Toronto, Ont., August, 1919, threatened strike of bread makers was averted through the intervention of an officer of the department.

Toronto, Ont., August, 1919, strike of silversmiths received the attention of the officer of the department in the locality. Negotiations between the disputants were renewed and a settlement effected, increased wages being granted.

Guelph, Ont., August, 1919, through the intervention of a departmental officer who visited the locality, it was arranged to refer a dispute between the Guelph Street Railway and its employees to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. A settlement of the dispute was effected and a strike averted.

New Glasgow, N.S., August, 1919, advice was received of labour unrest in the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company plant, *re* wages, hours and union recognition. An officer of the department visited the locality and gave special attention to this matter. A strike later occurred but through the efforts of the officer of the department, who remained in the locality, renewed negotiations were brought about and a settlement finally effected.

Kingston, Ont., August, 1919, a request was received for the assistance of the department in the settlement of a dispute between the Metal Trades Council and the Canadian Locomotive Company, *re* wages. This matter was dealt with through correspondence and a settlement of the dispute was effected.

St. Thomas, Ont., August, 1919, dispute *re* wages of meat cutters in the firm of the St. Thomas Packing Company; an officer of the department visited the locality and succeeded in bringing about a settlement of the dispute, increased wages being granted.

Three Rivers, Que., August, 1919, dispute between certain pulp, sulphite and paper mill workers and their employers was adjusted through the efforts of a departmental officer, increased wages being granted. Later advice was received that the agreement *re* wages was not being carried out by the employers and this matter was also given attention by the departmental officer.

Montreal, Que., August, 1919, dispute in the works of the Steel Company of Canada was given attention by two officers of the department, and renewed negotiations between the disputants resulted in a settlement, a strike being averted.

Toronto, Ont., August, 1919, a dispute, threatening to result in a strike, occurred between the Bell Telephone Company of Canada and certain of its employees. This matter received the attention of a departmntal officer and it was arranged to refer the question to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. It is understood a settlement was effected on the basis of the Board's findings. No strike occured.

Montreal, Que., and vicinity, September, 1919, strike occurred of the employees of various rubber firms. Two officers of the department lent assistance in the adjustment of this dispute.

Kimberley, B.C., September, 1919, strike of miners in the employ of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, for increased wages and union recognition received the attention of a departmental officer, but an adjustment was not finally effected until towards the close of the fiscal year.

Toronto, Ont., September, 1919, strike of bakers received attention of two officers of the department, and adjustment finally effected through negotiations between the disputants being renewed.

Toronto, Ont., September, 1919, advice was received of a threatened strike in the rubber industry. This matter was given attention by a departmental officer in the locality, who succeeded in bringing about renewed negotiations between the disputants, a settlement being effected.

Toronto, Ont., September, 1919, a dispute, threatening to result in a strike, occurred between the Canadian Press Association and their telegraphers. Attention was given to this dispute by the officer of the department in the locality, and it was arranged to refer the matter to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. A settlement was effected and the threatened strike averted.

St. Catharines and Thorold, Ont., September, 1919, a strike of certain of the employees engaged on the Welland Ship Canal contract, *re* the eight-hour day, received the attention of the department through correspondence and an officer who visited the locality. An adjustment was effected.

Hamilton, Ont., September, 1919, a threatened strike of the steam and operating engineers in the employ of the Steel Company of Canada was averted through the intervention of a departmental officer.

Toronto, Ont., October, 1919, a settlement was effected of a dispute between the Toronto City Dairy Company and its teamsters, through the mediation of a departmental officer in the locality.

Toronto, Ont., October, 1919, advice was received of a threatened strike of longshoremen and coal drivers. This matter was given attention by two officers of the department in the locality, and a settlement effected, the threatened strike being averted.

St. John, N.B., October, 1919, advice was received of a dispute in the Atlantic Sugar Refineries. An officer of the department visited the locality, but although a strike was not averted, through his mediation direct negotiations were renewed and an adjustment of the dispute effected.

Winnipeg, Man., October, 1919, the assistance of the department was requested in the settlement of a dispute between various meat packing firms and their employees *re* wages. This matter was given attention by correspondence, and also by a special officer of the department in the locality, and an adjustment of the dispute reached.

Hamilton, Ont., October, 1919, assistance of the department was requested in a dispute *re* the demand for increased wages of members of the Steam and Operating Engineers Local Union, working on the Hamilton General Hospital. This dispute received the attention of two officers of the department and through their mediation a settlement was effected, increased wages being granted.

Chase, B.C., November, 1919, advice received of a strike of the employees of certain mines. This matter was given attention by correspondence.

Kitchener, Ont., November, 1919, strike of upholsterers in various firms; an officer of the department visited the locality, but found that a settlement had already been reached by direct negotiations in the majority of the firms concerned.

Kitchener, Ont., November, 1919, strike of the carpenters employed by the Atlas Construction Company of Montreal received the attention of a departmental officer, who visited the locality. The dispute was adjusted as a result of renewed negotiations.

Chatham, Ont., December, 1919, advice was received of an alleged lockout of certain of the employees of the Canada des Moines Steel Company. This matter was given attention by an officer of the department, who visited the locality. Final adjustment was effected through the added mediation of the Chatham Chamber of Commerce.

Port Colborne, Ont., December, 1919, the assistance of the department was requested in connection with a dispute between the Maple Leaf Milling Company and its employees. This matter was dealt with by correspondence and advice was latter received that an adjustment had been effected and a threatened strike averted.

Montreal, Que., December, 1919, advice received of alleged lockout of members of Newswriters' Union by the *Montreal Star*. This matter received the attention of the department through correspondence, also by a departmental officer in the locality. An adjustment of the dispute was effected.

Kitchener, Ont., December, 1919, advice was received of a strike of bakers, and assistance in the adjustment of the dispute was requested of the department. The matter received attention through correspondence and it is understood a satisfactory settlement was reached.

Montreal, Que., January, 1920, advice was received of a strike of the waterworks employees. Two officers of the department gave attention to this matter and conferences were arranged between the disputants, which brought about a settlement.

St. John, N.B., February, 1920, a strike of the machinists in various firms received the attention of two officers of the department. Adjustment was finally effected through renewed negotiations.

Halifax, N.S., March, 1920, advice received of a dispute between the fish handlers and certain firms. An officer of the department visited the locality and succeeded in averting a threatened strike in this connection.

Montreal, Que., March, 1920, a strike occurred in various building trades. This matter received special attention by the departmental officer in the locality, who aided in the negotiations which brought about an adjustment of the dispute.

Thetford, Que., March, 1920, advice was received of a threatened strike of the miners in certain mines, but investigation by a departmental officer showed that the dispute had evidently been satisfactorily adjusted.

II. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS, LEING FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1920

Introductory Note

In the following pages will be found the tables usually presented with this report. The disputes dealt with during the year numbered 77, five of these, however, being disputes which were carried over from the preceding year. Boards were granted in 51 cases, leaving a large proportion of disputes settled by other agencies than those of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation. It may be noted that while the figures for the fiscal year 1919-20 show but 77 disputes dealt with, as compared with 100 in 1918-19, during the former period there were included 24 disputes in industries performing war work, which industries, under the War Measures Act, fell directly within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Upon the signing of the Armistice in November, 1918, no further proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act took place in these industries. The statute, it will be recalled, was enacted in March, 1907. The total number of disputes dealt with since that date number 446, which would indicate that the marked development in the use of the Act continued during the fiscal year 1919-20.

As is explained in the introductory pages, the tribunal known as the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, which was established during the summer of 1918, to deal during the war with disputes between Canadian railways and six trade unions representing railway workers, continued to operate during the year, and under the agreement all disputes affecting the workers who had membership in the unions in question went to the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 and were duly settled. The unions concerned are, respectively: (1) locomotive engineers; (2) firemen; (3) conductors; (4) trainmen; (5) telegraphers, and (6) maintenance-of-way men. Under the agreement, however, disputes involving other classes of railway workers might, by mutual agreement with the railway concerned, be referred to the same tribunal, and many disputes of this kind were so referred. With the disappearance of war work disputes and the exclusion for the present of many railway disputes from the machinery of the Act the record of activities under the statute for the year is surprising.

Summary Tables Respecting Proceedings Under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

The tables here presented are arranged in several divisions, viz.: (i) showing proceedings by industries concerned, from April 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920; (ii) showing proceedings by industries concerned, from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1920; (iii) showing by fiscal years, 1907-20, number of disputes dealt with; (iv) showing by calendar years 1907-20, number of disputes dealt with; and (v) containing statistical summary of operations under the statute for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920:—

I. TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1919, TO MARCH 31, 1920

Industries affected	No. of applications for Boards received	No. of Boards established	No. of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication and other public utilities:—			
(1) Mines:—			
(a) Coal	9	8	1
(b) Metal	1	1	0
Total Mines	10	9	1
(2) Transportation and communication:—			
(a) Railways	10	6	0
(b) Street railways	19	16	1*
(c) Express	2	2	1*
(d) Shipping	4	1	0
(e) Telegraphs	2	1	0
(f) Telephones	2	1	0
Total transportation and communication	39	27	2
(3) Miscellaneous:—			
Light and power	2	1	0
Total mines, transportation and communication and public utilities	51	37	3
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act:—			
(1) Public utilities under provincial or municipal control:—			
(a) Street railways	3	2	0
(b) Other civic employees	6	4	0
(c) Light and power	3	1	0
Total public utilities under provincial or municipal control	12	7	0
(2) Miscellaneous	14	7	0
Total disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act	26	14	0
Total all classes	77	51	3

*Reference to Board procedure in these cases appears in the report of proceedings for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919, the industries concerned being the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company, and the Canadian Express Company, respectively.

The proceedings under the Act during the year include five cases in which certain proceedings had taken place during the preceding year, namely, dispute between (1) the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company and certain of its employees; (2) the Canadian National Railways and certain employees in the cartage service at Winnipeg; (3) the Montreal Tramways Company and certain of its employees; (4) the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company and certain of its employees, and (5) the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Hamilton, Ont., an dcertain of its employees.

At the close of March, 1920, results were still pending in connection with six applications concerning disputes between (1) the Canadian National Railway and certain of its employees at Halifax, N.S.; (2) the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its clerks, etc.; (3) the Corporation of Ottawa and its civic employees; (4) the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company, Prince Rupert, B.C., and its fish packers; (5) the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, Sydney Mines, and certain of its employees, and (6) the Inverness Coal and Railway Company, Inverness, N.S., and certain of its employees.

II. TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907, TO MARCH 31, 1920

Industries affected	No. of applications for Boards received	No. of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work:—		
(1) Mines:—		
(a) Coal	58	7
(b) Metal	18	5
(c) Asbestos	1	0
Total mines	77	12
(2) Transportation and communication:—		
(a) Railways	135	7
(b) Street railways	71	4
(c) Express	9	1
(d) Shipping	20	0
(e) Telegraphs	11	1
(f) Telephones	6	0
Total transportation and communication	252	13
(3) Miscellaneous:—		
(a) Light and power	9	0
(b) Elevators	1	0
Total miscellaneous	10	0
(4) War work	30	1
Total mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work	369	26
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act:—		
(1) Public utilities under provincial or municipal control	40	1
(2) Miscellaneous	37	0
Total disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act	77	1
Total all classes	446	27

The figures contained in the above table may be thought to show discrepancies as compared with those appearing in the yearly summary. A closer examination will, however, show the statements of both classes to be in agreement. A complete statement of proceedings for a year must show all disputes dealt with during the fiscal year. The figures of the yearly statement include, therefore, disputes carried over from the previous year and which are counted in the summary of that year's proceedings. Thus the same dispute may properly figure in the annual statement for each of two years. In the statistical recapitulation covering several years, as above, it is necessary that no dispute shall be counted more than once, and account is taken of the number of applications received during the year and thus brought within the purview of the statute.

III. TABLE SHOWING BY FISCAL YEARS, 1907-1920, NUMBER OF DISPUTES DEALT WITH

——	1907-1908	1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913	1913-1914	1914-1915	1915-1916	1916-1917	1917-1918	1918-1919	1919-1920	Total
Number of applications....	34	21	27	24	18	21	16	16	14	36	52	95	72	446
Number of boards granted	31	19	25	19	15	17	15	17	11	20	38	60	46	333
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended).....	1	1	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	27

(The remark at the foot of Table II applies equally to apparent discrepancies as between the above summary by fiscal years and yearly summaries of proceedings.)

IV. TABLE SHOWING BY CALENDAR YEARS, 1907-1920, NUMBER OF DISPUTES DEALT WITH

——	*1907 9 mos.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	†1920 3 mos.	Total
Number of applications.....	25	27	22	28	21	16	18	18	15	29	53	93	70	11	446
Number of boards granted.....	22	25	21	23	16	16	15	18	12	16	37	59	47	6	333
Number of disputes where strike not averted (or ended).....	1	1	4	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	0	27

*The Act became law on March 22, 1907, so that the proceedings cover nine months only.
†To the end of the financial year, March 31.
(The remark at the foot of Table II applies equally to apparent discrepancies as between the above summary by calendar years and yearly summaries of proceedings.)

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and Proceedings thereunder, from April 1, 1919, to March 31, 1920

I.—*MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES*

1. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 1, of the I. D. I. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 2, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from the party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 3, of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under Section 8, Sub-section 4, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation from the two members first appointed.

(1) MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY

(a) COAL MINES

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Employees	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
June 27, 1919	Dominion Coal Company, Limited, and certain of its employees, being clerical workers, members of Clerical Union No. 16355, American Federation of Labour.	Employees...	Glace Bay, N.S....	160 dir..... 7,000 indir..	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Mr. Justice J. A. Chisholm, (C) 3; Rev. Dr. Forrest, (E) 1; John A Gilles, (M) 1	July 23, 1919		After the Board had been constituted direct negotiations between the parties concerned were renewed and a settlement effected without the necessity of Board procedure.
Aug. 25, 1919	The Minto Coal Company and its employees, being members of Local Union No. 4552, United Mine Workers of America.	Employees....	So. Minto, N.B....	225.....	Concerning wages, hours and conditions.	Hon. Mr. Justice H. A. McKeown, (C) 3; Richard B. Hanson, (E)1; John A. Walker, (M) 1.	Sept. 27, 1919	Nov. 12, Nov. 12, 1919	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Hanson and contained recommendations as to the settlement of the dispute, which the Company expressed its willingness to accept. Mr. Walker presented a minority report. A strike occurred on Dec. 6, and had not been adjusted at the close of the fiscal year.
Nov. 8, 1919	Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, Limited, and certain of its employees being members of Dist. No. 26, United Mine Workers of America.	Employees....	Westville, N.S.....	.....	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge G. Patterson, (C) 3; John McKeen, (E) 1; J. C. Watters, (M) 1.	Dec. 6, 1919	Feb. 23, 1920	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of rates.
Nov. 8, 1919	Dominion Coal Company, Limited, and certain of its employees, being members of of Dist. No. 26, United Mine Workers of America.	Employees....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	.....	Concerning wages.....	Dr. Clarence MacKinnon, (C) 3; Col. W. E. Thompson, (E) 1; J. C. Watters, (M) 1.	Dec. 1, 1919	Jan. 19, 1920	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of rates.
Nov. 8, 1919	Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Company and certain of its employees, being members of Dist. No. 26, United Mine Workers of America.	Employees....	Joggins, N.S.....	.....	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge G. Patterson, (C) 3; G. R. Hulme, (E) 1; J. C. Watters, (M) 1.	Dec. 12, 1919	Jan. 8, 1920	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute.

Nov. 8, 1919	Acadia Coal Company, Limited, and certain of its employees being members of Dist. No. 26, United Mine Workers of America.	Employees....	Stellarton, N.S.....	.....	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge G. Patterson, (c) 3; John McKeen, (e) 1; J. C. Watters, (m) 1.	Dec. 16, 1919	Feb. 23, 1920	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of wages.
Nov. 8, 1919	Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, and certain of its employees, being members of Dist. No. 26, United Mine Workers of America.	Employees....	Sydney Mines, N.S.	.....	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge G. Patterson, (c) 3; Prof. Howard Murray, (e) 1; J. C. Watters, (m) 1.	Jan. 13, 1919	.....	Proceedings unfinished at close of the fiscal year.
Nov. 8, 1919	Inverness Coal and Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of Dist. No. 26, United Mine Workers of America.	Employees....	Inverness, N.S.....	.....	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge G. Patterson, (c) 3; Prof. Howard Murray, (e) 1; J. C. Watters, (m) 1.	Jan. 13, 1919	.....	Proceedings unfinished at close of the fiscal year.
Jan. 31, 1920	Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company and Le Roi Number Two Mining Company and certain of their employees.	Employees....	Rossland, B.C.....	60 and 1267 resp.	Concerning wages.....	.....	.....	.....	In view of the fact that negotiations on the question of wages and working conditions were in progress in the mines, the establishment of a Board was held in abeyance and finally dropped.

(b) Metal Mines

July 7, 1919	Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, and certain of its employees being clerical workers at general and plant offices, Sydney, N.S., members of Clerical Union No. 16345, American Federation of Labour.	Employees....	Sydney, N.S.....	3535.....	Concerning wages.....	The Hon. Mr. Justice J. A. Chisholm, (c) 3; Rev. Dr. Forrest, (e) 1; John Gilles, (m 1.	July 23, 1919	Aug. 6, 1919	The report of the Board was unanimous and the recommendations, contained therein as to settlement of the dispute, became the basis of a new working agreement.

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

(a) Railways

Jan. 31, 1919	Canadian National Railway and certain employees in the cartage service at Winnipeg.	Employees....	Winnipeg.....	3,000.....	Concerning wages.....	A. J. Andrews, K.C., (c) 1; C. E. Dafoe, (e); T. J. Murray, (m) 1.	Mar. 17, 1919	Sept. 23, 1919	The report, which was signed by all three members of the Board, stated that in view of the fact that the employees concerned had joined in the strike then in existence in Winnipeg, they claimed no further jurisdiction in the matter.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Continued*

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

(a) RAILWAYS—*Continued.*

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Employees	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
April 1, 1919	Grand Trunk Railway Company, Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and certain of their employees, members of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Freight Handlers and Station Employees.	Employees....	Montreal.....	800 dir..... 2,500 indir.	Concerning wages.....	.....	.....	.....	After the application was received direct negotiations between the parties concerned were renewed, and the dispute was settled without Board procedure.
June 9, 1919	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees, being coal handlers, members of Coal Handlers' Union.	Employees....	Fort William, Ont...	150.....	Concerning wages and hours	.....	.....	.....	A strike occurred on June 2 and direct negotiations between the disputants were renewed. An amicable adjustment was reached and Board procedure rendered unnecessary.
June 11, 1919	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its dining and cafe car employees, restaurant cooks and waiters, storeroom men and linen handlers, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees....	C.P.R. lines, Eastern Div.	512.....	Concerning wages.....	.....	.....	.....	No Board was established in this case, the disputants having decided to refer the matter to the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1.
Dec. 8, 1919	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees at St. John, N.B., being marine freight handlers, members of Local No. 838, International Longshoremen's Association.	Employees....	St. John, N.B.....	700 dir..... 1,800 indir.	Concerning wages.....	The Hon. Mr. Justice W. B. Chandler, (C) (3; H. C. Schofield, (E) 1; F. A. Campbell, (M) 1.	Dec. 9, 1919	Dec. 22, 1919	A unanimous report was presented by the Board and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute. Advice was received in the department that the findings were acceptable to both parties concerned.
Dec. 12, 1919	Grand Trunk Railway Company and certain of its employees being clerks, etc., members of Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees....	G. T. lines in Canada.	1,400.....	Concerning wages and conditions.	The Hon. Mr. Justice F. S. Maclennan, (C) 4; U. E. Gillen, (E) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (M) 1.	Mar. 22, 1919	.....	Proceedings unfinished at close of fiscal year.

Nov. 12, 1919	Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Eastern Lines) and its sleeping car porters.	Employees....	C.P.R. Eastern Lines....	254 dir..... 44 indir....	Concerning wages and conditions.	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (C) 3; U. E. Gillen, (E) 2; Fred. Bancroft, (M) 1.	Jan. 7, 1920	Feb. 13, Feb. 16, Mar. 1, Mar. 3, 1920	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Gillen, and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of rules and wages. Mr. Bancroft presented a minority report. It developed, however, that a decision on an important point of the dispute had been omitted in the report rendered by the chairman and Mr. Gillen. The Board accordingly reconvened on Feb. 25 and further reports were rendered, the majority report being signed by the chairman and Mr. Gillen and the minority report by Mr. Bancroft. No cessation of work occurred and the inquiry was, no doubt of some value in adjusting relations.
Mar. 15, 1920	Shedden Forwarding Company, Limited, and its teamsters at London, Ontario, being members of Local Union No. 663, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.	Employees....	London, Ont.....	.....	Concerning wages.....	Fred Bancroft, (M) 1..	.....	.....	In this case a strike occurred on Mar. 1, the men returning to work on Mar. 15. Pending further direct negotiations between the disputants Board procedure was stayed. Eventually it was deemed unnecessary to establish a Board.
Mar. 15, 1920	The Dominion Transport Company, Limited, and its teamsters, at London, Ontario, being members of Local Union No. 663, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.	Employees....	London, Ont.....	.....	Concerning wages.....	Fred Bancroft, (M) 1..	.....	.....	In this case a strike occurred on Mar. 1, the men returning to work on Mar. 15. Pending further direct negotiations between the disputants no Board was established.
Mar. 24, 1920	Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees, being checkers, coopers, car sealers and porters, on the piers at Halifax, N.S., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees....	Halifax, N.S.....	110.....	Concerning wages.....	.....	.....	.....	Proceedings unfinished at close of fiscal year.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Continued*

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued.*

(*b*) STREET RAILWAYS

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Employees	Date on which Board was established	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Feb. 28, 1919	Montreal Tramways Company and certain of its employees, being members of Div. No. 790, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees....	Montreal.....	3,062 dir.... 12,500 indir.	Concerning wages.....	Joseph Perrault, (c) 4; Joseph Quintal, (E) 1; J. T. Foster, (M) 1.	Mar. 28, 1919	May 16, July 5, 1919	The report was signed by Mr. Foster and Mr. Quintal, and it is understood that the recommendations and schedule of rates and rules contained therein formed the basis of the working agreement which became effective July 1. Mr. Perrault presented a minority report.
Mar. 22, 1919	Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of Div. No. 616, Amalgamated Association of Street and nnd Electric Rnilway Employees of America.	Employees....	Windsor and vicinity.	85.	Concerning wages and alleged unjust treatment of employees.	His Honour Judge A. T. Boles, (c) 4; F. H. McGuigan, (E) 1; A. Hooper, (M) 1.	April 10, 1919	April 26, 1919	The report was signed by all three members, although Mr. Hooper did not concur on all points and added a minority report. In this case a strike occurred on May 3, the men returning to work on May 14, the dispute being settled by direct negotiations between the parties concerned.
Mar. 28, 1919	Dominion Power and Transmission Company and certain of its employees being linemen and operators, members of Local No. 105, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees....	Hamilton, Ont.....	26 dir..... 12 indir.	Concerning wages and hours.	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (c) 4; Geo. S. Kerr, K.C., (E) 1; Fred Bancroft, (M) 1.	April 15, 1919	April 24, 1919	The report of the Board was unanimous and accompanied by an agreement signed by representatives of both parties to the dispute.
April 19, 1919	Hull Electric Company and certain of its employees being members of Division No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees....	Hull, Que.....	147 dir..... 16 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.	D'Arcy Scott, (c) 4; Geo. D. Kelley, (E) 1; Fred Bancroft, (M) 1.	May 6, 1919	May 28, 1919	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Kelley and contained recommendations as to the adjustment of the dispute, which it is understood were accepted by the Company and formed the basis of the settlement. Mr. Bancroft presented a minority report.

April 30, 1919	Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees, being conductors and motormen.	Employer.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	1,000 approx	Concerning wages, hours and conditions.	The Hon. Mr. Justice T. L. Metcalfe, (c) 4; J. Bowes Coyne, K.C., (e) 1; R. S. Ward, (m) 2.	May 7, 1919	July 21, 1919	A general strike occurred in Winnipeg on May 15, and Board procedure was temporarily discontinued. After the strike had ended on June 26 the Board reconvened and rendered a report concerning the situation. The majority report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Coyne, Mr. Ward presenting a minority report. A memorandum with reference to the minority report was added by Mr. Coyne. Matters in dispute were, however, regarded as being adjusted with the termination of the strike.
May 5, 1919	Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees being men employed in the shops, car department and track department of the company.	Employer.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	200.....	Concerning wages.....	The Hon. Mr. Justice T. L. Metcalfe, (c) 4; J. Bowes Coyne, K.C., (e) 1; R. S. Ward, (m) 2.	May 7, 1919	July 21, 1919	A general strike occurred in Winnipeg on May 15, and Board procedure was temporarily discontinued. After the strike had ended on June 26 the Board reconvened and rendered a report concerning the situation. The majority report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Coyne, Mr. Ward presenting a minority report. A memorandum with reference to the minority report was added by Mr. Coyne. Matters in dispute were, however, regarded as being adjusted with the termination of the strike.
May 23, 1919	Dominion Power and Transmission Co. and certain of its employees, being members of Div. No. 876, Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees....	Hamilton, Ont.....	70.....	Concerning wages, and conditions.	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (c) 4; S. F. Washington, K. C., (e) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (m) 1.	June 8, 1919	June 16, 1919	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of rates and rules, on the basis of which, it is understood, a working agreement was effected.
June 7, 1919	Toronto Railway Company and certain of its employees, being motormen, conductors, shedmen, motor and truck repairmen, etc., members of Div. No. 113, Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electr c Railway Employees of America.	Employer....	Toronto, Ont.....	2,189 dir.... 461 indir.	Concerning wages and hours.	His Honour Judge J. A. Barron (c) 4; Hon. F. H. Phippen K.C., (e) 1; W. J. Hevey, (m) 2.	June 20, 1919	Interim report July 1, Final report Aug. 4, 1919	In this case a strike occurred on June 22, and an interim report was rendered making certain recommendations concerning the situation. The men returned to work on July 4, an agreement having been reached on the basis of the Board's recommendations. A final report was rendered on Aug. 4, signed by the chairman and Mr. Phippen, and contained further recommendations as to changes in wages, rules, etc. Mr. Hevey did not sign the final report but advised that he still agreed with the interim report.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Continued*

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued*

(b) STREET RAILWAYS—*Continued*

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Employees	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
June 18, 1919	Toronto Suburban Railway Company and certain of its employees, being linemen, winders, operators and helpers, members of Local Union No. 353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees...	Toronto, Ont.....	15 dir..... 160 indir.	Concerning wages.....	.....	.....	.....	The establishment of a Board was rendered unnecessary in this case direct negotiations having resulted in a settlement of the dispute.
June 23, 1919	Ottawa Electric Railway Co. and its employees, being motormen and conductors.	Employer....	Ottawa, Ont.....	.....	Concerning wages.....	D'Arcy Scott, (C) 4; Geo. D. Kelley, (E) 1; J. C. Rooney, (M) 2.	June 27, 1919	.....	In this case a strike occurred on July 1 and Board procedure was suspended. The men returned to work on July 19, an amicable adjustment having been reached. Further action on the part of the Board was, therefore, unnecessary.
June 27, 1919	Toronto Railway Company and Toronto Electric Light Company, Limited, and their shop employees, being electrical workers, machinists, blacksmiths, patternmakers, brass moulders and core makers.	Employees...	Toronto, Ont.....	143 dir..... 2,000 indir.	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge J. H. Denton, (C) 4; Wm. H. Moore, (E) 1; H. W. Harper, (M) 1.	Aug. 19, 1919	Sept. 3, Sept. 6, 1919	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Harper and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of wages and working conditions. A minority report was presented by Mr. Moore. A strike of a few hours' duration occurred on Sept. 3, the employees claiming a delay in the adjustment of the dispute. His Honour Judge J. A. Barron was appointed a Commissioner under the Inquiries Act to inquire and report regarding this situation. The findings of the Commissioner were received on Dec. 3, and recommended a slight amendment to the Act.
July 7, 1919	Moncton Tramways Company and certain of its employees, being members of Local Union 933, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees...	Moncton, N.B.....	13 dir..... 6 indir.	Concerning wages and hours.	.....	.....	.....	After the application was received direct negotiations between the disputants were renewed and the dispute was settled without Board procedure.

July 23, 1919	Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees, being conductors and motormen.	Employees...	Winnipeg, Man.....	.....	Concerning wages.....	The Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Mathers, (c) 3; John T. Haig, (e) 1; R. S. Ward, (m) 1.	Aug. 2, 1919	Sept. 18, 1919	The report of the Board was unanimous and contained recommendations concerning proposed changes in wages, conditions and rules, which the employees expressed themselves willing to accept. Mr. Ward, while signing the report, made certain reservations. Advice was later received from the company that the rates recommended would be paid.
Aug. 9, 1919	Alliance Power Company of Edmonton, Alta., and certain of its employees, being members of Local Div. No. 569, Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees...	Edmonton, Alta....	50.....	Concerning wages.....	John R. McIntosh. (c) 3; H. R. Milner, (e) 1; Robt. E. McLaughlin, (m) 1.	Aug. 27, 1919	Oct. 11, 1919	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a proposed agreement covering rates, etc., on the basis of which it is understood a settlement was reached.
Sept. 9, 1919	British Columbia Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees in Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria, members of the Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees...	Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, B.C.	1,500.....	Concerning wages.....	Henry A. Stone, (c) 3; Thos. W. Fletcher, (e) 1; Thos. Coughlin, (m) 1.	Sept. 24, 1919	Oct. 31, 1919	The report of the Board was unanimous and contained recommendations as to proposed revisions in the existing schedule of wages and rules. It is understood an agreement was reached on the basis of these recommendations.
Oct. 3, 1919	Hamilton Street Railway Company and certain of its employees, being conductors and motormen, barn and shopmen, ticket agents, etc., members of Div. No. 107, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees...	Toronto, Ont.....	375 dir..... 23 indir.	Concerning wages.....	Henry G. Fester, (m) 1	.....	.....	The Board was not completed in this case, advice having been received that the matters in dispute had been amicably adjusted.
Nov. 15, 1919	Toronto Railway Company, Toronto Electric Light Company and Toronto Power Company and the employees of the said companies respectively, members of Local Union No. 353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees...	Toronto, Ont.....	20 dir..... 250 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, (c) 4; Wm. H. Moore, (e) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (m) 1.	Nov. 26, 1919	Jan. 2, 1920	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Bancroft, and contained recommendations as to settlement. Advice was received that these findings were acceptable to both parties to the dispute. No report was received from Mr. Moore.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Continued*

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Continued*

(b) STREET RAILWAYS—*Concluded*

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Employees	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Nov. 26, 1919	Grand River and Lake Erie and Northern Railways and certain of the employees of the said railways, being members of Div. No. 833, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees...	Preston, Ont.....	140 dir..... 20 indir.	Concerning wages.....	.....	.....	.....	Board procedure in this case was stayed on advice of the employees' representative.
Dec. 15, 1919	Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company and certain of its employees, being motormen and conductors, barn and shopmen, powerhouse men, etc., members of Div. 846, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees...	St. Catharines, Ont.	400 dir..... 15 indir.	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (c) 4; Geo. D. Kelley, (E) 1; J. A. McAninch, (M) 1.	Jan. 23, 1920	Feb. 7, 1920	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of rates and rules. Advice was later received of certain clerical errors in the report, but before the final agreement regarding the corrections was reached, the parties to the dispute, arrived at an amicable adjustment by direct negotiations.

(c) EXPRESS

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Employees	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Aug. 13, 1919	Canadian Northern Express Company and certain of its employees, being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees	Employees...	Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg.	440.....	Concerning alleged failure of Company to comply with terms of agreement.	The Hon. Mr. Justice T. L. Metcalfe, (c) 4; Jas. F. C. Menlove, (E) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (M) 1.	Sept. 24. 1919	Oct. 13, Oct. 20, 1919	The report was signed by the Chairman and Mr. Bancroft. The recommendations contained therein were accepted by the employees, but only in part by the company. Mr. Menlove presented a minority report.
Dec. 10, 1919	Canadian Express Company and certain of its employees, being messengers, clerks, porters, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees.	Employees...	Can. Exp. Lines in Canada.	1,500.....	Concerning wages and conditions.	The Hon. Mr. Justice T. Fortin, (c) 4; F. H. McGuigan, (E) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (M) 1.	Jan. 7, 1920	Feb. 9, 1920	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute.

(d) Shipping

July 17, 1919	Fort William Coal Dock Company and certain of its employees, being coal handlers, members of the Coal Handlers' Union.	Employees...	Fort William, Ont..	.....	Concerning wages.....	.....	.....	.....	The employees being on strike when the application was received the Minister ruled that a Board should not be established.
Aug. 16, 1919	Port Arthur Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., and certain of its employees, being boilermakers and iron shipbuilders and helpers, members of Current River Lodge No. 461, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America.	Employees...	Port Arthur, Ont...	590 dir..... 135 indir.	Concerning wages and hours.	The Hon. Mr. Justice F. S. Maclennan, (c) 4; D. W. Davies, (e) 1; W. N. Welsh, (m) 1.	Sept. 9, 1919	Sept. 22, Sept. 22, 1919	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Davies and the recommendations contained therein formed the basis of a working agreement which was later entered into between the parties concerned. Mr. Welsh presented a minority report.
Aug. 28, 1919	Shipping Federation of Canada and Montreal pilots, being members of the National Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, Local No. 69.	Employees...	Montreal.....	50 dir..... 9 indir.	Concerning wages.....	.....	.....	.....	No Board was established in this case as it did not appear that the dispute fell within the scope of the statute. No strike occurred.
Mar. 4, 1920	Harbour Commission of Montreal and certain of its employees, being plumbers, handymen, labourers, etc., members of Montreal Harbour Employees' Union.	Employees...	Montreal.....	15 dir..... 450 indir.	Concerning wages and union recognition.	.....	.....	.....	After the application had reached the department direct negotiations were renewed and the dispute was adjusted without Board procedure.

(e) Telegraphs

Sept. 29, 1919	Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of Canada, Ltd., and its employees, being Marconi Wireless Operators, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, Local 61, Certified Operators of the Great Lakes Division only.	Employees....	Great Lakes Division.	80 dir..... 400 indir....	Concerning wages and conditions.	The Hon. Mr. Justice F. S. Maclennan, (c) 4; Bernard S. Ross (e) 1; Thos. Taylor, (m) 1.	Oct. 1, 1919	Oct. 22, 1919	The report of the Board was unanimous and the recommendations contained therein became the basis of a settlement of the dispute.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Continued*

(2) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION—*Concluded.*

(e) TELEGRAPHS—*Concluded.*

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Employees	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Nov. 4, 1919	Dominion Messenger and Signal Company, and certain of its employees, being electrical workers, members of Local Union, No. 353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont....	15 dir..... 25 indir.	Concerning wages.....	.....	.....	.....	After the application was received direct negotiations between the parties concerned were renewed and the dispute was settled without Board procedure.

(f) TELEPHONES

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Employees	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Aug. 28, 1919	Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, Ltd., and certain of its employees in Toronto, being members of Local Union No. 353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont.....	275 dir..... 60 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions.	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, (c) 4; Glen Osler, (E) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (M) 1.	Sept. 11, 1919	Sept. 26, Sept. 25, 1919	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Bancroft, and with some modifications became the basis of a working agreement. Mr. Osler presented a minority report.
Nov. 28, 1919	Telephone Company of Prince Edward Island and certain of its employees, being members of Local Union No. 970, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees....	Charlottetown and vicinity.	25 dir..... 70 indir.	Concerning wages.....	.....	.....	.....	After the application was received direct negotiations between the parties concerned were renewed and the dispute was settled without Board procedure.

(3) MISCELLANEOUS

LIGHT AND POWER

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Employees	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Dec. 5, 1918	Montreal, Light, Heat and Power Company, and certain of its employees, being members of Labour Union No. 16359.	Employees....	Montreal, Que.....	250 dir..... 750 indir.	Concerning wages and union recognition.	Jas. Perrault, (c) 4; Bernard Rose, (E) 2; A. Bastien, (M) 1.	Jan. 9, 1919	April 17, 1919	In this case a strike occurred on April 8, the men returning to work on April 17. The Board's report was unanimous and advised that as a result of direct negotiations an agreement had been effected.

July 2, 1919	Montreal Public Service Corporation and the Montreal Public Service Corporation Employees' Union.	Employees....	Montreal, Que.....	90 dir..... 270 indir....	Concerning wages.....	.....	.....	.....	After the application was received, direct negotiations between the parties were renewed and the dispute was settled without Board procedure.

II.—INDUSTRIES NOT FALLING CLEARLY WITHIN THE DIRECT SCOPE OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

(1) PUBLIC UTILITIES UNDER PROVINCIAL OR MUNICIPAL CONTROL

(a) Street Railways

April 1, 1919	Brantford Municipal Ry. Commission and its employees, being members of Local No. 685, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employees....	Brantford, Ont.....	40.....	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (C) 3; His Honour Judge J. G. Wallace, (E) 1; John McGrattan, (M) 1.	April 22, 1919.	April 29, 1919.	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of rates and rules. No cessation of work occurred.
April 12, 1919	Radial Railway Department of the City of Edmonton and its street railway employees.	Employees....	Edmonton, Alta....	30.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	While correspondence looking to the establishment of a Board was in progress, advice was received that matters in dispute had been adjusted.
Aug. 22, 1919	Guelph Radial Railway Co. and its employees, being motormen and conductors, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.	Employer..... Employees.	Guelph, Ont.....	25.....	Concerning wages and hours.	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (C) 3; Harry Mahoney, (E) 1; Thos. Hall, (M) 1.	Sept. 5, 1919	Sept. 26, 1919	The report of the Board was unanimous and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute.

(b) Other Civic Employees

April 24, 1919	Corporation of Brandon and certain of its employees, being members of Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union No. 69.	Employees....	Brandon, Man.....	.....	Concerning wages.....	Geo. R.Caldwell,(E)1;	.....	.....	In this case a strike occurred almost simultaneously with the appointment of the Board member on behalf of the city. Direct negotiations between the disputants were then renewed and a working agreement was reached, rendering further procedure before a Board unnecessary.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Continued*

(I) PUBLIC UTILITIES UNDER PROVINCIAL OR MUNICIPAL CONTROL—*Concluded.*

(b) OTHER CIVIC EMPLOYEES—*Concluded.*

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Employees	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
April 29, 1919	Corporation of the city of Hull, and certain of its employees, being firemen and members of International Fire Fighters Local Union, No. 174.	Employees....	Hull, Que.....	23	Concerning wages and hours.	D'Arcy Scott, (C) 4; Patrick Green, (M) 1; Dr. Archambault, (E) 1.	.....	.....	In this case a resignation was received from Dr. Archambault before the chairman had been appointed. Before the completion of the Board direct negotiations between the disputants resulted in a settlement and Board procedure was rendered unnecessary.
May 19, 1919	Corporation of the city of Toronto and certain of its employees, being firemen.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont.....	490 dir..... 32 indir.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Consent to the establishment of a Board was refused by the city.
May 23, 1919	Corporation of Lethbridge and certain of its employees, being members of the Civic Employees Federal Union No. 70.	Employees....	Lethbridge, Alta....	100 approx..	Concerning wages and conditions.	C. F. Jamieson, (C) 3; E. H. Wilson, (E) 1; Donald McNabb, (M) 1.	May 29, 1919	June 23, June 23, 1919	The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Wilson, and became the basis of an adjustment of the dispute. Mr. McNabb presented a minority report.
Dec. 10, 1919	Corporation of the City of Montreal and its Police Force, members of Local No. 62, Policemen's Federal Labour Union.	Employees....	Montreal, Que.....	1,010.....	Concerning wages.....	.....	.....	.....	Consent to the establishment of a Board was refused by the corporation.
Mar. 8, 1920	Corporation of Ottawa and certain of its employees, being members of Civic Employees' Federal Labour Union, No. 15.	Employees....	Ottawa, Ont.....	142.....	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge R. D. Gunn, (C) 4; Ainslie W. Greene, (E) 1; Fred Bancroft, (M) 1.	Mar. 22, 1920	.....	Proceedings unfinished at end of fisc vear.

(c) LIGHT AND POWER

June 10, 1919	Hydro-Electric Power Commission and the Niagara Trades Federation.	Employees....	Niagara Falls, Ont.	1,400 dir.... 1,530 indir.	Concerning wages and hours	.....	.....	.....	Consent to the establishment of a Board was refused by the commission.

June 30, 1919	Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission and certain of its employees, being electrical workers, members of Local Union No. 353, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont.....	200 dir..... 350 indir.	Concerning wages.....	H. A. Harper, (M) 1...	.....	.....	After the appointment of the Board member on behalf of the employees direct negotiations between the parties concerned were renewed and an adjustment of the dispute was effected without Board procedure.
Mar. 15, 1920	Hamilton Hydro-Electric Commission and certain of its employees, being linemen, groundmen, patrolmen and operators, members of Local Union No. 105, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employees....	Hamilton, Ont.....	30.....	Concerning wages.....	.....	.....	.....	While correspondence was taking place with regard to obtaining the consent of the commission to the establishment of a Board a departmental officer visited the locality and an adjustment of the dispute was effected without Board reference.

(2) MISCELLANEOUS

May 12, 1919	Various firms constituting packing houses and abattoirs and certain of their employees, members of Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont.....	.....	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (C) 4; R. J. McLaughlin, (E) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (M) 1.	May 16, 1919	June 2, 1919	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by a proposed schedule of rates and rules. It is understood a working agreement was effected on the basis of the Board's findings.
May 31, 1919	Union Stock Yards of Toronto, Limited, and certain of its employees, being cattle drivers, members of Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont.....	75.....	Concerning wages and conditions.	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (C) 4; Gideon Grant, (E) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (M) 1.	June 17, 1919	June 30, 1919	The report o fthe Board was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute.
July 7, 1919	Various Toronto firms dealing in bread, etc., and certain of their employees respectively, being bread drivers, members of Local No. 1, Bread and Cake Salesmen's Association.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont.....	600 dir..... 800 indir.	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge J. H. Denton, (C) 4; F. H. McGuigan, (E) 1; Chas. Clay, (M) 1.	July 24, 1919	July 31, 1919	The report of the Board was unanimous and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute. It is understood an adjustment was effected on the basis of these recommendations.
July 10, 1919	Dominion Textile Company and certain of its employees, being members of Local Union No. 2003, United Textile Workers of America.	Employees....	Montreal, Que.....	3,900 indir.	Concerning wages, hours and conditions.	.....	.....	.....	Consent to the establishment of a Board was refused by the employing company.

STATEMENT of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder, etc.—*Concluded*

(2) MISCELLANEOUS—*Concluded.*

Date of receipt of application	Parties to dispute	Party making application	Locality	No. of persons affected	Nature of dispute	Names of Members of Board: (c) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of reference
Aug. 21, 1919	Bedford Construction Company of St. John, N.B., and certain of its employees, engaged on the Courtenay Bay Harbour contract.	Employees....	St. John, N.B.....	175 dir..... 75 indir.	Concerning wages, hours and conditions.	Sir Ezekiel McLeod, (c) 4; C. L. Hervey, (E) 1; Jas. E. Tighe, (M) 1.	Sept. 4, 1919	Oct. 1, 1919 Supp. report, March 22, 1920	The report of the Board was unanimous and contained recommendations as to settlement of the dispute and a working agreement was effected on the basis of these recommendations. During March 1920, it was found necessary to reconvene this Board for a further interpretation of the clause in the original findings with regard to the ten hour day. The supplementary findings supported the company in their interpretation.
Aug. 22, 1919	Canadian Locomotive Co. of Kingston, Ont., and its employees in various classes, members of unions affiliated with the Metal Trades Council.	Employees....	Kingston, Ont.....	525 dir..... 125 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions	.....	.....	.....	Consent to the establishment of a Board was refused by the employing company.
Aug. 30, 1919	Willis & Co., Montreal, and certain other firms engaged in piano manufacture and their respective employees.	Employees....	Montreal, Que.....	.....	Concerning wages.....	.....	.....	.....	Consent to the establishment of a Board was refused by the employing companies.
Sept. 8, 1919	Steel Company of Canada, Ltd., and its employees, being electrical workers and steam and operating engineers.	Employees....	Hamilton, Ont.....	.....	Concerning wages and hours.	.....	.....	.....	While correspondence was taking place with regard to obtaining the consent of the company to the establishment of a Board direct negotiations between the disputants were renewed and the dispute adjusted without Board reference.
Sept. 20, 1919	Canadian Press, Ltd., and its employees, being members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, Canadian Press System No. 52.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont.....	84 dir..... 3,000 indir.	Concerning wages, hours and conditions.	His Honour Judge Colin G. Snider, (c) 4; C. O. Knowles, (E) 1; William M. Kennedy, (M) 1.	Sept. 30, 1919	Oct. 17, 1919	The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by an agreement signed by both parties to the dispute.

Oct. 23, 1919	City Dairy Company, Ltd., and certain of its employees, being milk drivers, bottle room operators and stablemen, members of Local 191, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America.	Employees....	Toronto, Ont.....	160 dir. 300 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions..	.....	.....	.....	Consent to the establishment of a Board was refused by the company
Jan. 1, 1920	Canadian General Electric Company of Peterborough, Ont., and certain of its employees being armature winders, members of local union No. 261, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.	Employer....	Peterborough, Ont..	.....	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge E. C. S. Huyeke, (c) 4; J. G. Merrick, (e) 1; Fred. Bancroft, (m) 1	Jan. 20, 1920	Mar. 5, 1920	In this case the employees had gone on strike on Jan. 2, but returned to work on Jan. 6, pending an investigation by Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The report of the Board was signed by all three members, although Mr. Merriek and Mr. Bancroft noted certain exceptions. Recommendations as to settlement and a proposed schedule were submitted.
Jan. 21, 1920	Various Coal Dealers, members of the Retail Merchants' Association of Edmonton, and their employees, being members of Local No. 514, Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers' Union.	Employees....	Edmonton, Alta ...	125 dir.....	Concerning wages....	.....	.....	.....	In this case, while the employers did not refuse consent to the establishment of a Board upon the advice of the employees' representative the matter was left in abeyance pending further direct negotiations looking towards a settlement.
Feb. 21, 1920	Various firms, members of the General Cartage and Warehousemen's Association of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. and their employees, being members of Local No. 655, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.	Employees....	Vancouver, B.C....	350 dir..... 600 indir.	Concerning wages.....	.....	.....	.....	Consent to the establishment of a Board was refused by the employers. Further negotiations, however, resulted in the appointment of the Rev. W. H. Vance, as a Commissioner, under the Inquiries Act, to investigate and advise wi regard to this dispute. His report was accompanied by advice from both parties to the dispute that his findings were acceptable and adjustment would be made accordingly.
Feb. 25, 1920	The Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company, Prince Rupert, B.C., and certain of their employees, being fish packers.	Employer.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.	.....	Concerning wages.....	His Honour Judge F. Mc. B. Young, (c) 3; S. P. McMordie, (e) 1; Geo. Rudderham, (m) 1.	Mar. 21, 1920	.....	Proceedings unfinished at end of fiscal year.

III. FAIR WAGES

The Fair Wages Branch of the department has to do with the administration of the fair wages policy of the Dominion Government, which is based on a resolution of the House of Commons adopted in the session of 1900, as follows:—

> "That it be resolved, that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may arise from the subletting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.
>
> "It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds."

Additional force was given to the fair wages resolution in the revision of the Railway Act in 1903, by the insertion in that statute of a section requiring the payment of current rates of wages to all workmen engaged in the construction of any line of railway towards which the Parliament of Canada has voted financial aid by way of subsidy or guarantee.

An Order in Council was adopted on August 30, 1907, "to more effectively further the purpose of the fair wages resolution of the House of Commons of Canada, of March, 1900," by the insertion of the following clauses in all Government contracts to which the said resolution applies:—

> "1. Contractors shall post in a conspicuous place on the public works under construction, the schedule of wages inserted in their contracts for the protection of the workmen employed.
>
> "2. Contractors shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in their employ, the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the fair wages officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected."

In connection with proposed works of construction a fair wages schedule setting forth the minimum wage rates and the hours of labour to be observed is prepared in advance and embodied in the contract. The practice is to prepare these schedules as they are required. For this purpose one of the fair wage officers of the department usually visits the locality in which the work is to be performed and ascertains, by inquiry from both employers and workmen, the scale of remuneration and the hours of labour generally prevailing in the district for the various classes of labour required.

In other cases a general clause is inserted in the contract, the terms of which are as follows:—

> All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those

fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like right in respect of moneys owing to them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of.... .....and proof thereof satisfactory to the minister is furnished, the minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under such contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the company.

The company shall post in a conspicuous place on the works under construction the general clause above mentioned for the protection of the workmen employed.

The company shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in its employ, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the fair wages officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

Fair wage conditions are also inserted in contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of government supplies, and in contracts for all railway construction to which the Dominion Government has granted financial aid, either by way of subsidy or guarantee.

The Department of Labour is also frequently consulted by other departments of the Government regarding the wage rates to be observed in connection with work undertaken on the day labour plan.

The number of fair wages schedules prepared by the Department of Labour during the year 1919-20 for insertion in Government contracts was 131. There were divided among the different departments of the Government as follows: Public Works, 106; Railways and Canals, 16; Militia and Defence, 2; and Marine and Fisheries, 7.

Fair wages conditions were also inserted in a number of contracts connected with the manufacture of military supplies and materials to the order of the Dominion Government.

Tables Relating to Fair Wages Schedules

The following tables relate to fair wages schedules prepared by the officers of the department during the fiscal year 1919-20, and show the different departments controlling the contracts concerned and the locality and value of the contract:—

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1919-20, showing the name of the locality concerned, etc.

Nature of work	Locality	Date schedule supplied by department	Date of contract	Amount of contract	Issue of *Labour Gazette* in which schedule published	
					Vol.	Page
Proposed reinforcing block to breakwater	Sandy Cove, Digby Co., N.S.	April 4, 1919	June 18, 1919	$4,900 00	XIX	844
Proposed reconstruction of wharf	Thessalon, Algoma Dist., Ont.	April 7, 1919	Aug. 8, 1919	Unit prices	XIX	1087
Proposed wharf	Connaught Station, Haileybury Dist., Ont.	April 9, 1919	No contract	Day labour		
Proposed ice-breakers	Richmond, Que.	April 14, 1919	June 24, 1919	Schedule rates	XIX	844
Reconstruction of wharf (cribwork)	Magog, Stanstead Co., Que.	April 17, 1919	June 24, 1919	Schedule rates	XIX	844
Revetment wall	Fort William, Ont.	April 29, 1919	June 26, 1919	Schedule rates	XIX	968
Repairs to temporary breakwater (pilework)	Port Arthur, Ont.	April 30, 1919	July 3, 1919	Schedule rates	XIX	968
Detention building	Partridge Island, St. John, N.B.	April 30, 1919	June 27, 1919	$27,840 00	XIX	966
Extension to breakwater	Bare Point, Port Arthur, Ont.	May 1, 1919	July 26, 1919	Unit prices	XIX	1087
Protective works	Nicomen Island, Fraser River, B.C.	May 1, 1919	No contract			
Reconstruction of wharf and approach	St. Ignace de Loyola, Nord, Co. of Berthier, Que.	May 1, 1919	July 24, 1919	Schedule rates	XIX	967
Breakwater	Petit Rocher, Gloucester Co., N.B.	May 1, 1919	No contract.			
Wharf extension	Spry Bay (Josy), Halifax Co., N.S.	May 3, 1919	July 29, 1919	Schedule rates	XIX	1086
Wharf	Boisdale, Cape Breton Co., N.S.	May 5, 1919	Nov. 10, 1919	$2,350 00	XIX	1506
Repairs to wharf	St. Michael de Bellechasse, Bellechasse Co., Que.	May 5, 1919	July 28, 1919	Schedule rates	XIX	967
Construction of wharf	Half Moon Bay, Comox-Atlin District, B.C.	May 9, 1919	Sept. 2, 1919	$5,775 00	XIX	1235
Repairs to breakwater	Devil's Island, Halifax Co., N.S.	May 10, 1919	July 25, 1919	Unit prices	XIX	1086
Reconstruction of Parliament Buildings	Ottawa, Ont.	May 13, 1919	Revised schedule.			
Building trades in connection with alterations and additions to public building	Moncton, N.B.	May 13, 1919	No contract.			
Proposed repairs and improvements to wharf	Fort William, Que.	May 13, 1919	No contract	Day labour.		
Repairing of breakwater	Port Colborne, Welland Co., Ont.	May 17, 1919	July 15, 1919	Schedule rates	XIX	967
Repairs to pier	Port Hope, Durham Co., Ont.	May 17, 1919	July 24, 1919	Schedule rates	XIX	967
Renewals to Government wharves	Midland, Simcoe Co., Ont.	May 17, 1919	Aug. 6, 1919	Unit prices	XIX	1086
Repairs to south pier	Burlington Channel, Wentworth Co., Ont.	May 19, 1919	July 16, 1919	Schedule rates	XIX	967
Office building, Forestry Branch	Indian Head, Sask.	May 19, 1919	Nov. 21, 1919	$24,859 00 and for additional excavation per cu. yd. $1.50, and for additional concrete, including forms, per cu. yd., $16.50.	XIX	1506
Proposed breakwater	Scotch Cove, White Point, N.S.	May 19, 1919	Dec. 22, 1919	Schedule rates	XX	178
Reconstruction of east pier of eastern entrance	Toronto Harbour, Toronto, Ont.	May 23, 1919	Sept. 9, 1919	Schedule rates	XIX	1235
Stone rip-rap along LaSalle Highway	Kingston, Ont.	May 26, 1919	July 15, 1919	Schedule rates	XIX	967
Repairs to wharf	Comox, Comox-Alberni District, B.C.	May 30, 1919	Aug. 9, 1919	Unit prices	XIX	1087
Repairs to wharf	Berthier (en bas), Montmagny Co., Que.	May 30, 1919	Sept. 20, 1919	Unit prices	XIX	1235
Repairs to wharf	Sidney, Robert's Bay, and Saanichton, B.C.	June 2, 1919	Sept. 3, 1919	Schedule rates	XIX	1235
Repairs to wharf	Oak Point, King's Co., N.B.	June 2, 1919	No contract.			
Postal station "B"	Hamilton, Ont.	June 2, 1919	Aug. 4, 1919	$36,650 00 and unit prices for additional excavation work.	XIX	1086
Public wharf	Okanagan Dist., Yale, B.C.	June 4, 1919	Sept. 26, 1919	Schedule rates	XIX	1344
Additions to wharf and dredging	Powell River, Comox-Alberni Dist., B.C.	June 4, 1919	Feb. 7, 1920	Schedule rates	XX	345
Construction of a landing float and approach	Pt. Essington, Skeena Dist., B.C.	June 5, 1919	Nov. 5, 1919	Schedule rates	XIX	1505

Proposed wharf	Cornwall, Stormont Co., Ont	June	13, 1919	No contract.			
Certain trades	Rimouski, Que	June	16, 1919	No contract.			
Reconstruction of wharf	Ste. Anne de Beaupre, Montmorency Co., Que	June	16, 1919	Oct. 10, 1919	Schedules rates	XIX	1344
Proposed repairs to breakwater	Shippigan Gully, Gloucester Co., N.B	June	16, 1919	Sept. 27, 1919	Schedule rates	XIX	1344
Construction of wharf	Anse-aux-Gascons, Bonaventure Co., Que	June	17, 1919	No contract.			
Extension of eastern wharf	Grosse Isle, Quarantine Station, Montmorency Co. Que.	June	18, 1919	No contract.			
Reconstruction of portion of breakwater	Pt. Elgin, Bruce Co., Ont	June	19, 1919	Sept. 2, 1919	Schedule rates	XIX	1235
Proposed wharf	Stewart, Skeena Dist., B.C	June	20, 1919	No contract.			
Proposed crib wharf	Dauphin River, Selkirk, Man	July	2, 1919	No contract.			
Public building	Montreal, Que	July	9, 1919	No contract.			
Public building	Toronto, Ont	July	9, 1919	No contract			
Public building	Calgary, Alta	July	9, 1919	No contract.			
Proposed repairs to wharf	Pointe Pizeau (Sillery), Quebec Co., Que	July	12, 1919	Oct. 20, 1919	Unit prices	XIX	1344
Boat harbour	North Lake, King's Co., P.E.I	July	12, 1919	Sept. 23, 1919	Schedule rates	XIX	1235
Repairs to wharf	St. Jean D'Orleans, Montmorency Co., Que	July	21, 1919	Nov. 26, 1919	Schedule rates	XX	75
Reconstruction of eastern breakwater	Quaco, St. John Co., N.B	July	23, 1919	No contract.			
Repairs to breakwater	Petit Rocher, Gloucester Co., N.B	July	25, 1919	Dec. 2, 1919	Unit prices, approximately $13,950 00		
Repairs to landing pier	Point aux Trembles, Portneuf Co., Que	Aug.	1, 1919	No contract.			
Repairs and renewals to wharf	Meteghan, Digby Co., N.S	Aug.	1, 1919	Nov. 10, 1919	$4.59 per cu. yd.	XIX	1505
Proposed renewal to wharf	Depot Harbour, Parry Island Dist., Ont	Aug.	1, 1919	Oct. 3, 1919	Schedule rates	XIX	1344
Construction of wharf	Le Pas, Man	Aug.	2, 1919	Nov. 1, 1919	Schedule rates	XX	178
Extension to wharf	Saber Island, N S	Aug.	2, 1919	No contract.			
Repairs and reconstruction of wharf	Ste. Famille, Island of Orleans, Que	Aug.	6, 1919	No contract.			
Proposed repairs to wharf	St. Laurent d'Orleans, Que	Aug.	6, 1919	Oct. 31, 1919	Unit prices, approximately $19,042 97		
Extension to wharf	Notre Dame des Sept. Douleurs, Que	Aug.	6, 1919	Nov. 6, 1919	Schedule rates	XIX	1505
Proposed repairs to breakwater	Little Brook, Digby Co., N.S	Aug.	14, 1919	Nov. 11, 1919	Schedule rates	XIX	1506
Proposed wharf	Indian Island, Charlotte Co., N.B	Aug.	22, 1919	No contract.			
Proposed wharf	Bass River, Colchester Co., N.S	Sept.	3, 1919	No contract.			
Proposed grain conveyor	West St. John, N.B	Sept.	3, 1919	Mar. 2, 1920	Unit prices, approximately $36,351 00		
Proposed repairs to wharf	St, Francois du Sud, I.O., Montmorency Co., Que	Sept.	4, 1919	No contract.			
Repairs to bridge	Shallmouth, Man	Sept.	4, 1919	No contract	Day labour.		
Construction of pile wharf	Hecla, Man	Sept.	4, 1919	No contract	Day labour.		
Proposed reconstruction of breakwater	Collingwood, Ont	Sept	11, 1919	Feb. 27, 1920	Unit prices, approximately $41,972 75		
Proposed repairs to pier	Cobourg, Ont	Sept.	17, 1919	No contract.			
Bridge abutments	River St. Louis, Que	Sept.	18, 1919	Dec. 9, 1919	$1,900 00	XX	75
Proposed public floating wharf	Carroll's Landing, Kootenay Dist., B.C	Sept.	18, 1919	No contract.			
Floating wharf	Princess Creek, Kootenay Dist., B.C	Sept.	18, 1919	No contract.			
Construction of floating wharf	Cutlas Creek, Kootenay Dist., B.C	Sept.	18, 1919	No contract.			
Construction of wharf	So. Gabriola Island, B.C	Sept.	18, 1919	No contract.			
Reconstruction and repairs to wharf	Sorel, Richelieu Co., Que	Sept.	19, 1919	Dec. 9, 1919	Schedule rates	XX	76
Proposed breakwater protection	Toronto Island, York Co., Ont	Sept.	19, 1919	No contract.			
Proposed grain conveyor system at Berth No. 15	St. John Harbour, N.B	Sept.	22, 1919	No contract.			
Main breakwater	Meteghan, Digby Co., N.S	Sept.	26, 1919	Mar. 26, 1920	Unit prices approximately $11,753.60		
Repairs to shore protection	Three Fathoms Harbour, Halifax Co., N.S	Oct.	1, 1919	No contract.			
Construction of floating wharf	Fauquiers, Kootenay Dist., B.C	Oct.	6, 1919	No contract.			
Construction of floating wharf	Graham Landing, B.C	Oct.	6, 1919	No contract.			

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1919-20, showing the name of the locality concerned, etc.—*Con.*

Nature of work	Locality	Date schedule supplied by department	Date of contract	Amount of contract	Issue of *Labour Gazette* in which schedule published	
					Vol.	Page
Proposed bridge over Bow River	Banff, Alta.	Oct. 10, 1919		Agreement for structural steel, $73,886 approximately. Award of contract under way for substructure, roadways, etc., $169,900.		
Repairs to wharf	Campbell River, Dist. of Comox-Atlin, B.C.	Oct. 10, 1919	No contract.			
Wharf and warehouse	Kagawong, Manitoulin Island, Dist. of Algoma East, Ont.	Oct. 10, 1919	No contract.			
Reconstruction of wharf	Owen Sound, Grey Co., Ont.	Oct. 16, 1919	No contract.			
Reconstruction of wharf	Oshawa, Ont.	Oct. 18, 1919	No contract.			
Reconstruction of breakwater	No. Ingonish, N.S.	Oct. 21, 1919	No contract.			
Construction of floating wharf	Boswell, Kootenay Dist., B.C.	Oct. 22, 1919	No contract.			
Proposed repairs to wharf	Bamfield, Comox-Atlin Dist., B.C.	Oct. 25, 1919	Mar. 25, 1920	Advance of 10% on unit price	XX	588
Proposed repairs to wharf	Ucluelet, Comox-Atlin Dist., B.C.	Oct. 25, 1919	Mar. 26, 1920	Schedule rates	XX	588
Proposed new float and changing the position of the existing float	Port Alberni, B.C.	Nov. 14, 1919	No contract.	Day labour.		
Repairs to the coal wharf at Quarantine Station	William Head, B.C.	Nov. 18, 1919	Mar. 20, 1920	Unit prices approximately $4,981.18		
Extension to wharf	Kenora, Ont.	Nov. 18, 1919	No contract.	Day labour.		
Construction of wharf	Shenacadie, N.S.	Dec. 19, 1919	No contract.			
Construction of wharf	Pottimore, Hull Co., Que.	Dec. 27, 1919	No contract.			
Proposed wharf and dredging	Sydney, Cape Breton, N.S.	Jan. 17, 1920	No contract.			
Construction of wharf	St. Etienne de Malbaie, Co. of Charlevoix, Que.	Jan. 24, 1920	No contract.			
Construction of wharf	Nahun, Yale Dist., B.C.	Jan. 24, 1920	No contract.			
Construction of wharf	Ridout, Bay, Kenora, Ont., Dist. of Port Arthur and Kenora	Jan. 26, 1920	No contract.			
Construction of bridge	Edmunston, N.B.	Feb. 17, 1920	No contract.			
Rebuilding wharf	Little Current, Ont.	Feb. 27, 1920	No contract.			
Certain trades	Ottawa, Ont.	Mar. 2, 1920	No contract.			
Construction of wharf	Cowichan Bay, Nanaimo Dist., B.C.	Mar. 5, 1920	No contract.			
Construction of wharf at	Lyall Harbour	Mar. 9, 1920	No contract.			
Renewal of wharf at	Moresby Island, Dist. of Nanaimo, B.C.					
Extension to breakwater	Thessalon, Algoma Dist., Ont.	Mar. 17, 1920	No contract.			
Reconstruction and extension to wharf and dredging of dock	Pt. Hood, Inverness Co., N.S.	Mar. 27, 1920	No contract.			

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals, 1919-20, showing the name of the locality concerned, etc.

Interlocker plant	Villeroy, Que.	April 10, 1919	No contract.			
Remodelling and erecting of an old deck plate girder span over	Trent Canal, Washago, Ont.	April 11, 1919	Aug. 27, 1919	07¾c. per lb.	XIX	1088

Rebuilding lower entrance pier, Lock No. 25	Galops Canal, Ont	May 17, 1919	July 8, 1919	Schedule rates	XIX	968
Dredging on Ontario-Rice Lake Division	Trent Canal, Ont	June 2, 1919	Aug. 27, 1919	$11 per hr	XIX	1088
Supply and delivery of sand for season of 1919	Welland Ship Canal, Ont	June 16, 1919	Sept. 16, 1919	63 c. per cu. yd	XIX	1236
Rebuilding and extending wharf on Lake 17-18 level	Cornwall Canal, Ont	July 18, 1919	Sept. 19, 1919	Schedule rates	XIX	1236
Repairs to roadway	Soulanges Canal, Que	Aug. 1, 1919	No contract.			
Improving upper entrance to Lock No. 18	Cornwall Canal, Ont	Aug. 1, 1919	Dec. 24, 1919	Schedule rates	XX	77
Rebuilding north pier at upper entrance	Farran's Point Canal, Ont	Aug. 1, 1919	Sept. 26, 1919	Schdule rates	XIX	1236
Driving close tongued and grooved piling below dam across Grand River	Welland Canal, Dunville, Ont	Aug. 18, 1919	Dec. 3, 1919	Schedule rates	XX	77
Placing stone protection on summit level between	Thorold and Port Colborne on Welland Canal, Ont	Sept. 2, 1919	No contract. Work done by canal forces.			
Construction of new concrete lock and dam	Trent Canal, Bobcaygeon, Ont	Sept. 5, 1919	Dec. 12, 1919	Schedule rates	XX	77
Repairs and reconstruction of Government grain elevator	Port Colborne, Ont	Sept. 17, 1919	Oct. 21, 1919	Cost plus	XIX	1344
Reconstruction of east entrance pier	Port Maitland, Ont	Oct. 8, 1919	No contract.			
Supplying and erecting long span reinforced gypsum roof block on roofs of main and storage buildings of Government grain elevator	Port Colborne, Ont	Dec. 6, 1919	Jan. 5, 1920	$13,135 00	XX	178
Construction of concrete dam	Trent Canal, Lakefield, Ont	Jan. 8, 1920	Mar. 3, 1920	Schedule rates	XX	642

Fair Wages Schedules prepared by the Department of Militia and Defence, 1919-20, showing the name of the locality concerned, etc.

Building trades	Toronto, Ont	May 23, 1919	No contract	Day labour	
Restoration of St. John Armoury	St. John, N.B	Jan. 24, 1920	No contract	Day labour.	

Fair Wages Schedules prepared for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1919-20, showing the name of the locality concerned, etc.

Erection of a reinforced concrete tower fog alarm building and dwelling combined, vicinity of	Triple Island, Brown Passage, B.C	May 23, 1919	Aug. 5, 1919	$33,500 00	
Erection of a fog-alarm building	Letite Passage, Charlotte Co., N.B	May 23, 1919	July 26, 1919	$ 3,470 00	
Wooden dwelling, vicinity of	Pictou Bar, Pictou Co., N.S	May 26, 1919	Aug. 8, 1919	$ 3,425 00	
Store shed on new depot site	Victoria, B.C	July 22, 1919	May 7, 1919	$ 3,937 00	
Fog-alarm building	Guion Island, Co. of Cape Breton, N.S	July 12, 1919	No contract.		
Erection and repairs of pile beacons	Walpole Island, St. Claire River, Ont	July 24, 1919	Sept. 20, 1919	$ 765 00	
Erection of a fog-alarm building, vicinity of	Otter Island, Ont	Mar. 31, 1920	No contract.		

SCHEDULES BY PROVINCES.—Table showing, by Provinces, the Fair Wages Schedules prepared, 1919-20

Department of Government	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan and Alberta	British Columbia	Total
Public Works	15	11	1	22	28	4	3	22	106
Railways and Canals	.....	.....	.....	2	14	.....	.....	.....	16
Militia and Defence	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Naval Service	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marine and Fisheries	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	7
Interior	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	17	13	1	24	45	4	3	24	131

TABLE of Fair Wages Complaints on Government Works and Disposition thereof during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920.

Complaint received	Locality and public work	Department affected.	Subject of investigation	Disposition
April 3, 1919	Kingston, Ont. Sydenham Hospital.	Public Works.	Alleged infringements of fair wages agreement in respect of carpenters, joiners, plumbers and steamfitters.	Investigation by the Department of Labour showed that the complaints were well founded and the matter was referred to the Department of Public Works for attention. Advice was later received that instructions had been given that the current rate of the district should be paid.
April 10, 1919	Parry Sound District, Ont. Railway Construction.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged that carpenters were not being paid the current rate of wages in connection with the construction of certain track.	This matter was taken up with the management of the Canadian National Railways, who advised that the current rate of the district was being paid to carpenters, but that the complainants were not performing regular carpentry work.
April 23, 1919	Evanston, N.S. Railway Construction.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged that a carpenter was not paid the rate of wages agreed upon by contractor.	This matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals, which Department later advised that investigation had shown that this workman had been paid the maximum rate for the work required of him.
April 23, 1919 May 14, 1919 July 2, 1919	Ottawa, Ont. Parliament Buildings.	Public Works.	Alleged that the ornamental wood carving was being done by labourers brought in from other countries, that wages paid to engineers was not in accord with the custom of the trade in Ottawa; also demand from contractors that they be reimbursed an additional amount to cover increased wages granted.	These matters were investigated by an officer of the Department of Labour and recommendations concerning the same were made to the Department of Public Works. Revisions of schedules and other adjustments were made which disposed of the various questions in dispute.
May 6, 1919 June 4, 1919 July 19, 1919 Aug. 9, 1919	Lindsay, Ont. Quebec, Que. Dominion Arsenal.	Militia and Defence.	Demand for eight-hour day instead of nine at Lindsay Arsenal and nine-hour day instead of ten at Quebec Arsenal, without reduction in wages; also a demand for increased wages by carpenters and complaint regarding conditions of employment at the Quebec Arsenal and the laying off of certain machinists.	Officers of the Department of Labour visited the localities and their investigations showed that the employees' demands appeared to be well founded. Recommendations were made by the Department of Labour to the Department of Militia and Defence that the working hours be reduced as requested, without a reduction in wages, and that the individual claims of certain employees be granted.
May 10, 1919 June 4, 1919 July 15 1919	St. John, N.B. Courtenay Bay, Harbour Works.	Public Works.	Alleged that contractors were not paying the current rate of wages; that blacksmiths, machinists, car repairers, locomotive engine drivers and labourers were required to work excessive hours; also discrimination against union employees and unsatisfactory working conditions.	Certain of these matters were referred to the Department of Public Works for adjustment, but later an officer of the Department visited the locality and upon his advice an application was made for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to be appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. A Board was established and the findings of this Board formed the basis of a settlement which disposed of matters in dispute.
May 12, 1919	St. Malo, Que. Railway Construction.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged that a low rate of wages had been paid to a workman in connection with the laying of certain track.	This matter was taken up with the Department of Railways and Canals, who advised that investigation had shown that the rate paid this workman was in accordance with that specified by agreement for the class of work performed by him.
May 30, 1919	Vancouver Island, B.C. Railway Construction.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged that inadequate wages were being paid to bridge and structural iron workers.	This matter was referred to the management of the Canadian National Railways, who advised that although this work did not come within the direct jurisdiction of that railway the claim would be investigated and efforts made towards a satisfactory adjustment.
June 16, 1919	Leaside, Ont. Terminal Station.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged that plumbers and steamfitters were not receiving the current rate of wages.	This matter was taken up with the Department of Railways and Canals, who advised that arrangements had been made for payment of increased wages.

TABLE of Fair Wages Complaints on Government Works and Disposition thereof during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920.—*Con.*

Complaint received	Locality and public work	Deparment affected	Subjebt of investigation	Disposition.
July 4, 1919	Halifax, N.S. Military Hospital.	Public Works.	Demand by plumbers and steamfitters for union rate of wages.	Investigation by a fair wages officer of the Department indicated that this claim was not justified.
July 4, 1919	Halifax, N.S. Railway Station.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged that a low rate of wages was being paid to plumbers and steamfitters, also that these men were being required to work longer than the eight hours per day specified by agreement.	Investigation by a fair wages officer of the Department indicated that no violation of the contract had occurred.
July 15, 1919	Kingston, Ont. Royal Military College.	Public Works.	Alleged that a low rate of wages was being paid to carpenters.	Investigation by an officer of the Department of Labour showed this claim to be well founded. This information was transmitted to the Department of Public Works, and advice was later received that this matter had been adjusted.
Aug. 2, 1919	Sydney Mines, N.S. Railway Contract.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged that the work of laying new cement sidewalk to a water tank on the Canadian Government Railways was being performed at a lower rate of wages than that specified in the fair wages schedule.	The matter was taken up with the Department of Railways and Canals, who advised that investigation showed that the claim was not well founded.
Sept. 17, 1919	Burlington, Ont. Revetment Wall.	Public Works.	Alleged that contractors were not paying the prevailing rates of wages to various classes of labour.	Inquiry by the Department of Labour showed that the claim was well founded. The matter was referred to the Department of Public Works and it is understood satisfactory adjustments were made.
Oct. 1, 1919	Brandon, Man. Remodelling buildings.	Royal Northwest Mounted Police.	Alledged that low rates of wages were being paid by contractors in remodelling old buildings.	This matter was taken up with the Department of Mounted Police, who advised that although this contract did not contain a fair wages schedule it was the desire that current wages should be paid and that adjustments would be made accordingly.
Oct. 18, 1919	St. John, N.B. Partridge Island, Detention Camp.	Public Works.	Alleged that a carpenter had not received the current rate of wages for the class of work he performed.	The matter was referred to the Department of Public Works, and a settlement of the claim was made.
Oct. 20, 1919	Halifax, N.S. Government work.	Public Works.	Alleged that certain marine engineers in the Government service were being paid lower rates of wages than were paid on ships in ordinary commercial service.	This matter was referred to the Department of Public Works, who later advised that increased wages had been granted.
Nov. 4, 1919	Hillandale, Sask. Waterloo, Ont. Mail Contracts.	Post Office.	Alleged that contracts made for the carrying of mail did not provide for a fair and reasonable remuneration.	This matter was referred to the Post Office Department who advised that the claims were not well founded, the contracts having been let by tenders from the individual carriers.
Nov. 26, 1919	Brandon, Man. Government work.	Agriculture.	Alleged non-payment of the contract rate of wages to a painter.	This matter was taken up with the Department of Agriculture, who advised that the work performed by this workman was not such as called for a higher rate of wages than was paid him.

Feb. 25, 1920	Vancouver, B.C. Government work.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged that low rates of wages were being paid to crews on vessels operated by the Canadian Government Marine, Ltd., on the Pacific Coast.	Investigation by the Department of Labour, showed that these vessels were being operated for the Canadian National Railways under the direction of the Department of Railways and Canals, and the matter was, therefore, referred to the latter Department for attention. Advice was later received from the Department of Railways and Canals that the matter had been taken up with the Canadian National Railways, who advised that no wilful discrimination had occurred but that steps would be taken to bring about a satisfactory adjustment.
Mar. 6, 1920	Saskatoon, Sask. Railway offices and freight sheds.	Railways and Canals.	Alleged that carpenters were not receiving the current rate of wages.	The matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals for investiation and adjustment.

IV. REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF COAL OPERATIONS

The second annual report of the Director of Coal Operations in those portions of Alberta and southeastern British Columbia comprised in District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, covering the period from March 31, 1919, to March 31, 1920, is of unusual interest as covering a period during which a severe struggle developed between the United Mine Workers of America, the trades union organization to which a majority of the miners in the district had for several years belonged, and the One Big Union, the new organization established early in the year in Western Canada.

It will be remembered that the position of Director of Coal Operations was created as a result of the disturbed condition in the area in question, a condition continuing in a greater or less degree during the later months of 1916 and throughout the winter of 1916-17, and culminating in a strike on an extended scale in the spring of 1917. The procedure was taken under the War Measures Act, and the regulations made gave the Director of Coal Operations authority within the said district to supervise and direct the operations of the mines, including the fixation of the rate of wages and general conditions of labour; authority was also given the director to fix prices of coal so as to reimburse operators for any increase in cost of production. Mr. W. H. Armstrong, of Vancouver, at the request of the Prime Minister of Canada, accepted the position of Director of Coal Operations and assumed his duties on June 22, 1917. The work of the director down to the close of the fiscal year 1918-19 was included in the last annual report of the department. It should be noted that Mr. F. E. Harrison, one of the Fair Wages Officers of the department, was appointed, in addition to carrying on his other duties, as assistant to the Director of Coal Operations, and in that capacity has rendered valuable work.

It should be added that the uncertain industrial conditions prevailing in District 18 at the end of the fiscal year caused the development of the view on the part of both operators and workers that the directorship of the region should be continued if possible beyond the date when it would naturally lapse, that is, with the cessation of the life of the War Measures Act. Looking somewhat beyond the close of the fiscal year it may be said that it became apparent that for public reasons also it would be desirable to continue the authority of the Director of Coal Operations, and a measure was accordingly enacted continuing the director's powers and authority until "the end of the next session of Parliament"; also validating various orders which had been made by the director.

During the month of April, 1919, conferences were held between representatives of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America of District 18, at the request of the latter, for the purpose of arranging for the continuance of the 1917 agreement, until the International Policy Committee of the union had formulated the basis of a new agreement. The Joint Conference met at Calgary on April 9. President Christophers, representing the miners, stated the purpose of the conference, but said that before discussing the extension of the agreement he would like to have an explanation of the rates of wages paid to the surface men at the mines in southeastern British Columbia. He explained that the legislature of that province had recently passed a law bringing into force an eight-hour day. He referred to Order No. 123 of the Director of Coal Operations, which provided that the rate of wages to be paid, where by law the hours of work will differ from that provided in the tentative agreement, should be in proportion to that enumerated in said agreement; as for example—where the hours of work specified are nine hours and by statute have been changed to eight hours, the rate would be eight-ninths of

that specified. Mr. Christophers stated that this order was not satisfactory to the miners since, as he claimed, in some instances it reduced the earning power of the men, which was contrary to the policy of the international organization.

At a further conference on April 15, President Christophers again stated that the miners objected to the adjustment under Order No. 123 of the following day wage classifications: fan men, water tenders and fan firemen formerly working eleven hours, breaker oiler and tipple oiler working ten hours. The Director of Coal Operations advised the conference that he was prepared to amend Order No. 123 by substituting a new order, No. 124, providing, (1) that the present rates as outlined in the tentative agreement for an eight-hour work day shall remain as at present, (2) that the present rates covering a nine-hour work day shall be made to apply to an eight-hour work day, (3) that the present rates covering ten and eleven hour work days shall be adjusted on the basis of nine hours' pay for eights hours' work. The amended order did not meet with the approval of the miners' representatives, and on April 25 the Policy Committee of District 18 applied for the appointment of a committee of six, composed of two members appointed by the Director of Coal Operations, two by the Western Coal Operators' Association and two by District 18, U.M.W. of A., for the purpose of investigating the working conditions and rates of wages of employees of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company and the Corbin Coal Company, who were formerly employed ten and eleven hours per day.

Conferences were held between representatives of the Director of Coal Operations and of the union, but on May 2, while negotiations were in progress, the employees of the Bankhead Mines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company ceased work. The men's representatives complained that a few employees who formerly worked ten and eleven hours were receiving wages on the basis of nine hours' pay for eight hours' work, and they demanded for eight hours' work the wages formerly paid for ten and eleven hours. At a mass meeting of the strikers the men decided to resume work immediately provided the Director of Coal Operations agreed to hold an investigation regarding Order No. 124. The director promised to consider this request on his return to Calgary. President Christophers, however, threatened on May 6 to summon the Policy Committee on the following day in order to declare a general strike if he did not receive assurance that the investigation requested would be held. He also stated that if the strike was declared the union would draw all fires in all the mines throughout the district. The Director of Coal Operations referred the demand to the Minister of Labour, who replied by telegram that recognition and acceptance of the director's recent order by all parties was necessary if the Government supervision in District 18 was to be of any use. The director was assured that the Government would require compliance with his orders and unless this was done they would have to accept full responsibility for any action they might otherwise take.

On May 9 the Policy Committee of District 18 passed a resolution calling for a strike vote of the miners of the district. On May 19 a conference was held at the office of the Director of Coal Operations, at which were present Messrs. W. H. Armstrong, F. E. Harrison and J. O. Jones representing the Department of Labour; President Christophers, Vice-President McFagan, and Secretary Brown, of District 18, International Representative Irvine and A. Suznar, member of the Policy Committee. President Christophers made a complaint concerning the application of Order No. 124 with regard to ashmen, stablemen, wipers and tipple oilers. Referring to ashmen it was pointed out that these men were removing extra ashes which accumulated in three hours when no men were on shift. With regard to stablemen at Michel it was claimed that the company had five men where they formerly employed four, but that the company was paying less for the five men than they had previously paid for the four. With regard to wipers it was claimed that their rate of wages under

Order No. 124 was 52 cents per hour instead of 42 cents as formerly, and that an increase of 10 cents per hour made a reduction of 44½ cents per day. The hourly rate of fan firemen was increased from 47 to 55 cents. A statement was submitted by the Director of Coal Operations showing the alteration in wages under Order No. 124.

On May 20 various communications passed between the Director of Coal Operations and President Christophers with regard to the holding of an investigation into conditions and wages at the mines, but no agreement was reached as it was intimated that the men would not accept the findings of the commission unless their demands were conceded in full, and a proposal that the matter be referred to the international president of the union was also rejected by them. Finally the Director of Coal Operations received the following communication signed by the president and secretary of District 18:—

> The membership of the district have by an overwhelming majority rejected Order No. 124 issued by you, which order provided for an extension of the present agreement. As no agreement now exists between your department and the district and unless some action is taken by your Department either to extend the present agreement or make a new one, all workers in and around the mines will be ordered to suspend operations at the hour of three on the afternoon of May the 25th. This will include the following classes of labour: engineers, firemen, fanmen, pumpmen and stablemen.

In reply to this communication the Director of Coal Operations pointed out that Order No. 124 had nothing to do with the extension of the tentative agreement, but dealt only with the matter of wages for outside employees, that Order No. 116 extending the tentative agreement was issued on request of members of District 18, and no objection had been received from the officers of the district with regard to it. He pointed out that the agreement was still in existence and the threat to call out all the workers was a direct contravention of the general terms of the agreement. A further threat to call out such employees as engineers, firemen, fanmen, pumpmen and stablemen would not only be a direct contravention of the general terms of the agreement but would be a violation of the clause providing that, in case of a suspension of mining, the engineers, firemen and pumpmen should not suspend work but should fully protect all the companies' property under their care. He repeated his offer to appoint a commission as requested provided the men's organization was willing to accept the findings of the commission. Subsequently the director stated that he was prepared to recommend to the Minister of Labour that a committee be appointed to investigate the matters under dispute and that no officers connected with the director's office would have anything to do with the investigation or its findings, providing that the men were willing to accept the findings of such a commission. President Christophers, however, continued to decline the proposal that he would accept the findings of such a commission, and issued orders for a general strike to take place on May 24, in which engineers, firemen, pumpmen, fanmen, lampmen and stablemen were included. On that date approximately 7,000 men in 47 collieries ceased work in District 18. Towards the end of June the secretary of District 18 approached the Director of Coal Operations regarding the question of a new agreement for this area and with a view to ending the strike. The Director of Coal Operations telegraphed to Mr. J. L. Lewis, Acting President of the United Mine Workers of America, asking what position the International Union would take towards the negotiation of a new contract for District 18. To this inquiry the following reply was received: "District 18 has never officially notified International Union of present strike or reasons therefor. No action of any character has been taken. International Union does not now make any request of Dominion Government looking towards new agreement." During these negotiations the Director of Coal Operations states that

the officials in charge of District 18 displayed sympathy with the One Big Union movement, and inquiry was made of the officials of District 18 as to whether if an agreement were made it would be carried out by the U.M.W. of A. or by the One Big Union. To this inquiry the following reply was received:—

> The Policy Committee was appointed at the regular convention of this district for the purpose of making a new agreement. We are prepared to enter into an agreement with the Western Coal Operators' Association and should to the best of our ability be prepared to carry out the agreement made during its life. It must, however, be distinctly understood that any agreement made by us will have to be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership, if the agreement so reached is ratified by the membership we have no reason to believe that it will not be carried out in its entirety. We are still a part and parcel of the International Union and as such the agreement would be made and carried to its logical conclusion.

On July 7, the following telegram was forwarded by the Director of Coal Operations to Acting President Lewis:—

> Secretary District 18 has advised us that district is still part of International organization and is prepared to enter into negotiations for new agreement with Western Coal Operators notwithstanding fact that the membership of District has voted in favour of severance of relations with International. Policy Committee of District 18 have refused to accept an extension of present agreement in line with the policy of their International Union. If new agreement is negotiated what assurance can International furnish regarding the carrying out of said agreement in view of action of present officials in declaring strike without your sanction?

On July 16, the Director of Coal Operations was notified that the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America had authorized the sending of a commission of three members of the Board to Canada in an effort to stabilize the situation in District 18. The commission was endowed with complete authority to put into effect any policy they might believe necessary. The International Commission arrived at Calgary on July 25, and three days later notified the Director of Coal Operations that the charter of District 18 had been revoked and the former district officials removed from office. It was further stated that efforts would be made immediately to reorganize this area under the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers of America, and that the members of the commission would assume control of the affairs of the organization in this territory.

The Director of Coal Operations was notified that the commission were willing to recommend the miners to resume work upon the following conditions:—

(1) Acceptance of the existing agreement and all orders of the Director of Coal Operations to date.

(2) No discrimination to be shown against any employee over whom the United Mine Workers of America has jurisdiction.

(3) That negotiations for a new agreement will commence as soon as the International Convention of the United Mine Workers of America has met and formulated a policy. This territory to be granted the same privileges as other outlying districts affiliated with the International Union of the United Mine Workers of America in negotiating new contracts.

(4) That the non-suspension policy of the international organization will be in force and effect pending all negotiations.

On August 6, a joint conference was held between the members of the International Commission of the United Mine Workers of America and representatives of

the Western Coal Operators' Association. The chairman of the commission asked for the co-operation of the coal operators in the effort to bring about a resumption of work. On August 14 the Director of Coal Operations issued the following statement:—

> The aims of the One Big Union, as indicated by its constitution issued at the convention held in Calgary in June, are clearly in contravention of the provisions of the criminal code, which declares it to be an offence to belong to any organization which advocates force, confiscation of property without compensation, and the overthrow of constituted form of government.
>
> Inasmuch as the One Big Union leaders have on various occasions openly advocated the use of these unlawful methods, and because they are not recognized by the international labour movement, they and their organization cannot be recognized or tolerated. The Mine Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers' organization are in complete accord on this point and their decision is fully endorsed by Mr. W. H. Armstrong, Fuel Director, on behalf of and with the approval of the Federal Department of Labour.
>
> An agreement has been reached whereby individual mines will be opened on order of the Fuel Director, and such orders will be issued as soon as individual operators and the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America are in a position to start said mines as provided by existing agreements with that organization, and all orders issued by the Director of Coal Operations which are in effect, including Order No. 124 of April, 1919, together with the rights therein as to settlement and adjustments of disputes. The resumption of work in all the mines now depends upon the men themselves, who are guaranteed rates and conditions as set forth in the existing agreement and Order 124, which gave to the outside employees nine hours' pay for eight hours' work, and also Order 126, which has reference to new agreement.
>
> Orders have been issued to-day for the reopening of sixteen mines in District 18.

In accordance with this statement, Order No. 126 was issued by the Director of Coal Operations, announcing that he had been advised by the international headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America that the charter of District 18 had been revoked and that a special commission had been placed in charge of this area. The employees at the sixteen mines which were enumerated in the order were directed to resume work upon the following basis:—

(1) Acceptance of tentative agreement and all orders to date.

(2) That negotiations for a new agreement will commence as soon as the international convention of the United Mine Workers of America has met and formulated a policy. This territory will be granted the same privileges as other outlying districts affiliated with the International Union of the United Mine Workers of America in negotiating new contracts.

(3) That the non-suspension policy of the international organization will be in force and effect pending all negotiations.

Following the issuance of this order practically all the mines in District 18 opened for work. After the resumption of operations a number of complaints of alleged discrimination were forwarded to the Director of Coal Operations. Twenty-eight of such cases were investigated at the mines affected, and 20 men were reinstated.

Conditions throughout District 18 were quiet until the beginning of November, when supporters of the One Big Union again became very active with their propaganda. On November 15 a joint conference was held between the operators and representatives of the miners, at which the latter made a request for the installation

of the closed shop. No agreement, however, was reached, and on November 26 the acting chairman of the International Commission of the United Mine Workers of America wrote to the Director of Coal Operations. The letter was in part as follows:—

> Due to the discontent in the mining industry of District 18 after the recent strike of the miners here, and the failure of the miners to take advantage of the check-off which we have under the open shop contract here which resulted in a decrease in our membership to such an extent that it is seriously menacing the successful continuance of the tentative agreement here or the entering into, negotiating or forming a new contract.
>
> Now after we had canvassed this situation very thoroughly in our judgment as representatives of the international organization of the United Mine Workers of America, we deemed it advisable, in order to prevent the possible shut down of a large part of the industry because of unreasonable demands that might be made by certain leaders here parading under different titles, to ask that a meeting of the Coal Operators' Association be held in Calgary November 15 for the purpose of considering the following requests, that all men working in and around the mines who are entitled to belong to the United Mine Workers of America be checked off for the same, and said check-off to be turned into the district office here in Calgary by the representatives of the coal companies, as this is the only possible method whereby we can prevent the said moneys that is due to district and international organizations from being used by local men for the purpose of propagating O.B.U. propaganda.
>
> While we agree that this may to some extent interfere with the tentative agreement here, yet we feel that this is the only solution to a bad situation.
>
> At the meeting which was held on the date set forth we failed to reach a satisfactory agreement and adjourned to meet on the 19th, at which time again we failed to agree, and adjourned on the 20th. . . . We regret very much that the coal operators and the mine workers' representatives were unable to find a solution for this entire question and must agree to submit to your office the entire problem for your consideration.
>
> So far as we have been able to ascertain the operators are somewhat reluctant in putting into effect our request for fear that it would result in the closing down of a large number of the mines, and feel that an order issued from your office in compliance with our request would be in a larger measure respected and complied with than any agreement we may reach ourselves.

On the 10th of December a joint conference was held at Calgary between representatives of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, at which the latter made application for an advance of 14 per cent in wages and a closed shop. Negotiations were continued until the 18th, when the Honourable G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, arrived. After further conferences a mutual agreement was reached between the operators and the men. This contract was confirmed by an order of the Director of Coal Operations and read as follows:—

> Subject to the approval of the Director of Coal Operations, by order, we, the undersigned, agree to the following temporary agreement entered into between the Western Coal Operators' Association of Canada and the United Mine Workers of America, through their representatives.
>
> (1) It is hereby agreed that commencing December 1 all members of the United Mine Workers of America or those who hereafter become members of that organization and who are employed in or around the mines by members of the Western Coal Operators' Association shall be paid an increase of 14 per

cent, same to apply on prices and bonuses now paid to all classes of labour in such mines. This increase to temporarily remain in effect pending the investigation and negotiations which are now being conducted relative to mining conditions and wages in the competitive field of the United States.

(2) It is agreed that when negotiations are concluded in the competitive fields of the United States, that representatives of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America shall be selected by each organization to meet in Calgary to formulate and negotiate an agreement to govern for a period of time which may be agreed upon by the representatives of the two associations and sanctioned by the Director of Coal Operations. The results of the investigation and negotiations in the United States to be taken into consideration in reaching a basis of agreement.

(3) It is further agreed that this contract is made and entered into for the sole use of the members of the United Mine Workers of America and the members of the Western Coal Operators' Association of Canada. All men who work in and around the mines who are eligible to become members of the United Mine Workers of America must join that organization and agree to sign check-off for all dues, assessments and fines, and the management of the mines agree to forward deductions made to the acting secretary of the district or such other persons as that official may designate.

NOTE.—The foregoing clause to become effective whenever the officials of the United Mine Workers of America appear on the ground in each locality and co-operate with the operators in arranging details.

(4) It is agreed that no man will be employed or be permitted to remain in the employ of the company unless he agrees to comply with the foregoing conditions.

(5) Retroactive pay due miners under this agreement for the first pay period in December is to be paid in two equal instalments on the two pay-days in January.

(6) Nothing in this agreement shall prevent either side from taking up any matter for readjustment that may seem to them unjust when the conference referred to in clause No. 2 convenes.

NOTE —The representatives of the United Mine Workers of America urge that a clause be inserted providing for the acceptance of the United States settlement as a basis of negotiation in a new agreement. An agreement on this point being found impossible, this question is referred to the Coal Director for a decision when the new agreement comes up for consideration.

The report of the director here sets forth a statement showing the rates of wages paid in District 18 from December 1, 1917, to December 31, 1919, including the advance in wages made under this new agreement.

On January 3, 1920, a letter was received by the Director of Coal Operations from the Secretary of District No. 1, Mining Department of the One Big Union, stating that the Executive Board of District No. 1 recommended to the mine workers in every sub-district: (1) That the 14 per cent increase included in Order No. 141 be accepted as a temporary arrangement. (2) That under no consideration must clause 3 of said order, which makes compulsory the signing of the United Mine Workers of America check-off, be accepted. (3) That in the event of any of the coal operators putting into effect a lock-out for non-compliance with this clause the whole membership of the district should take such action as they may deem necessary for the support of that portion of the membership so discriminated against.

In reply the Director of Coal Operations stated that in view of the policy of the One Big Union, which was not only to repudiate agreements but also to refrain from assuming any contractual responsibilities, it was impossible to give it any recognition.

"The reason that negotiations have been conducted with the United Mine Workers of America," the director remarked, "is because that organization is willing to enter into a contract and abide by it during the life of said contract."

The One Big Union continued its efforts to secure control of the mine workers in this area and as a result during the month of January caused a cessation at the mines of the Mountain Park Coal Company and one or two smaller collieries in District 18.

A joint conference between the operators and United Mine Workers was held at Calgary on January 25 to discuss the situation throughout District 18. After a prolonged discussion it was finally agreed that, as soon as the United Mine Workers of America could partly organize any particular mine with a sufficient number of men to operate the plant, the closed shop would be put into effect. On February 20 a letter was received by the Director of Coal Operations from the chairman of District No. 1, Department of Mining of the One Big Union, expressing the desire of their membership for the negotiation of a contract with the operators of the district and asking for recognition of the One Big Union. This request was declined by the director on the ground that the constitution of the One Big Union provided for central control and authority which would enable a central body to order a strike at will, thereby repudiating existing contracts.

Activities of the One Big Union during March caused a cessation of work at the mines of four companies. This seriously hampered the output of steam coal for a time, but the employees of these mines gradually drifted back to work and production became normal. During the period covered by this report 58 pit head strikes occurred throughout the district which affected 10,006 miners and occasioned a loss estimated at 502,405 working days. All but three of these strikes were caused by the One Big Union element and resulted in a loss in wages of over $2,500,000. A list of these strikes is given in the report showing in each case the date of the strike, the date of settlement, the number of days during which the strike lasted, the number of strikers, the total number of days lost and the cause of each strike.

From March 31, 1919, to March 31, 1920, 79 disputes were brought before the Director of Coal Operations under the terms of the contract. Of these, 15 were decided in favour of the employers, 17 in favour of the employees, compromises were reached in 19, and 28 were withdrawn.

The director's report contains a statement showing the average earnings of contract miners in the principal mines in District 18 from July 1, 1917, to March 31, 1920. In July, 1917, the average earnings amounted to $5.69 per day. These increased to $9.01 in February, 1920, with a slight decline to $8.93 in March, 1920. A table is given showing the earnings of day wage men in District 18 and of similar classes in the coal fields of Montana and Washington. It was agreed that this agreement would continue in force until the completion of negotiations between the operators and mine workers of the central competitive field in the United States when, no doubt, negotiations would be opened for the making of a new contract in this area. The report concludes as follows: "During the past year the relations between the coal operators and their employees have shown an improvement and, had it not been for the influences of the One Big Union in the district, the number of pit head strikes would have been negligible. We have reason to believe that the next six months will see a marked improvement in the production of fuel and steady employment for the employees of the coal mines in District Eighteen."

V. RECORD OF STRIKES FOR THE YEAR

Those chapters of the present report dealing with the conciliation work of the department and setting forth the proceedings taken during the year under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, discuss from different points of view numerous industrial disputes occurring during the year, many of which, however, though properly termed "disputes," did not develop into strikes, some because of the operations of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and others because strikes were arrested by efforts of the department. There remains a considerable number of strikes, most of them of secondary importance, which come before the department chiefly from the statistical point of view.

As readers of these reports are aware, the Department of Labour was established in 1900 and began at that time a record of strikes and lockouts, a record which in process of time has become of considerable value for the purposes of industrial history. The information gathered on the subject is printed from month to month in the pages of the *Labour Gazette* and summarized in the form of an annual statement for the calendar year, which also is printed in the *Labour Gazette*. The figures are given for the calendar rather than the fiscal year, because in this form they become more easily comparable with statistics on the same subject gathered in other countries, which also as a rule use the calendar year. The figures printed are inclusive of all strikes which come to the knowledge of the department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. So far as concerns figures given with respect to duration of strikes, numbers of employees concerned, etc., it is impossible always to secure exact information, but the estimate made in such cases is a careful approximation based on the experience of the officers who have become skilled in these matters.

The record of the department includes lockouts not less than strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is clearly a lockout, is rarely encountered in Canada.

There were 298 strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during the calendar year 1919. Of this number, eight were carried over from 1918, making a total of 290 strikes commencing in 1919. The number of employees involved in the 298 disputes was 138,988, and the number of employers was 1,913. The total time loss was estimated at 3,942,189 working days, this estimate being reached by multiplying the number of working days during which the strike lasted by the number of employees involved in the dispute.

A strike or lockout, counted as such by the Department of Labour, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and of not less than forty-eight hours duration. Unless a dispute corresponds to this definition, it is not classified as a strike or lockout, and is not included in the officially published statistics, although, for departmental purposes, it is recorded. In omitting these small or shortlived strikes from the formal record of the department, the department is in agreement with the practice of most other countries maintaining a record on the subject. There were 41 of these disputes, involving 5,099 employees and a time loss of 4,091 working days during 1919; these are in addition to the 290 strikes mentioned as beginning during 1920.

There were several outstanding strikes which contributed largely to the total time loss. Among these were: (1) The general sympathetic strike at Winnipeg, from May 15 to June 26, involving 22,860 employees and a time loss of 924,562 working days, (2) the strike of coal miners in District 18, from May 24 to the end of August, involving 6,266 employees and a time loss of 462,879 working days; (3) a general sympathetic strike at Amherst, N.S., from May 19 to June 16, involving

771 employees and a time loss of 17,466 working days; (4) a strike of miners at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, from June 12 to October 16, involving 525 employees and a time loss of 56,175 working days, and (5) strike in the building trades at Montreal, from September 2 to November 24, involving 2,000 employees and a time loss of 113,000 working days.

The Winnipeg strike, however, resulted in a considerable time loss apart from its local boundaries. It extended, as a sympathetic strike, to other cities in Western Canada. The number of employees and the time loss in working days in these other cities, as a result of the Winnipeg strike, were approximately 18,430 and 230,130 respectively. Thus the Winnipeg strike and its ramifications involved a total of 41,290 employees and a time loss of 1,154,692 working days, or, roughly, about one-third of the strike total for all Canada. This strike is more fully discussed elsewhere.

In about 90 per cent of the strikes not more than 1,000 employees were involved, and in about 34 per cent of the strikes not more than 50 employees were involved. As to duration, 44 per cent of the strikes were in existence for ten days and under; 55 per cent were under 15 days' duration, and about 20 per cent were over 30 days' duration. Fifteen strikes were unterminated at the end of the year.

Classified by provinces, Ontario had more strikes than any other province with about 39 per cent of the total. Quebec was second with about 27 per cent, and British Columbia third, with about 14 per cent. The greatest time loss, however, occurred in Manitoba where 1,045,660 working days or a little more than 26 per cent of the total were lost through strikes. This was due to the Winnipeg strike. In Ontario the time loss was 26 per cent of the total, while in Quebec it amounted to about 22 per cent.

The class of industry most affected during 1919 was metals, machinery and conveyances, in which there were 45 strikes, involving 70,268 employees, and a time loss of 1,993,704 working days. It should be pointed out, however, that these figures for the metals group include all the employees and the time lost in general strikes in sympathy with the Winnipeg metal workers' strike. Forty strikes, involving 10,779 employees and a time loss of 287,146 working days, occurred in the building and construction group. Twenty strikes, involving 12,196 employees and a time loss of 714,340 working days occurred in the mines, smelters, quarries and clay products trades. The above three industrial groups sustained the greatest time loss through strikes.

Classified by causes, 223 of the 298 strikes recorded involved wages. Of this number, 75 were solely for increased wages, 99 for increased wages and shorter hours, 41 for increased wages and other changes and 8 were because of a reduction in wages. Twelve strikes and lockouts involved union recognition, or were in protest against the employment of non-union labour. There were sixteen sympathetic strikes.

The record shows that 157 of the strikes terminated in favour of the employees and 88 in favour of the employers; 23 were compromise settlements, while 30 were indefinite and unterminated.

As regards methods of settlement, 154 strikes terminated as a result of direct negotiations between the parties in dispute, 41 terminated through the efforts of conciliation or mediation (chiefly of the Department of Labour), 7 by arbitration, and 5 by the operations of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In 31 strikes, the employees resumed work on their employers' terms, and in 28 strikes the strikers were replaced.

The record printed hereunder shows the number of strikes and lockouts year by year for the period 1901-19. The record reached its highest level for the year 1919, principally because of the Winnipeg general strike, beginning in May. The figures for 1919 were almost twice those of the year which stands next in the list as to time losses on account of strikes, those, namely, for 1911, when the high number had been occasioned by a prolonged strike of coal miners in Western Canada. The lightest

year in the record both as to numbers of strikes and time losses is 1915, the second year of the war. It may be added that the present calendar year promises at the time of writing to be in the medium class as to seriousness of disputes, judged, that is, by numbers of working days lost, the figures to June 30 being as follows: Number of disputes, 195; number of employers involved, 746; number of employees affected, 35,005; time loss in working days, 523,526.

Following is the record of strikes and lockouts by years for the period 1901-19:—

Year	No. of Disputes		Disputes in existence in the year		
	In existence in the year	Beginning in the year	Employers involved	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
1901	104	104	273	28,086	632,311
1902	121	121	420	12,264	120,940
1903	146	146	927	50,041	1,226,500
1904	99	99	575	16,482	265,004
1905	89	88	437	12,223	217,244
1906	141	141	1,015	26,050	359,797
1907	149	144	825	36,624	521,962
1908	68	65	175	25,293	708,285
1909	69	69	397	17,332	871,845
1910	84	82	1,335	21,280	718,635
1911	99	96	475	30,094	2,046,650
1912	150	148	989	40,511	1,099,208
1913	113	106	1,015	39,536	1,287,678
1914	44	40	205	8,678	430,054
1915	43	38	96	9,140	106,149
1916	75	74	271	21,157	208,277
1917	148	141	714	48,329	1,134,970
1918	196	191	766	68,489	763,241
1919	298	290	1,913	138,988	3,942,189
Total	2,236	2,183	12,823	650,597	16,761,039

In the pages introductory to the present volume will be found figures and comments with respect to the extent of strikes in other countries.

VI. LABOUR GAZETTE

The *Labour Gazette* has been published monthly, in English and French, and, judging by the increased number of references that were made to its columns during the past year in official and other publications in this and other countries, it would seem that the *Labour Gazette* has now come to be regarded as an authoritative source of information upon industrial matters. In addition to being the official record of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, the *Labour Gazette* prints either complete or summarized reports of proceedings of the more important official commissions having to do with labour affairs in Canada, the United Kingdom and other countries; of meetings of organized labour, and of other organizations dealing with industrial matters. The *Labour Gazette* also collects and compiles, and endeavours to keep its readers informed, upon such matters as industrial disputes and agreements, the fluctuations of employment, the changes in wholesale and retail prices, fatal industrial accidents and accident prevention, the more important legal decisions affecting labour, and legislation enacted by the Dominion and Provincial legislatures bearing upon wages, hours of labour, workmen's compensation, and industrial conditions generally. In order that such information with respect to Canada shall be as complete as possible, the department maintains correspondents in some sixty industrial centres in the Dominion.

In the preparing of volume XIX of the *Labour Gazette,* which covers the calendar year 1919, great care was taken to present the material in as condensed form as possible, in order both to facilitate the work of reference and to effect economy in the matter of space.

The matter appearing in the *Labour Gazette* being of necessity largely specialized, and the publication being official, its contents become frequently a matter of quotation. Credit to the *Labour Gazette* is usually given where the publication quoting is of recognized standing, and the following are among the journals which, during the year, reprinted, in whole or in part, original articles appearing in the *Labour Gazette.* This list is by no means inclusive and does not, of course, include ordinary references to the *Labour Gazette* or the monthly statistical articles as to prices, etc.:—

Welland Telegram,
Vancouver World,
Windsor Star,
Kitchener News Record,
Toronto World,
Montreal Gazette,
Edmonton Journal,
Toronto Mail and Empire,
Quebec Telegraph,
Winnipeg Telegram,
Industrial News Survey,
Winnipeg Tribune,
Ottawa Citizen,
Christian Guardian,
Queensland Industrial Gazette,
Economic World,
Canadian Mining Journal,
American Labour Review,
Canada Lumberman,
Halifax Chronicle,
Canadian Railroader,
Industrial League and Council Journal,
Personnel,
British Labour Gazette.

VII. PRICES AND WAGES STATISTICS

The statistical work on prices and cost of living has been carried on along the same lines as have been followed since its inception in 1910, but certain sections of the field have been further developed. Statistics as to the retail prices of staple foods and fuel and as to rentals have been secured in some sixty localities of Canada with a population of 10,000 or more, and have been published in the *Labour Gazette* each month. The number of commodities in food and fuel for which quotations have been secured has been increased from the original list of 35 in 1910 to over 100. A special investigation was made into rentals of houses, particularly those occupied by workingmen in these cities, particulars being secured as to the accommodation and rentals for some 10,000 typical workingmen's houses. The investigation was carried out by officers of the department and local representatives, the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* resident in each locality. A special inquiry was also made into the retail prices of clothing, boots, etc., and merchants in the various cities, with considerable trouble, furnished a large amount of very valuable information as to changes in the prices of clothing since before the war.

The object of this development in statistics as to prices has been to provide the necessary foundation and historical background for a retail prices and cost of living index number to be calculated from month to month to correspond to the index number of wholesale prices. The latter has been published in the *Labour Gazette* and in annual reviews since 1910, keeping up to date the record of wholesale prices first published in 1910 in the special report on "Wholesale Prices in Canada 1890-1909," by Mr. R. H. Coats, an officer of the Department of Labour from 1902 to 1915 and since this latter year Dominion Statistician. As stated at the time, 1910, it was the intention to later calculate a similar index number of retail prices to deal comprehensively with the cost of living aspect of the prices problem. Information has also been collected as to family consumption of certain commodities with a view to the establishment of a proper weighting system for such an index number. Arrangements have also been made for co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in continuing the work on wholesale prices statistics and in supplementing the information secured by the department as to retail prices and rentals.

As in previous years, the prices statistics of the department have been used to an increasing extent by employers and employees in connection with the determination of changes in wages. In some cases agreements have been to adjust wages monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually according to the records of the department and the statistics published in the *Labour Gazette*.

Statistics as to the movement of prices in other countries and as to governmental regulation of prices, rentals, etc., have been maintained and published in the *Labour Gazette* as in previous years. A notable feature in connection with this work has been the rapid and steady increase in the development of statistical work on prices and cost of living in other countries and more recently that undertaken by the League of Nations and the development by the International Institute of Statistics of its previous work in the field.

The statistical work on wages, hours of labour, etc., has been continued, information secured from employers' unions, industrial agreements, etc., being compiled with a view to the calculation and publication of an index number of wages to correspond to index numbers of wholesale and retail prices. Arrangements have been made to

secure additional information as to wages from the various employment offices. Statistics as to wages as heretofore have been published in the *Labour Gazette* in the reports of Boards of Conciliation, Royal Commissions, union agreements, schedules of rates of pay adopted by large employers of labour, etc., the more important of them being dealt with in special articles. A special inquiry was made into the eight-hour day in the summer of 1919 with the object of furnishing information for the Industrial Conference in September of that year, the results being published in the *Labour Gazette.*

VIII. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA

Mr. Bryce M. Stewart, Director of the Employment Service of Canada, reports as follows:—

The following is the second annual report of the Employment Service of Canada, being for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920. During the year agreements under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act were completed with all the provinces except New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Under a special arrangement offices were conducted in these provinces by the Department of Labour until April 30, 1920.

The principle of a nation-wide employment service was endorsed by the National Industrial Conference held in Ottawa, September 15-20, 1919, in the following resolution which was adopted unanimously:—

> *Resolved* (First) That in the opinion of this Conference adequate provision by public works or otherwise, should be made by the Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments in connection with all interests represented at this Conference to avert any serious unemployment crisis which might occur during the ensuing eight months;
>
> (Second) That the various interests represented at this Conference adhere strictly to the employment policy agreed upon by the Provincial Governments, which aims at the centralization of labour supply and demand in one agency.
>
> (Third) That provision be made for immediate and continuous survey of available and prospective employment, and for adequate employment machinery to direct unemployed workers to employment available.

Another resolution of the National Industrial Conference on social insurance endorsed the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations that "a board or boards be appointed to inquire into the subjects of state insurance against unemployment, sickness, invalidity, and old age." The resolution had also the following clause:—

> "That in order to collect necessary data, the Government shall forthwith attach to the proper branches of the Labour or other departments concerned experienced investigators, who shall do the necessary research work and furnish to the Board at the earliest opportunity the results of their investigations."

In pursuance of this resolution, the Employment Service of the Department was instructed to collect information on unemployment insurance. Accordingly, a considerable volume of material on the various kinds of unemployment insurance has been assembled in the form of a memorandum, which also includes a brief summary of the historical development of the subject.

At the beginning of the year there were 66 employment offices operating under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act. At the end of the year the number of offices had increased to 95, distributed among the provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island, 1; Nova Scotia, 5; New Brunswick, 6; Quebec, 7; Ontario, 36; Manitoba, 10; Saskatchewan, 9; Alberta, 8; British Columbia, 13.

The agreement entered into with the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec followed in the main the agreement for the fiscal year 1918-19, with the addition of a few clauses based largely on the recommendation of the Employment Service Council of Canada, adopted at its meeting May 12-14, 1919.

The following is the text of the agreement for the fiscal year 1919-1920:—

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made between the Honourable Gideon D. Robertson, hereinafter called

The Party of the First Part:

AND the Province of , herein represented by hereinafter called

The Party of the Second Part:

Whereas by the terms of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) is appropriated out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada for the fiscal year beginning the first day of April one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, for the purposes of aiding and encouraging the organization and co-ordination of employment offices throughout Canada, and for the promotion of uniformity of methods among them;

And whereas by the Appropriation Act, number three, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, Schedule B, Parliament appropriated the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) to supplement the amount provided by the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act;

And whereas it is provided in the said Co-ordination Act that the payment of the said moneys shall be conditional upon an agreement between the Minister of Labour and the Government of the province as to the terms, conditions and purposes for which the payments are to be made and applied;

Now therefore the said parties mutually agree that the said moneys shall be paid upon the terms and conditions as follows:—

1. The said party of the second part shall submit quarterly during the year to the said party of the first part such statements of expenditure and such reports of work done as are required by the party of the first part, and the party of the first part shall recommend payment to the party of the second part of a sum of money which shall bear the same proportion to the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) as the expenditure of the party of the second part for the maintenance of employment offices bears to the total of the expenditures of all the provinces for such purposes: provided that the sum to be recommended to be paid shall not exceed one-half of the total amount expended by the party of the second part in any one quarter for the maintenance of employment offices; and provided that no payment shall be recommended on account of any expenditure unless the party of the first part is satisfied that such expenditure has properly been made for the purposes of and according to the terms and conditions of this agreement.

2. The following expenditures shall be deemed to be properly made for the purposes of and according to the terms and conditions of this agreement:—

(*a*) Salaries and travelling expenses of permanent and temporary members of the staffs of the employment offices and of a clearing house operated by the said party of the second part, and the salary and travelling expenses of a general superintendent of the employment services of the said party of the second part, provided such salaries and travelling expenses shall be paid only to persons whose whole time is devoted to employment services of the said party of the second part;

(*b*) rental, heat, light, water service, office supplies (not including furniture), telephone, telegraph and postal expenses, and janitor service for the employment offices and clearing house;

(*c*) expenditures on advertising in newspapers and periodicals and by bill boards and posters necessary to the efficient operation of the employment offices of the said party of the second part and not exceeding ten per centum (10 per cent) of the total expenditure of the party of the second part provided that in all

such advertising the employment offices of the party of the second part shall be designated "Employment Service of Canada" with whatever amplification of such designation, if any, party of the second part may desire to indicate the governmental or departmental authority by which the employment offices are administered.

(*d*) such standard signs, window lettering and stationery as may be agreed upon by the parties hereto;

(*e*) unrefunded advances for transportation issued to persons directed to employment at a distance secured through the Employment Service provided that the party of the first shall have the right to determine whether such advances are necessarily made; and provided that no payment shall be made by the party of the first part on account of losses in excess of ten per centum (10 per cent) of the total advances made during the year.

3. In the operation of the employment offices the party of the second part shall endeavour to fill situations in all trades and for both male and female employees.

4. The party of the second part shall in the operation of the employment offices and clearing house use such forms and records as the party of the first part may prescribe.

5. The party of the second part shall organize in connection with the employment service a Provincial Advisory Council, and in every city of the province of , with a population of twenty-five thousand (25,000) or more, a Local Advisory Council to represent equally employers and employees to assist in the administration of the employment service of the said province.

6. The party of the second part agrees to establish a clearance system within the province of Saskatchewan as soon as practicable and to assist in the co-ordination of such clearance system with the interprovincial clearance system established by the party of the first part.

7. The parties hereto agree so to organize their respective employment services that they shall be able to render to employers and employees the services afforded by commercial employment agencies.

8. The party of the second part shall not issue any new provincial licenses to commercial employment agencies within the province which charge any fee or commission either to employers or employees, and shall not transfer any licenses already issued.

9. The parties hereto agree that their respective employment services shall be designated "Employment Service of Canada," provided that either party shall be at liberty to amplify such designation to indicate the governmental or departmental authority by which the employment offices are administered.

10. The parties agree to accept the terms and conditions of P.C. 3111 of December 17, 1918, as part of this agreement and the same is accepted as such.

11. The party of the first part shall at all times have the right to inspect by means of officers appointed by him for the purpose the operation of the employment offices of the party of the second part, and may withhold payments of moneys otherwise due and payable under this agreement if in his opinion the conditions of this agreement are not being fulfilled.

12. This contract shall have no force or effect until the same is approved by the Governor in Council.

In witness whereof the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and the seal of the said Department of Labour, at the city of Ottawa, this day of , 1919.

[SEAL]

(Sgd.)

And in witness whereof the said party of the second part has hereunto set his hand and the seal of the said province at the city of , in the said province, this day of , 1919.

[SEAL]

(Sgd.)

LIST OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

The following is a list of the Employment Offices and Clearing Houses operating under the Act as at March 31, 1920:—

Province	City	Street Address
Ontario	Belleville	253 Front St.
	Brantford	136 Dalhousie St.
	Brockville	137 King St. W.
	Chatham	189 King St. W.
	Cobalt	Wallace Blk.
	Cornwall	
	Fort William	300 Victoria Ave.
	Galt	Union Bank Building.
	Guelph	170 Upper Wyndham St.
	Hamilton	87 James St. N.
	Kingston	22 Market St.
	Kitchener	194 King St. W.
	Lindsay	20 William St. N.
	London	108 Dundas St.
	Niagara Falls	Cor. Park and Clinton Ave.
	North Bay	60 Main St. E.
	Orillia	17 Peter St.
	Oshawa	Room 3, Felt Blk.
	Ottawa	139 Queen St.
	"	271 Dalhousie St.
	Owen Sound	261 9th St. E.
	Pembroke	Dixon Blk.
	Peterboro	190 Charlotte St.
	Port Arthur	193 Park St.
	Sarnia	120 Front St.
	Sault Ste. Marie	349 Queen St.
	St. Catharines	200 St. Paul St.
	St. Thomas	580 Talbot St.
	Stratford	Windsor Hotel Blk.
	Sudbury	Station St.
	Timmins	86 Pine St.
	Toronto	45 King St. W.
	"	172 Front St. W. (Unskilled).
	"	1252 Bloor St.
	Welland	15 Division St.
	Windsor	61 Sandwich St. E.
Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown	Market Building.
Nova Scotia	Amherst	Hagen Bldg., Church St.
	Halifax	167 Granville St.
	New Glasgow	Maritime Blk., Charlotte St
	Yarmouth	Eakins Blk.
New Brunswick	Bathurst	Court House.
	Campbellton	Town Hall.
	Fredericton	70 York St.
	Moncton	268 St. George St.
	Newcastle	Town Hall.
	St. John	49 Canterbury St.
Quebec	Hull	156 Principal St.
	Lachine	180 Notre-Dame St.
	Montreal	8 St. James St.
	"	186 Windsor St.
	Quebec	83 Dupont St.
	Sherbrooke	31a King St.
	Three Rivers	23a Des Forges St.

Province	City	Street Address
Manitoba	Brandon	142 Tenth St.
	Dauphin	G.W.V.A. Bldg.
	Portage la Prairie	Municipal Bldg.
	Le Pas	
	Winnipeg	177 Henry Ave. (Unskilled).
	"	220 Bannatyne Ave.
	"	216 Bannatyne Ave.
	"	439 Main St. (Farm labour).
	"	219 Portage Ave. (Women's).
	"	210 Montreal Trust Bldg.
Saskatchewan	Estevan	McCready & Holden Blk.
	Moose Jaw	18 High St. E.
	N. Battleford	Board of Trade Bldg.
	Prince Albert	Masonic Bldg.
	Regina	1820 Albert St.
	Saskatoon	Ross Blk.
	Swift Current	115 Railway St.
	Weyburn	City Hall.
	Yorkton	1st Avenue.
Alberta	Calgary	142 7th Avenue E.
	"	128 9th Avenue E.
	Drumheller	
	Edmonton	10220 101st St.
	Lethbridge	Hull Blk., 3rd Avenue.
	Medicine Hat	Quebec Bank Bldg.
	Red Deer	17 Ross St. W.
British Columbia	Cranbrook	
	Fernie	
	Kamloops	
	Nanaimo	
	Nelson	
	New Westminster	Old Court House.
	Prince Rupert	
	Vancouver	Hotel Europe Bldg., Powell St.
	"	Cor. Homer and Dunsmuir Sts.
	Vernon	Cor. Broughton and Langley Sts.
	Victoria	
Provincial Clearing Houses—		
	Montreal, P.Q	10 St. James St.
	Toronto, Ont.	15 Queen's Park.
	Winnipeg, Man.	439 Main St.
	Regina, Sask.	1641Broad St.
	Calgary, Alta.	144 7th Ave. E.
	Vancouver, B.C.	Dunsmuir and Homer Sts.
Interprovincial Clearing Houses (Department of Labour)		
	Maritime Clearing House	792 Main St., Moncton, N.B.
	Eastern Clearing House	Department of Labour, Ottawa.
	Western Clearing House	103 Victory Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.
	Pacific Clearing House	630 Birk's Bldg. Vancouver, B.C.

At the time of writing the number of offices has been considerably reduced owing to the closing of offices in the Maritime Provinces, operated by the Department of Labour during the demobilization period. With the gradual demobilization of the Information and Service Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment a number of one-man offices throughout the Dominion have also been closed. It is expected that the majority of the local offices in the Maritime Provinces will be reopened either by the provincial Governments or by the municipalities concerned.

Special Arrangement in the Maritime Provinces

The regular procedure under the Act was modified to some extent in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. In those provinces there had been no beginnings in employment work as in other provinces, and in view of this fact and the urgency of the demobilization problem an arrangement was completed with the provincial Governments concerned by which the Department of Labour should operate the employment offices during the demobilization period, the provincial Governments co-operating to the extent of supplying premises and equipment. Authority in the matter was given the Minister of Labour by an Order in Council (P.C. 3171) of December 24, 1918. Under this arrangement offices were opened at Amherst, Halifax New Glasgow, Sydney, and Yarmouth, in Nova Scotia, and Bathurst, Fredericton, Moncton and St. John, in New Brunswick. In addition so-called "one-man" offices were established in co-operation with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment at Charlottetown in Prince Edward Island at Glace Bay and Sydney Mines in Nova Scotia for a few months, and at Campbellton and Newcastle in New Brunswick. The department's authority for carrying on these offices expired on April 30, 1920, and the offices were closed on that date accordingly. It is understood, however, that the provincial Governments are making arrangements for the establishment of public employment offices in the more important centres, either directly or through the municipal councils concerned under the recent amendment to the Act outlined below.

Disbursements to the Provinces

For the fiscal year under review the disbursements to the provinces for the maintenance of employment offices totalled $169,207.61. Under the Act each province participates in the amount available for distribution in the proportion which its expenditure bears to the total expenditure of all the province. Accordingly, Ontario, which expended $127,432.98 in a total expenditure by all the provinces of $338,415.22, should receive 127,432.98/338,415.22 of the $250,000 available for distribution by the Department of Labour, or $94,109.96. There is, however, the further provision that a province cannot be granted more than 50 per cent of its actual maintenance expenditure in any year and the subvention to Ontario was therefore reduced to $63,716.49, being half its expenditure of $127,432.98.

Because of a special arrangement in the Maritime Provinces, outlined below, those provinces did not enter into agreements under the Act and accordingly did not receive subventions.

The following table shows the distribution of the payments among the remaining provinces of the different items of expense accepted as proper maintenance expenditures under the agreement:—

Distribution	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Totals
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries	9,923 93	40,467 99	18,657 40	12,708 66	14,905 77	17,861 10	114,524 85
Travelling expenses	514 10	1,109 05	259 80	958 71	1,535 54	778 63	5,155 83
Rental	950 00	10,966 22	3,622 13	3,143 75	2,816 40	2,555 68	24,054 18
Heat	110 50	431 84	195 48	23 03	154 89	62 89	978 63
Light	36 47	451 44	57 28	113 73	55 68	89 78	804 38
Water	9 50	44 08	26 92	.....	0 72	3 17	84 39
Office supplies	1,356 30	5,044 85	2,659 23	339 43	289 64	1,382 27	11,071 72
Telephones	150 54	2,032 07	792 35	697 40	853 10	803 67	5,329 18
Telegrams	.....	488 74	128 87	270 58	269 08	387 00	1,544 27
Postage	1 90	1,569 62	30 00	280 23	225 12	165 48	2,272 35
Advertising	.....	596 55	70 46	.....	1,376 09	343 32	2,386 42
Express and cartage	.....	51 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	51 94
Exhibition booth	.....	156 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	156 87
Emp. management course	.....	305 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	305 23
Janitor service	.....	.....	.....	371 50	.....	115 92	487 42
Totals	13,053 24	63,716 49	26,499 92	18,907 02	22,482 03	24,548 91	169,207 61

Employment Offices Co-ordination Act Amended

By the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act (1918, chapter 21), the Minister of Labour was authorized to make grants to the provinces to meet a portion to their maintenance expenditures on public employment offices. The Act stated that the moneys available should be distributed among the provinces pro rata with their expenditures but no province was to receive a grant in excess of half the amount it had expended. The subventions were also made conditional upon agreements between the Minister and the Provincial Governments as to the conditions and purposes upon and for which the moneys should be spent. The Act authorized the minister to enter into agreements for the maintenance of employment offices with Provincial Governments only but in the Maritime Provinces there was some opinion that the work was more directly the concern of the municipalities. Accordingly at the 1920 session the legislation was amended by the addition of a clause (section 5, subsection 2) which empowered the minister to set aside from the moneys available under the Act an amount for the maintenance of employment offices other than those operated by provincial governments. It was provided, however, that no such office should receive assistance unless the minister were satisfied that the Provincial Government concerned did not propose to enter into an agreement for the maintenance of employment offices in accordance with the Act in that province.

The amendment also provides that the sum set aside for municipal or other offices not operated by the Provincial Governments and approved by the minister shall be distributed among such offices pro rata with their expenditures as provided in the case of offices conducted by Provincial Governments.

At the same time the Act was amended by the addition of a section (section 3, paragraph "d"), which authorizes the minister to require, under penalty, the return of information on employment conditions from employers and other persons.

The following is the text of the Act as amended:—

Consolidation of Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act—Chapter 21, Statutes of 1918, and Amendment of 1920

An Act to Aid and Encourage the Organization and Co-ordination of Employment Offices

(Assented to 24th May, 1918.)

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as The Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act.

2. In this Act and in any regulation made thereunder, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(*a*) "minister" means the Minister of Labour;

(*b*) "employment office" means an employment office, or any division of an employment office, operated by any Provincial Government, or any other employment office, or division of an employment office, approved by the Governor General in Council; (1920 amendment),

(*c*) "employer" includes a person seeking employees;

(*d*) "employee" includes a person seeking employment.

3. The minister is authorized and empowered,—

(*a*) to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices and to promote uniformity of methods among them;

(*b*) to establish one or more clearing houses for the interchange of information between employment offices concerning the transfer of labour and other matters;

(*c*) to compile and distribute information received from employment offices and from other sources, regarding prevailing conditions of employment;

(*d*) to require any person or firm to make a written return of such information as may be deemed necessary for the purposes of this Act or of any regulation made by authority of this Act, under penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than ten dollars, for each refusal or neglect to answer or wilfully false answer. (1920 amendment).

4. For the purposes of such organization and co-ordination, and subject to the conditions set forth in section seven, the following sums shall be appropriated and paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada during each fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year beginning the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, namely:—

During the fiscal year beginning the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, the sum of fifty thousand dollars;

During the fiscal year beginning the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars;

During each succeeding fiscal year the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

5. The moneys appropriated for each year shall be allotted and paid to the Governments of the respective provinces in the proportion which their expenditure for the maintenance of employment offices bears to the total of the expenditures of all the provinces for such purposes, but in no case shall the allotment to any province exceed one-half the amount expended for the maintenance of employment offices by such province.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in subsection one of this section the minister may in any year set aside from the moneys allotted to a province such sum as may seem desirable for the maintenance of employment offices where none are operated by the Provincial Government, provided that, before any such employment office is assisted under this Act the minister shall be satisfied that the Provincial Government concerned does not propose to establish employment offices in accordance with this Act within a reasonable time, and provided further that the sum so set aside shall be allotted to such employment offices, but in no case shall the allotment exceed one-half of the amount expended for the maintenance of such office. (Amendment of 1920.)

6. The payments hereinbefore authorized shall, as to each province, be conditional upon agreement between the minister and the Government of the province as to the terms, conditions and purposes within the meaning of this Act upon and for which the payments are to be made and applied, and upon such agreement being approved by the Governor in Council.

7. In any agreement so made the following conditions respecting the operation of employment offices may be stated:—

(*a*) That the offices shall endeavour to fill situations in all trades and for both male and female employment;

(*b*) That the offices shall make such returns and submit to such inspection as the minister may require.

8. Such officers shall be appointed as are required for carrying out the provisions of this Act, and for such inspection, examination and report as are necessary to ensure the expenditure of the moneys paid in accordance to the intention of this Act and the agreements and regulations made under its authority. Such appointments shall be made under the provisions of the laws relating to the civil service, and the salaries and expenses of such officers shall be paid out of the moneys appropriated by Parliament for that purpose.

9. The minister shall annually lay before Parliament during the first ten days of the session, a report of all proceedings under this Act for the last preceding fiscal year, which report shall contain a statement of the moneys expended, the purposes to which they have been applied, and the work done by the several provinces in the earning of the subsidies paid or authorized to be paid.

10. The minister may make any regulations not inconsistent with this Act which he may deem necessary or convenient for carrying this Act into effect, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

Employment Service Council of Canada

An advisory body has been established to assist the minister in the administration of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act. This was provided for in the regulations under the Act (P. C. 3111 of December 17, 1918), as follows:—

1. To assist in the administration of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act and to recommend ways of preventing unemployment, the Minister of Labour shall, with the approval of the Governor in Council, establish an Advisory Council to be known as the Employment Service Council of Canada. Such council shall consist of: One member each appointed by the Provincial Governments; two members appointed by the Canadian Manufactureres' Association; two members appointed by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; one member appointed by the Railway War Board; one member appointed by the Railway Brotherhood; two members appointed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture; three members appointed by the Department of Labour, two of whom shall be women; one member appointed by the Returned Soldiers: one member appointed by the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department.

2. The members of the Employment Service Council of Canada, including the chairman, shall hold office for three years and shall be eligible for reappointment.

The Minister of Labour invited these various Governments, departments and organizations to name their representatives, and the following were appointed:—

Nova Scotia—W. M. MacCoy, K.C., Commissioner of Industries and Immigration, Halifax.

New Brunswick.—Celime Melanson, Moncton, N.B., representing the province of New Brunswick.

Quebec.—Joseph Ainey, General Superintendent, Quebec Employment Service, Montreal.

Ontario.—Dr. W. A. Riddell, Deputy Minister of Labour, Toronto.

Manitoba.—J. A. Bowman, General Superintendent, Manitoba Employment Service, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan.—Thomas Molloy, Commissioner of Labour and Industries, Regina.

Alberta.—J. W. Mitchell, General Superintendent, Alberta Employment Service, Calgary.

British Columbia.—J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister of Labour, Victoria.

Canadian Mfrs. Association.—G. M. Murray, Eastern Secretary, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto. G. E. Carpenter, Western Secretary. Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Winnipeg.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.—Arthur Martel, Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Montreal. E. W. A. O'Dell, General Organizer, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Hamilton.

Canadian Railway War Board.—W. M. Neal, General Secretary, Canadian Railway War Board, Montreal.

Railway Brotherhoods of Canada.—S. N. Berry, Vice-President, Order of Railway Conductors, member Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment, Montreal.

Returned Soldiers.—C. G. MacNeil, Dominion Secretary-Treasurer, Great War Veterans' Association, Ottawa.

Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.—Major L. L. Anthes, Director Information and Service Branch, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, Ottawa.

Department of Labour —Mrs. Rose Henderson, Probation Officer, Juvenile Court, Montreal. Mrs. J. S. Robson, Chairman, Women's Department, Repatriation Committee, Ottawa. Bryce M. Stewart, Director of Employment Service, Department of Labour, Ottawa.

The first meeting of the council was held in Ottawa, May 12, 13 and 14, 1919. It was devoted to a general stocktaking of the progress of the Employment Service to date, and an attempt was also made to mark out the course of development. Consideration was given to such matters as the re-establishment of the soldier, the attitude of employers and employees toward the service, the farm labour problem, regularization of employment, and the establishment of relations with the British employment exchanges. The council agreed upon a constitution which has been accepted by the minister with some minor changes. The constitution, as approved, provides for one regular meeting annually, but the secretary is required to call special meetings upon instruction from the chairman or at the request of five members of the council with the approval of the Minister of Labour.

The following are the recommendations passed by the council for the minister's consideration. A statement of the action taken on the recommendation follows in each case:—

Recommendation 1.—That it is desirable that provincial and local councils be formed and that the minister urge upon the provincial governments the establishment of such councils at as early a date as possible.

In pursuance of this recommendation the Minister of Labour inserted in the agreement with the Provincial Governments under the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act for the year 1919-20 the following clause: The party of the second part shall organize in connection with the Employment Service a Provincial Advisory Council and in every city of the province with a population of twenty-five thousand (25,000) or more a local advisory council to represent equally employers and employees to assist in the administration of the Employment Service of the said province.

Recommendation 2.—That in order that all concerned may be fully aware of the machinery provided by the Dominion and Provincial Governments under the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act, a publicity campaign be inaugurated by the interested Government bodies, and that as the agreement of the Minister of Labour with the several provinces makes no provision for expenditure on advertising, that the minister amend the agreements with the several provinces, to allow them to expend on advertising their employment systems a sum not to exceed ten per cent of their total expenditures under the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act.

In view of this recommendation it was stated in the agreement with the Provincial Governments under the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act for the

year 1919-20 that advertising expenditure as follows on the part of the Provincial Governments would be accepted as properly made under the agreement:—

Expenditures on advertising in newspapers and periodicals and by bill-boards and posters, necessary to the efficient operation of the employment offices of the said party of the second part, and not exceeding ten per centum (10 per cent) of the total expenditure of the party of the second part, provided that in all such advertising the employment offices of the party of the second part shall be designated "Employment Service of Canada" with whatever amplification of such designation, if any, the party of the second part may desire to indicate the governmental or departmental authority by which the employment offices are administered.

Recommendation 3.—That as it has been proven to the satisfaction of the Employment Service Council that commercial employment agencies are retarding rather than promoting the efficient distribution of labour and as full benefits cannot be derived from the government system of employment offices while private agencies continue to exist, that effort should be directed to the elimination of private employment agencies as soon as the laws of the respective governments permit.

Several of the provinces have already acted on this resolution of the council. Legislation forbidding the operation of such agencies has been enacted in the four western provinces, the dates set for the proclamation of the legislation being as follows: Manitoba, June 2, 1919; Saskatchewan, June 1, 1919; British Columbia, November 1, 1919; Alberta, July 1, 1920.

In the province of Ontario legislation was passed at the 1919 session of the legislature by which the number of commercial employment agencies in the province was greatly reduced. According to the new law licenses may be issued to employment agencies other than nurses' registries as follows: Four employment agencies in the city of Toronto; two employment agencies in the city of Ottawa, and town of Sudbury, respectively; not more than one employment agency in any other municipality in the province.

The province of Quebec has enacted legislation for the abolition of commercial employment agencies, it being stated that "the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may at any time order the closing of all employment bureaus kept or controlled by individuals, companies or other persons, in such places as he shall determine; and any individual or other person, and in the case of a company, its president and its manager or secretary shall be liable, in case of refusal or neglect to obey such order, to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, recoverable before any magistrate having jurisdiction, in the ordinary manner and, on failure to pay the fine and costs, to imprisonment for not more than three months."

The Governments of the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are also considering the enactment of legislation forbidding the operation of commercial agencies.

It perhaps should be noted that this action on the part of the provinces is in line with the recommendation of the recent International Labour Conference at Washington.

> The General Conference recommends that each member of the International Labour Organization take measures to prohibit the establishment of employment agencies which charge fees or which carry on their business for profit. Where such agencies already exist, it is further recommended that they be permitted to operate only under Government license, and that all practicable measures be taken to abolish such agencies as soon as possible.

Recommendation 4.—That handicap and juvenile divisions be established in the Employment Service, that a special committee be appointed to work out details to be submitted to the Council at its next meeting and that the committee forward to the provincial authorities such information or suggestions as may be obtained by them in their research.

In view of this recommendation the Department of Labour established the office of Juvenile Employment Specialist. The Civil Service Commission held a written examination and J. M. Wyatt, M.A., Chief Probation Officer of the Toronto Juvenile Court, was appointed to the position. Arrangements can be made whereby Mr. Wyatt's services will be available to the provinces for the study of juvenile employment problems and the organization of juvenile employment work. Some research in connection with employment work for juveniles and handicapped workers is being carried on in the Department of Labour, and it is hoped that it will be possible to forward the results of this work to the provincial employment services shortly. The information will of course be available to the committee appointed by the Employment Service Council and should be of use to them in the formulation of recommendations for submission at the next meeting of the council. Because of the preventive character of juvenile employment work, it was thought best to give it first attention. Some study of the problems involved in the placement of handicapped workers has been made and it is hoped that shortly closer attention may be given to this section of the employment service field. It should be added that the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment have conducted offices for the placement of handicapped soldiers in the cities of Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver and Montreal.

Recommendation 5. That the several departments of the Federal, Provincial, County and Municipal Governments, the railways, steamship companies, trade unions, manufacturers and other representative sections of employers and employees, be requested to work in the closest possible conjunction with the employment offices of the service in obtaining help and that in the engagement of labour for Government work the authorities concerned be requested to place all orders with the Employment Service.

The Employment Service of the Department of Labour has been in communication with various Government departments and railway companies in this matter. A copy of each new list of employment offices issued by the Employment Service of the department is forwarded to all large employing departments of the Dominion Government and to the railway companies for distribution to the officers concerned. The Department of Public Works has advised that instructions have been issued to its officials to secure labour so far as possible through the properly authorized governmental agencies. The Hydrographic Survey of the Department of the Naval Service advised that, "In so far as possible this service will be delighted to make use of this information." The Dominion Water Power Branch of the Department of the Interior advised, "We will be very glad to have a copy of your communication forwarded to the chief engineers of our offices with instructions that all engineers employing help shall bear in mind your organization and take advantage of it whenever possible." The Geological Survey of the Department of Mines advised that the local offices would be used as much as possible. The Geodetic Survey of the Department of Interior also promised co-operation. The general manager of Eastern Lines of the Canadian National Railways advised, "We are giving this information (list of offices) to all officials for reference in the event of men being required in any of the departments. They have been instructed to make use of these bureaus in all cases where it is possible to do so." The general manager of the Canadian National

Railways, Western Lines, advised that all concerned had been notified. Mr. Wm. Neal, General Secretary of the Canadian War Board, issued under date of May 29, 1919, a letter to the various railways drawing their attention to the Employment Service, enclosing a list of local offices and recommending that the offices be used by the railways when and where possible.

Recommendation 6.—That as the Federal Department of Immigration anticipates the establishment of guilds for the reception and placement of domestic servants and other female workers, the Minister of Labour should consider the desirability of using the Employment Service of Canada for ascertaining the requirements for labour in Canada and for the placement in Canada of all immigrants seeking employment.

In pursuance of this recommendation, the Employment Service of the Department of Labour is supplying the Department of Immigration with information as to the state of the labour market in Canada, and effort is being directed towards the establishment of a close liaison between the Employment Service and the Department of Immigration in these matters. Plans have been adopted whereby when a request is received in the Department of Immigration from an employer in Canada for the importation of labour, it is referred to the Employment Service for a statement as to employment conditions in the particular industry, whether or not the wages and conditions are standard, whether there is any labour dispute, etc. It is hoped that very shortly a plan will be inaugurated by which employers looking to the importation of labour will be referred to the local employment offices and that their application will be pronounced upon by the local offices before action is taken looking to the importation of labour from other countries.

Recommendation 7.—That in the approval and execution of public works and in the purchases of Government supplies regard shall be had so far as reasonably practicable to the general state and prospects of the labour market to the end that the total volume of employment of the country may be kept as constant as possible.

Action along the lines of this recommendation has been taken by the Dominion Government. At the first session of the House in 1919, a Bill was introduced for the establishment of a purchasing commission. Through the concentration of all purchasing in a single agency, this would permit more careful regulation of purchasing in accordance with labour market conditions. Although the Bill was not passed, there is some hope that it may yet be enacted. In the releasing of Government contracts from time to time, reference has been made to the Employment Service for information as to employment conditions in the industries and localities affected, and in view of the heavy demand for building labour in 1919, which seemed likely to be continued throughout 1920, the Government's building programme was greatly curtailed.

Recommendation 8.—That there be established in the Dominion Provincial Employment Service a section to be called the Professional and Business Section, and that the Minister of Labour open further negotiations with the Provincial Governments in the matter.

Through the Dominion Superintendents of eastern and western offices, there have been negotiations with the various Provincial Governments looking to the establishment of a Professional and Business Section in the Employment Service, and in some of the provinces professional and business offices have been operating with success.

Recommendation 9.—That the franking privilege be extended to much of the mail matter of the Dominion-Provincial Employment Service.

The question of extending the franking privilege to the mail matter of the Employment Service received close attention. The Minister of Labour took the matter up with the Postmaster-General, and there has been much correspondence between the two departments on the subject. For various reasons, however, it was impossible to make headway. In view of the financial obligations of the Dominion Government on account of the war it is difficult to secure favourable consideration for any proposal involving a decline in revenue. While the loss of revenue might seem trivial in this case, the Post Office Department insists that the granting of the franking privilege to the Employment Service would establish a dangerous precedent. Most of the offices are provincial offices, and it was urged that if the privilege were granted to one provincial department it would have to be granted to others. It was stated further that any slackening of the franking regulations had been shown by experience to result in the printing and mailing of a larger volume of material, and accordingly an additional expense to the Government. Even the granting of the franking privilege to the Department of Labour's clearing houses at points outside of Ottawa was denied. The general policy in this matter is in the direction of more rigid postal regulations and the curtailing of privileges already granted with a view to increasing the Dominion Government's revenue from postal sources.

Recommendation 10.—That in view of the rapid development of the Employment Service and as the expenditures of the provinces are likely to so increase that the allotment of $100,000 for the fiscal year 1919-20 will be totally inadequate, that steps be taken to have the E. O. C. Act amended to provide that the amount available for distribution for the present fiscal year shall be increased to $250,000 and for each succeeding year to $300,000.

While the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act has not been amended to provide the sum mentioned in this recommendation for distribution to the provinces, an additional appropriation of $150,000 was made for the fiscal year 1919-20, making a total of $250,000 available for distribution for that year. For the fiscal year 1920-21, an additional appropriation of $100,000 has been placed in the estimates, and as a sum of $150,000 is available under the Act for this year the total appropriation is $250,000 as before.

Recommendation 11.—That university courses in employment management be provided for.

A meeting of the committee appointed under this resolution was held at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, on August 13. The following members were present: Dr. W. A. Riddell, Mr. G. M. Murray, and Mr. Bryce M. Stewart. Mr. A. Martel was unable to be present. Dr. Riddell outlined the plans for the employment management course to be given at Toronto University. It was thought that this course should be regarded as an experiment for the guidance of the council in future work of this kind. It was agreed that if the Toronto University course should appear to fill a need some plan for the promotion of such courses in other universities, east and west, should be adopted. The prospectus of the course for Toronto University was considered, and the following resolution was passed:—

> "That the committee endorse the employment management course to be given at Toronto University in September, 1919, as the first Canadian experiment in this field, and that permission be given Toronto University to advertise the course as under the auspices of the Employment Service of Canada."

The course at Toronto University proved very successful. The lectures were well attended by members of the Ontario Employment Service, by employment managers

and others interested in employment work. Many of the prominent business men of the city were interested and expressed their appreciation of the value of the course.

Recommendation 12.—That the Department of Labour furnish each province with a "job analysis," which should give a description of each occupation, with a code word or number for each, the qualifications and training necessary and also the disabilities which would permit employment in the occupation without serious handicap.

The Employment Service of the Department of Labour has been anxious to give attention to this recommendation of the council, but the pressure of work during the year of organization was such that it was found impossible to begin work on job analysis unless there was some increase in staff. This was thought undesirable, and now that the work of organization is almost completed it is hoped that action on this recommendation may be taken shortly, especially as there have been several inquiries as to when this analysis will be available.

Recommendation 13.—That application and order forms, together with stamped or franked envelopes, be supplied to secretary-treasurers of municipalities, and such other individuals or associations as decided on by the provincial general superintendents, and that the Postmaster General be asked to instruct all postmasters to distribute these forms, when called upon to do so by the Department of Labour.

In pursuance of this recommendation, extension service application and order forms were prepared and supplied to postmasters indicated by the provincial general superintendents of the various provinces. To date these forms have been distributed to post offices in the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The matter was arranged of course with the Postmaster General, who instructed the postmasters to co-operate with the Employment Service in this way. It yet remains to arrange that some publicity shall be given to the fact that application and order forms may be secured at these post offices. It would be advisable perhaps that each of the post offices should have a sign giving notice that it is a branch office of the Employment Service. The matter of signs was taken up with the Postmaster General who advised that it would be difficult to make the necessary arrangements from Ottawa. Accordingly it is hoped that it can be arranged through the general superintendents of the provinces that signs can be distributed to all the post offices assisting the Employment Service in this way.

Recommendation 14.—That an additional form be prepared to be used for acknowledging receipt of orders and advising the employer what action he may expect to be taken.

In view of this recommendation the Employment Service of the Department of Labour has prepared and distributed Form E. O. 17—Acknowledgment of Order.

Recommendation 15.—That the name "Employment Service of Canada" be approved and used by all the provinces in as far as practicable.

Acting on this recommendation also, the Minister of Labour inserted the clause quoted above in connection with Recommendation 2 in the agreement under the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act for the year 1919-20. It was also provided in the agreement that expenditures on "such standard signs, window lettering and stationery, as may be agreed on by the parties thereto," should be deemed to be properly made for the purposes of the agreement. The use of the name "Employment Service

of Canada" will be discussed with the provinces when standard signs, window lettering and stationery are being considered. Some of the provinces are already using the name on letterheads and in advertisements.

Recommendation 16.—That the question of a standard design for advertising purposes be referred to the chairman, and the secretary with instructions to submit to the various provinces recommendations for their consideration, and that on a majority vote of the provinces a design be adopted.

Much effort has been expended by the Employment Service of the Department of Labour in an endeavour to arrive at a design that would be satisfactory to all concerned. Several designs have been submitted, but as yet no choice has been made. The matter has been further delayed by the departure of Dr. Riddell, the chairman of the Council, to take a position in the International Labour Office.

Recommendation 17.—That when a uniform design has been decided upon, the expense of making use of same as a standard sign for the Employment Offices be shared equally by the Federal and Provincial Governments as an expenditure under the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act.

Acting on this recommendation it was provided as stated in connection with Recommendation 15 that expenditure on standard signs agreed upon by both parties should be deemed as properly made for the purposes of the Act.

Recommendation 18.—That the Department of Labour organize at the expense of the Federal Government a preliminary advertising campaign to place before the public the fact that there is a national system of employment offices.

In considering this recommendation it was decided that an aggressive advertising campaign would be too heavy a drain upon the budget of the Employment Service of the Department of Labour, and as the Information and Service Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment was interested in the matter from the point of view of the returned soldier, a joint advertising campaign was conducted by the two departments, the expense being shared equally between them.

Recommendation 19.—That the Minister of Labour negotiate with the telegraph companies for a special telegraph rate for the Employment Service.

It was understood that this recommendation was passed by the council on the understanding that special telegraph rates were given to some of the larger business interests and that the same consideration should be given to the Employment Service. In as far as could be learned, however, such special rates are not granted and accordingly further action has not been taken.

Recommendation 20.—That the Minister of Labour approach the steamship lines with a view to securing a special transportation rate for labourers being sent to employment through the employment offices.

The question of special transportation rates on steamers is of importance only in the province of British Columbia, and there on coast-wise steamers alone. In conference with the railways on the subject of the special transportation rate this point was raised at different times and the special rate was granted wherever necessary on lake and river boats. The concession was withheld, however, in as far as coast-wise steamers were concerned.

Recommendation 21.—That the Minister of Labour establish a weekly bulletin for the Employment Service giving data with regard to the operation of the employment offices and such other information as he may think advisable.

This recommendation has received the minister's attention and the minister has approved the publication of a weekly bulletin for the Employment Service. Arrangements are now being made with the printer and the first issue should appear shortly.

Recommendation 22.—That the question of the co-operation of the Dominion Provincial Employment Service with the British employment exchanges be referred to the chairman, the vice-chairman and the secretary of the Employment Service Council for investigation and report at the next regular meeting of the council and that in their deliberations the following points shall receive earnest consideration:—

(1) No commercialized immigration shall be permitted.

(2) All private advertising in the United Kingdom to promote immigration to Canada shall be supervised by the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

(3) That a close liaison be established between the Dominion Provincial Employment Service and the Immigration Department on the one hand and the Employment Exchanges of the United Kingdom on the other with a view to regulating immigration according to the state of the labour market of Canada.

(4) That all immigrants from the United Kingdom to Canada be passed upon by the Canadian immigration officials in the United Kingdom and that a medical certificate be furnished by such officials in each case.

The matters outlined in this recommendation have received much attention from the Department of Labour and the Department of Immigration and Colonization, and some of the points are still unsettled. It may be said, however, that arrangements have been made by which the Employment Service of the Department of Labour furnishes regularly to the Oversea Settlement Office of the British Ministry of Labour information as to the state of the labour market in Canada for the information of intending emigrants. Approval has also been given to a plan whereby applications from employers in Canada for the admission of workers from the United Kingdom shall receive attention only after officials of the Employment Service in Canada have certified that the Service has been unable to secure the required help in this country, and that the employer in their opinion will observe employment conditions agreed upon.

Recommendation 23.—That the following be approved as the Constitution of the Council:—

(1) *Officers*.—The officers shall consist of chairman, vice-chairman and secretary.

(2) *Election of Officers.*—The officers shall be elected by ballot by a majority vote of members present at a regular meeting of the council, and shall hold office for one year from date of election, or until a successor is elected.

(3) *Duties of Council.*—The duties and jurisdiction of the council shall be as set forth in Order in Council 3111, December 23, 1918, or as may be extended by further Order in Council.

(4) *Meetings.*—Regular meetings of the council shall be held on the second Monday of May and November each year during its term of existence,

and shall continue until the business on hand at the commencement of the meetings shall have been dealt with. Emergency meetings may be held at any other than the dates above mentioned as the business of the council may require. Such meetings shall be called by the secretary upon instruction from the chairman or at the request of five members of the council, with the approval of the Minister of Labour.

(5) *Place of Meetings.*—Unless otherwise arranged at a meeting of the council or by the chairman, all meetings of the council shall take place at Ottawa.

Members having subjects for discussion at meetings of council are requested to communicate with the secretary at least three weeks prior to the date of meeting. The secretary shall docket all subjects to be presented at meetings and shall mail copy of docket to each member of council at least two weeks prior to date of meeting.

Subjects not appearing on docket may be presented only upon approval of meeting.

The minister suggests that regular meetings of the council should be held only once in the year at whatever date the council may decide upon. At its first session the council outlined a programme of work that will require more than a year to execute. The number of labour conferences, national and international, which several members of the council have to attend also makes it desirable that the council shall meet only once in the year and the minister makes his suggestion in view of these circumstances.

Recommendation 24.—That the following election of officers be approved:—

Chairman—Dr. W. A. Riddell.
Vice-Chairman—Mr. Arthur Martel.
Secretary—Department of Labour.

The minister has approved the election of officers as above and has instructed Mr. Stewart to act as secretary of the council for the Department of Labour.

Co-operation with the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department

Close co-operation was maintained between the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the Department of Labour in employment work. After the armistice it was arranged that the Information and Service Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment should have a representative in each local employment office to render special service to soldiers. A co-operative arrangement was also made with the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department for the establishment of employment offices in some of the smaller towns in which local unemployment problems had arisen because of the return of numbers of soldiers but in which it was thought conditions would not justify the opening of a permanent office. With the concurrence of the Provincial Governments concerned the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment opened temporary offices at these places which, it was agreed, should deal with employment for civilian workers as well as for soldiers. The Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department sustained fifty per cent of the salary expense in connection with such offices. The remainder of the salary and all maintenance expenses were shared between the Provincial Governments and the Labour Department in the regular way. In the Maritime Provinces, where the Provincial Governments had no direct part in employment work, the expenses in connection with these so-called "one-man" offices were shared equally between the Department of Labour and the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department.

In some of the larger cities the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment established employment offices for returned soldiers who had suffered disabilities on active service. Offices for professional and business workers were also maintained in some of the larger centres.

Statistical Reports of Employment Offices

The fiscal year 1918-19 was a year of organization. The majority of the offices of the service were opened in the last three months of the year and the number of placements reported, 52,341, represents the work of part of the year only.

During the fiscal year under review the number of vacancies notified to the offices of the Employment Service was 449,022, of which 396,924 were for men and 52,098 for women.

Applications for employment during the year numbered 470,250, of which 437,200 were received from men and 33,050 from women.

The number of placements effected was 328,937, of which 307,883 were placements of men and 21,054 were placements of women. In addition 51,663 casual placements (when the employment is not expected to continue more than one week the placements are described as casual) were reported, a total of 380,600. Disregarding the figures for casual employment, the placements were 70 per cent of the applications, and 73 per cent of the vacancies offered by employers.

The following tables show the application, vacancies and placements reported weekly by the offices of the various provinces:—

STATEMENT of Applications reported by offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various Provinces weekly, April 1, 1919, to March 27, 1920

Week ended	P.E.I.	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada		
										Men	Women	Total
April 5	Nil	186	223	415	2,414	777	697	652	987	5,760	591	6,351
" 12	44	442	260	485	3,167	651	618	828	1,233	1,720	708	7,728
" 19	40	137	276	354	2,232	588	822	794	1,021	5,725	539	6,264
" 26	48	174	235	570	2,551	524	556	769	954	5,868	513	6,381
May 3	41	168	283	887	2,618	497	563	917	836	6,271	539	6,810
" 10	52	214	235	1,103	2,746	435	582	993	904	6,603	661	7,264
" 17	81	231	308	988	2,599	343	577	1,119	807	6,494	559	7,053
" 24	66	244	302	751	2,343	288	600	1,112	793	6,064	425	6,489
" 31	52	233	328	910	3,027	278	569	813	882	6,638	454	7,092
June 7	47	209	339	871	2,635	273	786	747	701	6,181	427	6,608
" 14	53	231	348	1,098	2,709	331	924	867	878	6,872	567	7,439
" 21	42	293	337	879	2,925	465	813	861	948	7,022	541	7,563
" 28	40	278	340	750	2,734	595	827	833	894	6,760	531	7,291
July 5	35	248	422	693	2,407	984	728	853	965	6,662	673	7,335
" 12	43	243	433	846	2,885	1,244	767	966	1,499	8,115	811	8,926
" 19	50	249	409	948	2,722	1,167	708	931	1,032	7,470	746	8,216
" 26	45	259	499	993	2,906	1,288	862	905	1,272	8,331	698	9,029
Aug. 2	39	210	391	1,020	2,903	1,904	1,018	1,069	1,120	9,053	621	9,674
" 9	35	223	274	996	2,410	3,243	1,581	1,167	1,302	10,568	663	11,231
" 16	34	250	326	1,091	2,880	3,756	1,913	1,140	1,482	12,164	708	12,872
" 23	27	259	392	987	2,872	4,112	2,125	1,153	1,509	12,709	727	13,436
" 30	44	274	354	1,016	3,055	2,539	1,467	1,303	1,211	10,588	675	11,263
Sept. 6	27	204	298	744	2,573	2,006	1,802	873	1,020	9,027	520	9,547
" 13	27	287	325	1,031	2,787	1,861	1,375	829	1,308	9,238	592	9,830
" 20	32	304	321	1,013	2,976	2,093	1,188	1,047	1,393	9,623	744	10,367
" 27	16	279	349	872	3,157	2,697	1,136	1,070	1,082	10,016	642	10,658
Oct. 4	47	244	393	922	2,956	1,909	1,121	1,131	1,150	9,268	605	9,873
" 11	35	264	350	932	2,768	1,723	934	1,000	1,258	8,654	610	9,264
" 18	38	206	368	848	2,604	1,235	897	975	1,087	7,643	615	8,258
" 25	44	262	369	892	2,781	1,937	904	1,205	1,086	8,823	657	9,480
Nov. 1	67	251	435	672	2,950	1,279	995	1,141	919	8,033	676	8,709
" 8	81	262	405	919	3,043	1,423	1,160	1,069	1,245	8,837	770	9,607
" 15	84	228	395	1,002	2,792	2,074	988	1,172	1,347	9,330	752	10,082
" 22	60	256	366	995	2,974	1,224	875	1,157	1,434	8,585	756	9,341
" 29	59	292	404	914	2,976	991	869	1,056	1,444	8,275	730	9,005
Dec. 6	47	281	364	956	3,183	950	722	958	1,554	8,339	676	9,015
" 13	31	211	458	776	2,625	631	565	917	1,218	6,914	568	7,482
" 20	33	196	367	746	2,511	635	546	880	1,415	6,797	532	7,329
" 27	10	130	220	2,622	3,565	485	377	906	757	8,803	269	9,072
Jan. 3	43	221	356	2,912	4,967	709	587	1,008	1,337	11,636	504	12,140
" 10	60	428	333	2,189	6,039	732	868	1,273	2,098	13,226	794	14,020
" 17	51	430	338	1,622	4,743	734	686	1,069	1,573	10,602	644	11,246
" 24	46	358	372	4,343	4,791	796	519	776	1,541	9,929	684	10,613
" 31	35	245	253	1,151	4,212	749	533	912	1,339	8,756	673	9,429
Feb. 7	41	287	329	1,063	4,051	1,352	482	1,044	1,281	9,238	692	9,930
" 14	22	265	352	988	3,963	657	358	909	1,328	8,188	654	8,842

STATEMENT of Applications reported by offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various Provinces weekly, April 1, 1919, to March 27, 1920.—*Con.*

Week ended	P.E.I.	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada		
										Men	Women	Total
Feb. 21	44	198	442	847	3,755	748	466	834	1,468	8,185	617	8,802
" 28	38	241	304	979	3,833	703	486	845	1,358	8,129	658	8,727
Mar. 6	44	277	283	968	3,809	1,018	531	777	1,523	8,519	711	9,230
" 13	21	252	252	991	3,631	1,050	527	978	1,519	8,437	784	9,221
" 20	37	256	317	891	3,491	895	522	792	1,678	8,105	774	8,879
" 27	27	255	305	1,111	3,586	1,151	775	908	1,757	9,107	770	9,877
Total for fiscal year 1919-20	2,195	13,125	17,739	52,633	163,832	62,779	43,897	50,303	63,747	437,200	33,050	470,250

STATEMENT of Vacancies reported by offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the various Provinces weekly, April 1, 1919, to March 27, 1920

April 5	Nil	90	173	146	1,765	757	1,126	657	611	4,461	864	5,325
" 12	22	230	113	168	1,966	911	979	864	767	5,059	961	6,020
" 19	17	116	252	279	1,780	945	1,282	701	721	5,231	862	6,093
" 26	20	146	154	488	2,342	1,009	900	718	627	5,588	816	6,404
May 3	24	318	170	329	2,257	513	759	739	645	4,972	782	5,754
" 10	73	149	217	443	3,106	691	654	821	523	5,813	864	6,677
" 17	69	123	186	345	2,765	477	586	980	578	5,266	843	6,109
" 24	29	125	265	229	2,230	246	533	825	473	4,307	648	4,955
" 31	85	109	268	230	3,075	520	489	575	520	5,089	782	5,871
June 7	17	169	213	396	2,813	1,410	843	531	343	5,966	779	6,735
" 14	30	644	203	477	3,083	280	813	628	568	5,807	919	6,726
" 21	33	200	368	378	4,235	2,240	736	670	735	8,142	1,453	9,595
" 28	33	246	277	354	2,967	1,210	891	679	754	6,141	1,280	7,421
July 5	35	220	835	234	3,092	1,185	743	821	730	6,827	1,068	7,895
" 12	22	175	329	397	3,223	1,588	806	655	1,179	7,483	891	8,374
" 19	37	161	319	628	3,232	1,578	932	569	1,007	7,349	1,114	8,463
" 26	42	161	470	845	4,635	1,902	1,255	651	1,003	9,804	1,160	10,964
Aug. 2	26	129	342	1,321	5,809	3,430	1,656	748	857	12,741	857	13,598
" 9	27	131	268	2,432	4,152	5,410	3,210	1,088	1,412	17,306	824	18,130
" 16	28	181	284	651	3,908	5,285	2,168	1,387	1,919	14,774	1,037	15,811
" 23	18	110	318	1,373	5,238	5,756	3,778	1,427	1,232	18,015	1,235	19,250
" 30	29	159	431	485	3,996	3,528	2,751	1,025	1,250	12,811	843	13,654
Sept. 6	34	125	337	272	3,212	2,738	2,493	790	904	9,976	929	10,905
" 13	28	287	333	318	3,843	2,216	1,536	908	1,071	9,479	1,061	10,540
" 20	18	197	398	587	4,382	2,564	1,961	911	1,196	11,003	1,211	12,214
" 26	13	282	319	363	3,608	4,213	1,657	1,096	1,089	11,682	958	12,640
Oct. 4	41	318	376	447	4,178	2,038	2,300	1,310	1,011	11,141	878	12,019
" 11	33	189	378	437	2,780	2,489	945	646	1,286	8,478	705	9,183
" 18	11	443	457	417	3,098	1,507	1,081	882	934	7,949	881	8,830
" 25	19	218	366	312	2,738	2,977	778	993	832	8,482	751	9,233

Nov. 1	14	110	301	431	5,055	1,369	1,093	1,022	693	9,326	762	10,088
" 8	19	147	476	376	4,285	2,186	873	833	717	9,038	847	9,885
" 15	13	118	393	214	2,884	2,779	592	682	1,071	7,756	990	8,746
" 22	13	126	357	347	3,813	1,287	481	889	1,080	7,279	1,114	8,393
" 29	15	183	409	520	2,937	1,008	753	739	1,011	6,672	903	7,575
Dec. 6	8	167	274	179	3,399	1,445	587	647	1,184	6,538	1,352	7,890
" 13	7	119	402	174	3,069	1,053	404	657	1,001	5,897	989	6,886
" 20	9	287	282	380	2,778	919	445	633	1,010	5,687	1,056	6,743
" 27	3	118	189	112	1,502	558	274	491	619	3,369	497	3,866
Jan. 3 (1920)	10	146	230	79	1,878	806	275	573	702	3,988	711	4,699
" 10	6	94	218	303	2,943	1,019	520	732	1,107	5,947	995	5,942
" 17	13	128	253	1,895	2,371	874	453	470	996	6,221	1,232	7,453
" 24	10	148	321	320	2,737	840	381	562	1,007	5,395	931	6,326
" 31	8	121	271	280	2,552	837	411	562	1,095	5,130	1,007	6,137
Feb. 7	12	181	380	281	3,226	882	390	766	1,019	5,964	1,173	7,137
" 14	8	164	349	275	2,724	1,020	382	694	1,144	5,816	944	6,760
" 21	15	129	271	324	3,034	1,279	493	681	1,157	6,292	1,091	7,383
" 28	21	168	293	392	2,924	945	488	608	1,229	5,886	1,182	7,068
Mar. 6	19	210	248	290	2,893	1,091	667	686	1,363	6,205	1,262	7,467
" 13	16	157	217	267	3,608	1,379	722	843	1,352	6,660	1,901	8,561
" 20	14	172	258	243	3,100	1,366	741	669	1,361	6,572	1,352	7,924
" 27	13	178	190	406	3,646	1,757	975	957	1,683	8,154	1,551	9,705
Total for fiscal year 1919-20	1,179	9,522	16,001	23,869	166,119	88,312	53,041	40,691	50,288	396,924	52,098	449,022

STATEMENT of Placements reported by offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the varions Provinces weekly, April 1, 1919, to March 27, 1920.

Week ended	P.E.I.	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada			Casual Placements Canada
										Men	Women	Total	
April 5	.....	56	90	128	1,332	371	559	493	627	3,332	334	3,666	2,277
" 12	10	115	125	101	1,467	464	587	719	792	3,965	415	4,380	370
" 19	11	94	195	108	1,290	440	543	620	711	3,675	337	4,012	322
" 26	22	65	161	164	1,477	456	530	596	667	3,835	303	4,138	447
May 3	21	97	165	319	1,669	406	479	716	641	4,197	316	4,513	546
" 10	41	129	192	410	1,977	360	505	776	550	4,559	381	4,940	591
" 17	80	168	211	436	1,859	326	506	813	550	4,600	349	4,949	407
" 24	36	123	207	407	1,601	235	536	793	437	4,100	275	4,375	409
" 31	56	113	211	386	2,160	245	416	463	502	4,251	301	4,552	463
June 7	52	138	232	321	1,753	214	575	507	361	3,873	280	4,153	374
" 14	30	156	200	499	1,880	385	694	570	495	4,587	322	4,909	406
" 21	37	205	272	477	2,315	425	637	547	636	5,058	493	5,551	517
" 28	31	220	248	401	2,077	789	739	566	663	5,197	537	5,734	539
July 5	27	194	336	388	1,691	844	673	579	646	4,894	484	5,378	551
" 12	24	136	339	437	2,282	1,126	699	682	1,097	6,318	504	6,822	959
" 19	37	146	315	459	2,262	1,139	670	613	797	5,806	632	6,438	515
" 26	33	146	385	554	2,508	1,195	824	638	836	6,618	501	7,119	863
Aug. 2	34	126	301	632	2,422	1,719	944	808	784	7,352	418	7,770	879
" 9	32	125	227	660	2,103	3,087	1,522	1,015	1,005	9,344	432	9,776	771
" 16	26	99	288	712	2,397	4,036	1,889	1,008	1,202	11,117	510	11,657	1,124
" 23	18	128	290	802	2,394	4,046	2,157	1,052	1,149	11,504	535	12,039	1,322
" 30	32	177	289	811	2,661	2,454	1,418	1,222	940	9,522	482	10,004	1,254
Sept. 6	30	115	250	578	2,201	1,967	1,761	775	732	8,055	354	8,409	1,141
" 13	26	157	248	654	2,187	807	1,297	777	1,007	7,828	332	8,160	1,274
" 20	31	164	250	686	2,398	1,995	1,093	921	1,152	8,225	465	8,690	1,238
" 27	13	152	247	668	2,602	2,605	1,123	919	818	8,773	374	9,147	1,246
Oct. 4	33	163	292	700	2,228	1,812	1,069	948	913	7,753	345	8,098	1,216
" 11	32	176	275	665	2,158	1,637	788	863	814	7,039	369	7,408	1,294
" 18	19	100	293	604	1,994	1,066	1,731	871	761	6,102	337	6,439	1,248
" 25	21	135	244	665	2,175	1,811	740	1,036	709	7,187	349	7,536	1,634
Nov. 1	45	144	352	531	2,195	1,098	823	1,019	636	6,457	386	6,843	1,485
" 8	85	155	306	603	2,306	1,296	909	792	793	6,849	396	7,245	1,425
" 15	58	152	293	698	2,144	1,880	860	690	846	7,186	435	7,621	1,247
" 22	44	119	311	723	2,308	1,022	768	816	838	6,511	438	6,949	1,450
" 29	61	173	283	621	2,106	821	738	688	880	5,936	427	6,363	1,310
Dec. 6	23	155	240	585	2,148	825	635	586	955	5,745	407	6,152	1,308
" 13	29	97	252	466	1,927	589	480	538	758	4,803	333	5,136	1,250
" 20	32	156	249	429	1,695	495	481	566	975	4,671	407	5,078	1,191
" 27	2	72	122	241	1,046	417	318	416	469	2,940	163	3,103	1,029
Jan. 3 (1920)	13	115	147	328	1,454	502	377	493	700	3,852	277	4,129	954
" 10	9	118	222	479	2,301	592	479	625	983	5,345	463	5,808	1,047
" 17	14	113	203	516	2,138	500	434	470	852	4,894	375	5,269	1,152
" 24	11	104	202	768	1,933	637	387	457	959	5,026	432	5,458	1,423
" 31	3	70	154	709	1,934	582	331	553	882	4,807	411	5,218	1,029

Feb. 7	9	113	222	675	1,975	601	295	599	992	5,057	424	5,481	1,280
" 14	6	107	217	707	2,183	565	252	644	1,010	5,293	398	5,691	1,198
" 21	16	77	222	855	2,100	732	368	591	1,171	5,710	422	6,132	1,251
" 28	14	114	176	700	1,196	597	348	562	1,097	5,154	450	5,604	1,250
Mar. 6	16	131	200	589	1,966	714	383	578	1,215	5,344	448	5,792	979
" 13	12	103	175	565	1,987	721	383	613	1,148	5,233	474	5,707	1,238
" 20	13	142	187	533	2,236	834	375	592	1,282	5,707	485	6,194	1,362
" 27	17	138	152	674	2,437	993	619	780	1,392	6,656	546	7,202	1,608
Total for fiscal year 1919-20	1,427	6,786	12,265	27,827	106,035	56,507	37,697	36,566	43,827	307,883	21,054	328,937	51,663

Information on Unemployment

Under the section of the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act, which empowers the Minister of Labour "to compile and distribute information received from employment offices and from other sources regarding prevailing conditions of employment," effort is being directed to the collection and compilation of statistical and other information concerning unemployment. The following statistical information bearing on unemployment is available:—

1. Weekly reports from all public employment offices showing the number of applications, vacancies and placements for each office during the week. Summaries of these reports are distributed weekly to all employment offices of the Employment Service of Canada and to the press.

2. Weekly reports from about 5,000 employers with over 700,000 employees showing the number of persons on the pay-roll on the last day of the week and the number anticipated to be on the pay-roll on the last day of the next week. From these reports tables are compiled and summary statements are issued to all offices of the Employment Service of Canada and to the press.

3. Monthly returns relating to unemployment among their members are received from about 1,500 labour organizations with a total membership of over 200,000. From these returns tables are compiled showing percentages of unemployment in trade unions by occupation groups and by provinces and cities.

4. Reports are received from the remaining private employment agencies showing the number of applications, vacancies and placements during the month.

5. Fifteen city corporations furnish monthly reports showing the number of workers temporarily employed on city work.

6. Monthly reports are received from 50 municipalities with a population of 10,000 and over showing the volume of employment in the building trades as indicated by the value of building permits issued.

As to non-statistical information the Employment Service has collected a considerable volume of material on various measures for preventing or alleviating unemployment, such as short time instead of reduction in staff during slack periods, the reservation of Government work for periods of depression, the concentration of Government purchasing in times of seasonal inactivity, vocational guidance, the placement of handicapped workers, unemployment insurance, etc.

The information in hand has proven of value in various instances in estimating the employment situation in any locality before the release of Government contracts. It has also been of service in immigration matters, especially in connection with requests from employers for the admission of labour from other countries. With data at hand indicating whether employment in the industry in question is expanding or contracting a basis is afforded upon which decision as to admission or exclusion can be made, especially when correlated with reports from employment offices as to the demand for workers of the class called for and the supply of such workers. When the record has been continued for a few years the Service should be well informed as to the seasonal fluctuations in the different industries, and accordingly as to the times in the year when they will be calling for or releasing labour. The Service should then be able to anticipate its problems and to prepare for them. As organization improves and staffs become more experienced it should be possible, with this information at hand, to arrange for the dovetailing of occupations; that is, to transfer workers from industries in seasonal decline to those in the period of expansion, thereby reducing seasonal unemployment and enabling employers to maintain maximum production. In time the statistics should also afford some basis for a scheme of unemployment insurance. It is proposed to make much of the data available to employment officials and others interested at frequent intervals through a bulletin.

Labour Mobility

The clearance work of the Employment Service is now fairly well organized. Each local office reports daily to the clearing house of the province (1) positions unfilled and impossible to fill locally, (2) applicants unplaced and willing to leave locality. At the clearing houses the items reported are listed in a provincial clearance bulletin, which is circulated daily among all the employment offices of the province so that an unsatisfied demand for labour in one part of the province may be related to unemployed workers in another. Superintendents of offices able to satisfy items on the bulletin are required to communicate with each other, arrange transfers if possible and report to the provincial clearing house so that the items disposed of may be cancelled in the next issue of the bulletin. The interprovincial clearing houses of the Department of Labour, at Ottawa for the East, and at Winnipeg for the West, receive copies of all clearance bulletins issued by the provincial clearing houses in their districts. When the provincial clearance officer is unable to secure the workers required in any case within the province, he marks the item for interprovincial circulation on the provincial bulletin. The interprovincial clearing house lists such items from all the provinces in its jurisdiction in an interprovincial clearance bulletin, which in the case of the Western Clearing House at Winnipeg is circulated among all the employment offices in the West. In the same way the Eastern Clearing House at Ottawa sends its bulletin to all offices in the eastern provinces. By this plan employment office superintendents are advised if the local demands for labour or employment can be satisfied in nearby provinces. They are authorized to communicate directly with the other superintendents concerned, and reports on transfers affected are made to the two provincial clearing houses interested and to the interprovincial clearing house of the district. Ottawa headquarters also issues a Dominion clearance bulletin, which circulates among all the offices of the country applications for employment and orders for labour that appear to be especially difficult of satisfaction, involving perhaps transfers between East and West and possibly necessitating effort to secure workers from other countries The items in this bulletin are mainly those reported by the interprovincial clearing houses as involving special difficulties and not likely to be satisfied by offices in their territory.

A reduced fare plan agreed upon by all the larger railways of the country has been an important factor in the success of the clearance work of the Employment Service. On March 1, 1919, a special transportation rate for persons being sent to employment at a distance was granted by the following railways: Canadian National Railways, Canadian Pacific Railway, Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway, Dominion Atlantic Railway, Michigan Central Railway, Quebec Central Railway, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, Wabash Railroad, Kettle Valley Railroad and Pacific Great Eastern Railway. Under this transportation arrangement a reduction from the regular fare was granted on all trips of 116 miles or more, a flat fare of $4 being charged on trips of from 116 to 400 miles, and a one-cent-a-mile rate on all trips of more than four hundred miles. In October, 1919, the railways requested a revision of the agreement and after several conferences on the subject the following was agreed upon: Full fare on all trips of 116 miles or less; a flat rate of $4 on trips of 117 to 177 miles, and on trips of more than 177 miles 2¼ cents per mile. The new rate became effective February 15, 1920. Reduced fares are granted to applicants on presentation of a certificate signed by the superintendent of the local employment office. The certificate is issued of course only in cases of bona fide placements through the Employment Service. The rate presupposes the existence of a well-organized system of provincial and interprovincial clearance to insure that persons will not be despatched long distances when suitable employment is available near at hand. The importance of this reduced fare plan in enabling the Service to secure employment for persons who would otherwise be out of work and thereby to reduce unemployment and increase production, can scarcely be overemphasized.

The number of special rate certificates issued by offices of the Service during the year ended March 31 was 40,078, of which 23,962 were issued to points in the same province as the despatching office and 16,116 to points in other provinces. The following tables gives the figures by provinces:—

Interprovincial Transfers to points in	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Total
Certificates issued by offices in—										
British Columbia	.....	122	1,054	46	9	2	.....	.....	.....	1,235
Alberta	2,206	.....	279	210	9	2	1	.....	1	2,706
Saskatchewan	756	351	.....	1,914	96	1	.....	.....	.....	3,118
Manitoba	118	304	944	.....	3,176	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,442
Ontario	10	5	9	26	.....	1,004	.....	1	.....	1,095
Quebec	1	.....	2	15	2,796	.....	89	.....	.....	2,902
New Brunswick	.....	.....	1	16	16	5	.....	78	5	121
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	1	18	7	2	292	.....	.....	320
Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	7	.....	177
	3,091	682	2,390	2,245	6,108	1,056	552	86	6	16,116

Transfer certificates issued in each province to points within the province.

British Columbia	5,476
Alberta	1,521
Saskatchewan	2,773
Manitoba	2,672
Ontario	10,784
Quebec	517
New Brunswick	123
Nova Scotia	96
Total	23,962

Farm Labour

During the year the Employment Service devoted much attention to the securing of labour for employment on farms and about 25 per cent of the total placements were for farm work. In the cities of Toronto and Winnipeg, special farm labour departments are maintained in the local offices. To meet the demand for help on the western farms for the spring seeding a special effort was made to recruit workers as they were released by the mines and lumber camps, at the close of the winter activity. To this end, temporary offices were opened at Big River and Hudson Bay Junction in Saskatchewan, and Bowsman and Barrow's Junction in Manitoba, and as the workers became available from the camps or mines, they were despatched direct to spring work on farms in the Prairie Provinces.

The demand for harvesters for the western wheat crop taxed the Service heavily. In the four weeks from August 11 to September 6, the Service received orders for almost 50,000 workers of which approximately half were required by farmers in the western provinces. A conference was held with the passenger traffic managers of the railways and general policy with regard to the harvest excursions, advertisement of the excursions in the eastern provinces, the railway rates, and the method of distribution from Winnipeg were discussed. For some years the railways had refrained from running excursions out of the Maritime Provinces with the result that the entire burden of the western harvest labour demand fell upon the provinces of Ontario and Quebec at a time when they required farm labour. In view of this and also of the fact that there was some unemployment in the coal mining districts of the Maritime Provinces in the summer of 1919 it was arranged to despatch excursions from those provinces though at a somewhat higher fare than from Ontario and Quebec. Employment offices in British Columbia also gave special attention

to the harvest labour demand from the Prairie Provinces and about 500 persons were despatched from the Pacific coast. By this plan, the burden of supplying the harvest labour requirements of the west was more evenly distributed, and at the same time unemployment in the Maritime Provinces was considerably relieved.

Scheme of Co-operation with British Employment Exchanges

An important phase of the work of the Employment Service during the year 1919-20 was the putting into effect towards the end of the year of a new arrangement with regard to the admission of workers from Great Britain to fill vacancies which cannot be filled in Canada. Formerly such vacancies were notified by employers either to the Canadian Immigration Department or to the Employment Department of the British Ministry of Labour. The procedure followed by the Canadian Immigration Department was to deal with each application of a Canadian employer by making inquiries as to whether there was any Canadian source of supply, whether the wages and working conditions were such as to warrant encouragement of the admission of such labour, and whether the employment offered was of a permanent character. If, after inquiry along these lines the admission seemed warranted, the department notified its London office. The employer concerned was also notified and made his own arrangements as to trade selection in Great Britain. The practice followed by the Employment Department of the British Ministry of Labour in connection with vacancies for employment abroad was to communicate directly with individuals or firms in other countries notifying vacancies in their business, and to ask them to fill up a form with particulars of the employment offered. Providing that the terms were satisfactory, the department circulated the vacancy through the machinery of the local employment exchanges with a view to the engagement of suitable applicants. While this course served as a temporary expedient, it was felt that in view of the organization of the Employment Service of Canada and the developments in the British system of employment exchanges, it would be possible to devise some more satisfactory arrangement. The British authorities accordingly suggested to the Canadian Government a form of procedure recommended by the Inter-Departmental Committee appointed in Great Britain for the purpose of dealing with matters relating to oversea employment. This procedure was to the following effect:—

(*a*) That a printed form of application be made available through the Employment Service machinery of the Canadian Government in order that prospective employers may be enabled locally to fill up particulars as to the conditions of employment they offer.

(*b*) That upon completion the form be returned to the officer in charge of the nearest employment office in Canada who should satisfy himself as to the bona fides and apparent ability of employers to fulfil the offered terms and make an endorsement to that effect upon a slip to accompany the form.

(*c*) That the form so completed and endorsed be transmitted to the Director of the Employment Service at Ottawa.

(*d*) That if the application be approved, a duplicate copy of the form be forwarded to the Executive Officer of the Oversea Employment Committee, Ministry of Labour, 59 Victoria street, London, S. W. 1, in order that endeavours may be made to fill the vacancies.

(*e*) That such steps be taken as may be necessary to carry out these arrangements in co-operation with the representatives of the Canadian Immigration Department in Ottawa and London.

It was thought that this procedure would obviate delay and at the same time would insure that no applicants would be taken into consideration before the author-

ities had had an opportunity of deciding whether prevailing conditions were such as to warrant the introduction of the required labour. It was also suggested that particular care should be taken when dealing with the endorsement of vacancies for women.

This procedure after being considered and approved by the Minister of Immigration and the Minister of Labour was accepted by the Canadian Government. In order to put the new arrangement into effect the Employment Service drew up a form (E.O. 39) to be filled in by employers desiring to have workers admitted into Canada from abroad, notified the employment office superintendents of the scheme, and gave them a detailed statement of the procedure to be followed. The plan has not been in operation long enough to make possible any estimate of its value.

The Federal Emergency Appropriation

In order to meet the problem of unemployment among ex-members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, the Federal Government made an appropriation to provide financial assistance during the winter months of 1919-20 for all necessitous cases. The administration of this appropriation was entrusted to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, but it was provided that no application for assistance should be considered unless accompanied by a certificate of the Information and Service representative of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department in the nearest employment office of the Employment Service of Canada. The Information and Service Branch representatives were authorized to issue certificates of two classes. It was provided that certificate "A" should be issued to the applicant if no employment were available. On the other hand, if employment could be had but at a rate of remuneration insufficient to maintain the applicant and his dependents, or if the employment were at a distance and it were necessary to give the applicant financial assistance to reach the place of employment certificate "B" was issued. The actual necessity for assistance was inquired into in each individual case by officers of the Patriotic Fund who determined also the amount of assistance, if any, to be give and the duration of the same. It was originally intended that in the first instance assistance should not be given for a period longer than two weeks, provided, however, that further assistance might be granted on the presentation weekly of a card from the proper representative of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department. But in order to meet the case of applicants living at a considerable distance from the nearest office of the Patriotic Fund, the administrator of the Fund was subsequently empowered to extend the above periods at his discretion. According to the original scheme, financial assistance was to be granted from the Federal Emergency Appropriation during the months of December 1919, and January, February and March 1920, provided that in cases where extreme hardship would result from the termination of the assistance, it might be continued during the month of April. An Order-in-Council of March 23, however, provided for a general extension of the appropriation up to and including April 10 in the case of men without dependents, and up to and including April 24 for men with dependents. The total amount expended in giving assistance to applicants receiving certificates of class "A" or class "B" was $4,629,803.70, of this amount $4,146,624.51 was expended in assisting unemployed persons, $438,189.38 in supplementing the income of persons inadequately employed and $44,989.81 in giving applicants financial assistance to reach employment at a distance.

The first certificates issued were dated December 27 and from that date until the end of April the representatives of the Information and Service Branch exercised the strictest possible supervision over the issue of certificates and renewal of certificates, and co-operated with the Employment Service of Canada to insure that as many vacancies as possible should be made available for returned men. In order to handle the additional work thrown upon the employment offices by the Federal Emergency

Appropriation, it was necessary for the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department to appoint a number of additional officers and in some localities to make alterations in premises or to secure additional premises. Statistics of the work done in the public employment offices in connection with the Federal Emergency Act compiled by the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment show that the total number of men who received unemployment certificates was 43,382 of whom about half were placed at some period. Of the total number receiving unemployment certificates, 28,295 men had not registered prior to December 1, 1920.

Staff

Employment offices in Western Canada were supervised for the Department of Labour by Mr. L. F. Howard, with headquarters in Winnipeg. In January, 1920, however, Mr. Howard was appointed by the Civil Service Commission to the position of Dominion Superintendent of Eastern Offices, with headquarters at Ottawa. At the same time the work in the West was placed in charge of Mr. R. A. Rigg, of Winnipeg, who was appointed Dominion Superintendent of Western Offices. Mr. Rigg has charge of the Western Clearing House, through which the interchange of labour between provinces in the West is arranged. The branch clearing house at Vancouver is also under his supervision. The interchange of labour between provinces in the East is conducted by the Eastern Clearing House at Ottawa, under Mr. Howard's supervision. He also has charge of the branch clearing house at Moncton, N.B. The Dominion superintendents are further charged with the inspection of provincial employment offices under their jurisdiction, and with the duty of reporting any failures on the part of the Provincial Governments to conduct their employment services in accordance with the terms of the written agreements with the Department of Labour.

In December, 1919, Mr. J. M. Wyatt, M.A., was appointed by the Civil Service Commission to the position of Juvenile Employment Specialist. Since his appointment Mr. Wyatt has been preparing plans for the organization of placement work for juveniles and assisting the Provincial Governments in the promotion of these plans.

IX. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

(The report received from Prof. Gill, Director of Technical Education, covers the year ended June 30, 1920. The report covers the first year's proceedings under the Technical Education Act, activities under the statute having, however, commenced only towards the close of the calendar year 1919, being coincident with the appointment of the director. The director has found it convenient to bring his statement down to the close of the school year, June 30, three months later than the close of the fiscal year. The payments made under the statute to the close of the fiscal year are, however, also indicated. The governing statute requires that the report made under its provisions shall include the reports made by the several provinces on the work done in each province for the promotion of technical education and the expenditure connected therewith, and the reports of the several provinces are accordingly appended to the report of the Director of Technical Education.)

Prof. L. W. Gill, Director of Technical Education for Canada, reports as follows:—

Introduction

For the purpose of assisting the provinces in promoting technical education, the Act provides authority for the Minister of Labour to distribute to the Provincial Governments, under specified conditions, an amount of money not exceeding $700,000 during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920. The amount available for each province is determined, according to section 4 of the Act, by first setting aside $10,000 for each province and dividing the remainder in proportion to the population as shown by the last decennial census. According to this method of allotment, the amount available for each province for the year was as shown in table I. This table also shows the amount paid to the provinces in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

For purposes of administration, especially in connection with the tabulation of statistics, it has been found more convenient to base the annual report on the school year, which ends June 30, rather than on the federal fiscal year. For those who are interested only in financial matters within the fiscal year, table I has been prepared. This table shows the amount of money paid out of the federal grant during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920. Table II is a complete financial statement covering provincial and federal expenditures for the school year ending June 30, 1920. Table III is a statement of the educational work done by the provinces in the same year.

Conditions Imposed by the Act

1. Section 3 of the Act provides that an Order in Council shall be passed by each province indicating its desire to take advantage of the provisions of the Act. This condition has been fulfilled by all of the provinces.

2. Section 6 provides that between the minister and each province which has signified its desire to take advantage of the Act an agreement must be reached with respect to the character and scope of the work to be done. In accordance with this provision, agreements have been executed with all of the provinces. The terms of the various agreements are substantially the same, minor differences being necessary to meet the conditions which are incidental to the different systems of education in the provinces. These agreements are to be renewed annually, modifications being made from year to year as may be mutually agreed upon. The working out of these agreements has given rise to the most cordial relations between this department and all of the provincial departments of education, and the foundation has been laid for harmonious and effective co-operation in the promotion of all phases of the work.

A typical agreement is presented in Appendix I.

3. According to section 5, payments from the federal grant are to be made only on condition that an equal amount is expended on technical education by the Provincial Governments. The amounts paid out from the federal grant were, therefore, equal to one-half of the total moneys paid out of the provincial treasuries for purposes of technical education.

Purpose of the Act

4. "Technical Education," as defined in section 2 of the Act, "means and includes any form of vocational, technical or industrial education or instruction approved by agreement between the minister and the Government of any province as being necessary or desirable to aid in promoting industry and the mechanical trades, and to increase the earning capacity, efficiency and productive power of those employed therein." According to this definition, technical education may include any form of education or training which will fit a boy or girl for useful employment in any chosen vocation. The chosen vocation may be in the field of manufacturing, engineering, commerce, trades, fisheries, agriculture, home-making, professions, etc. "Technical" and "industrial" are thus included in "vocational" education. The latter term, being the most comprehensive and the one generally used in the United States, will in future be used to include all work to be promoted under the provisions of the Act.

5. While the above definition of technical education is very broad and comprehensive, it was clearly not intended that the Act should provide assistance for work already organized or established. Consequently the work to be promoted under the provisions of the Act has been limited to vocational education which has not been provided for except in a minor degree. The vocations for which education and training have been established are: (1) the professions (involving a degree), (2) teaching (elementary and high school), (3) agriculture—a federal grant has been given for this work. In accordance with the above, all work of college grade (courses leading to a degree), the training of nurses, the training of teachers for elementary and high schools, and agricultural education have been excluded from the benefits of the Act. The work of the elementary schools and the academic courses in high schools, including manual training, are excluded because they are not vocational, and because they have been long established and provided for.

With the above note classes of educational work eliminated, the field for vocational training is fairly well defined.

Character of the Training

6. The Act does not provide for any specific kind of education or training. The character of the work is to be determined by federal-provincial agreement. In view of the fact that the Act was fundamentally based on the recommendations of the Royal Commission appointed in 1910, the report of the commission was looked to for guidance on this question. According to the recommendations of the commission "the aims of industrial training and technical education" should be:—

(1) The preservation of health and the vigour of life,
(2) The formation of good habits,
(3) The development of the sense of duty and responsibility,
(4) The preparation of the body, mind and spirit for following some useful occupation,
(5) The cultivation of the mental powers, the acquisition of knowledge and the development of the scientific spirit with reference to the occupation,
(6) The promotion of good-will, and desire and ability to co-operate with others,
(7) The maintenance of standards and ideals.

7. There are those who would restrict the work of technical education to such instruction or training as would improve the efficiency of the boy or girl as a productive machine. The adoption of such a policy would create an army of slaves instead of an army of happy, industrious citizens. It has, therefore, been decided that the aims of vocational education in Canada shall, as far as possible, be those laid down by the commission. On this basis the dominant purpose of any course of vocational education shall be to train for citizenship, the fitting for useful employment being regarded as the crowning element in the educational system. Before starting on a definite course of vocational training, the pupil should be aided and encouraged in finding his own aptitudes and in selecting a vocation for which his native ability is best suited. In accordance with the aims set forth above, emphasis should be placed on the development of character and ability to co-operate with others. This involves the development in the individual of good-will toward others, loyalty to the community, and a definite sense of responsibility for the maintenance and improvement of organized society.

Report of Progress

8. For a considerable time previous to the war, the provinces of Nova Scotia and Ontario had been conducting technical evening classes. A little later, Ontario established some technical day schools. Quebec and Alberta followed with both day and evening classes. At the present time all the provinces, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, have made a good start. All realize the necessity of vocational education, and all are taking steps to develop the work as rapidly as possible. With the exception of Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island, all have appointed a special officer to take charge of this work. In the case of the two provinces mentioned, the demand for vocational education, other than agriculture, is not very great, especially in Prince Edward Island. Notwithstanding this, the province of Saskatchewan has under consideration the appointment of a man to take charge of the work of vocational education in the province.

9. Notwithstanding that a considerable amount of work has already been done in some of the provinces, it cannot be said that the work has been extended to cover any considerable portion of the field. If Canada is to keep up in the commercial race, the technical school accommodation must be increased within the next ten years at least to equality with the present high school accommodation.

10. The enactment of the Technical Education Act, followed by the appointment of a Federal Director, has given a decided impetus to the work in all the provinces, and the next few years should witness a decided development. The increased cost of building and of equipment will no doubt adversely affect this development, as it will present an insuperable difficulty to some of the smaller towns and cities. As an illustration, it may be pointed out that for a city with a population of 50,000 the cost of building and equipping a technical school to meet even present needs will exceed $200,000. Yet the total amount available from the federal grant last year for the largest of the western provinces was only $51,838. To assist in overcoming this difficulty it may be necessary for the Federal Government to aid the provinces on the more liberal scale recommended by the Royal Commission.

11. In addition to the lack of money to provide the necessary accommodation, there is difficulty in securing properly qualified teachers. On account of the large expense involved, none of the provinces has attempted to adequately cope with this problem. In any educational work the teacher is by far the most important factor, but we appear to have almost lost sight of the deep significance of this fundamental fact. We train teachers—at least we pretend to— for the elementary and high schools. If it is profitable to do this it will surely be more profitable to train teachers for technical schools, since the work of these teachers is more complex and difficult. In

vocational work the teacher must not only *know*, through actual experience in productive employment, the practical side of the vocation toward which the pupil is being guided, but he must also know how to guide his pupils—how to keep their minds active on constructive problems. It is fundamentally important that the vocational teacher should guide the pupil rather than impart knowledge. The latter should be incidental. In this connection I may venture the statement that one of the great weaknesses of our present educational system is the tendency to regard the adolescent mind as a storehouse which should be filled with information, rather than as a living, growing organism which should be trained to function properly, i.e., to think independently, logically and constructively.

12. At the present time the work in every province is suffering from an inadequate supply of properly trained teachers. For this work a special training is necessary. Existing institutions which are equipped to train teachers for ordinary educational work are of no use for this purpose. An institution equipped and staffed for this special purpose must be provided if properly qualified teachers are to be secured. It is within the financial possibilities of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec to provide teacher-training institutions which will meet their own needs, but at the present time it would be too great a burden for the other provinces. Under these conditions the best solution of the problem would obviously be the establishment of one institution for the whole of Canada through the co-operative effort of all the provinces. This solution would not only be the most economical but it would be the most efficient. Another possible solution would be co-operative action by the four western provinces and similar action by the eastern provinces. The first solution would not only provide the necessary teachers but it would serve to create a national spirit and a unity of purpose which are the corner stones on which a nation is built.

Reports of Provinces

13. These are included in the latter part of this report.

Table I.—Money Available and Money Paid to Provinces under Technical Education Act, Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1920

Province	Amount Available	Amount Paid
	$ cts.	$ cts.
British Columbia	43,346 01	19,407 78
Alberta	41,832 35	23,374 21
Saskatchewan	51,838 18	809 18
Manitoba	48,710 03	4,487 42
Ontario	224,383 30	111,751 06
Quebec	180,199 30	94,716 96
New Brunswick	39,897 30	4,561 77
Nova Scotia	51,830 18	14,679 61
P. E. Island	17,963 35	Nil
Totals	700,000 00	273,787 99

Table II.—Summary of Federal and Provincial Expenditures, School Year ending June 30, 1920

	Expenditure made by Local Boards			Expenditure made by Provincial Governments							Paid from Federal Grant
							Grants to Local Boards				
	Capital Expenditures	Teachers' Salaries	Maintenance and supplies	Administration	Teacher Training	Instruction by correspondence	On Capital account	On Teachers' Salaries	On Maintenance, etc.	Total	
	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
British Columbia	9,006 08	98,259 16		4,390 14		2,461 15	3,787 50	28,741 98		39,380 77	19,690 38
Alberta	75,624 99	85,620 06		4,863 13		7,288 68	75,624 99	19,672 64		107,449 44	26,370 31
Saskatchewan	952 75	2,284 00		*			476 37	1,142 00		1,618 37	809 18
Manitoba		64,398 75		*				19,023 54		19,023 54	9,511 77
Ontario	300,506 54	410,743 06		18,660 96	3,685 60		156,462 18	172,466 47		351,275 21	158,711 18
Quebec	‡21,930 00	149,944 00	‡65,546 00	8,625 00				†195,953 37		204,578 37	102,289 28
New Brunswick		3,174 50	1,107 19	5,869 71	1,991 03			1,587 25	553 59	10,001 58	5,000 79
Nova Scotia	5,893 59	14,403 00	2,336 56	7,597 13			5,893 59	14,403 00	2,336 56	30,230 28	15,115 14
§P. E. Island											
	413,913 95	828,826 53		50,006 07	5,676 63	9,749 83	242,244 63	452,990 25	2,890 15	763,557 56	337,498 03

*No separate administrative staff. †Includes grants for all purposes. ‡Approximate figures. §Work in this province not yet started.

Table III.—Vocational Schools, Teachers and Pupils in Canada, Year ending June 30, 1920

Provinces	Number of Schools				Number of Teachers				Pupils Enrolled			
	Day	Evening	Day and evening	Total	Day	Evening	Correspondence Dept.	Total	Day	Evening	Correspondence	Total
British Columbia	4	6	4	14	56	99	1	156	990	2,448	83	3,521
Alberta	2	10	3	15	41	62	2	105	1,099	1,357	124	2,580
Saskatchewan		1		1	2	21		23	55	411		466
Manitoba	3		4	7	33	85		118	1,159	1,888		3,047
Ontario	1	38	13	52	183	931		1,114	4,505	37,370		41,875
Quebec	2	15	4	21	64	*85		149	650	4,723		5,373
New Brunswick		2	1	3	5	23		28	54	†800		854
Nova Scotia		26		26		117		147		2,830		2,830
P. E. Island												
Totals	12	98	29	139	384	1,423	3	1,810	8,512	51,827	207	60,546

*Approximate.
†Returns not complete.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 37

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Report on Technical Education for Year ending March 31, 1920

The extent of the technical work in the province of British Columbia is covered by the following activities: a series of night schools for industrial work; a correspondence school in mining and mine surveying; a day technical course for boys in Vancouver and a household science course for girls in the same city.

NIGHT SCHOOLS

During the year 1919-20 night schools were held in the following places:—

Cities	Students	Courses of Study
Cumberland	11	1
Chilliwack	96	7
Coal Creek	28	2
Fernie	32	2
Merrit	45	2
Nanaimo	77	5
North Vancouver	152	7
Ocean Falls	15	2
South Vancouver	213	7
Union Bay	10	1
Victoria	514	22
Vancouver	1,276	22

The courses of study embraced: commercial English, commercial arithmetic, typewriting, shorthand, book-keeping, accountancy, telegraphy, Spanish, French, engineering mathematics, mechanics, draughting, electrical engineering, carpentry and joinery, ship-building, civics and economics, journalism, cookery, dressmaking, millinery, drawing and design.

The men and women engaged in giving instruction in these subjects were employed in the various industries and were chosen for their thorough working knowledge of that which they had to teach.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES IN MINING

Correspondence courses in coal-mining and mine surveying were conducted for men engaged in the coal-mining industry in order to provide the requisite training for the examinations held by the Department of Mines. The instructor is a thoroughly competent mine manager and engineer and holds first-class papers in British Columbia, Alberta and Nova Scotia. Eighty-three pupils are enrolled and gratifying results are being secured.

The courses of study are as follows:—

No. 1. Preparatory mining course for boys over fourteen years of age who have left school.

No. 2. Course in arithmetic and mathematics.

No. 3. Course for fireboss, shiftboss or shotlighter's papers—Third class.

No. 4. Course for overman's papers—Second class.

No. 5. Course for mine manager's papers—First class.

No. 6. Course in mine survey work.

TECHNICAL COURSE

The technical course for boys has been held during the past three years in King Edward High School, Vancouver, but if the plans of the Board of School Trustees in that city mature a technical school will be provided in which to commence work next September.

Subjects.—The course is composed of the following subjects:—

First Year.—(Fundamentals of industrial work).—English, practical mathematics, shopwork in wood and metal, draughting, drawing and design, mechanics, physics, electricity and magnetism, civics and economics.

Second Year.—(Fundamentals with a direct vocational bias).

Third Year.—(Vocational).—English, business forms and usages, civics and economics, practical mathematics, shop-work in wood and metal, draughting, drawing and design, mechanics, physics, electricity and magnetism, chemistry.

Number.—There are 140 boys taking first-year course; 95 boys taking second-year course; 31 boys taking third-year course.

Staff.—The thirteen members of the staff are men who enter into the vocational aspect of their work and those who teach the shop-work and allied subjects do so in the light of their practical experience.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE OR HOME-MAKERS' COURSE

This course is designed to give training to potential home-makers and at the same time to give a fitting preparation for industrial life. It has now been in existence for three years and the various courses are as follows:—

First Year.—English, arithmetic, hygiene, physiology, cookery and dietetics, physics, sewing and dressmaking, millinery; any two of the following subjects—French, mathematics or instrumental music and drawing and design.

Second and Third Years.—English, arithmetic, child welfare, physiology, cookery, dietetics and home-nursing, physics, chemistry, sewing and dressmaking, millinery, any two of the following four subjects—French, mathematics, instrumental music, drawing, design and art handicraft.

Number.—There are 24 girls engaged in first-year work; 14 girls in second-year work; 8 girls in third-year work.

Staff.—The staff of one full-time and eight part-time teachers are well trained for their work. Sewing, dressmaking and millinery are taught by one who has herself conducted a business and thus understands the problems of the workroom.

COMMERCIAL COURSES

Commercial courses are conducted in Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, North Vancouver, South Vancouver, Kamloops, Nelson and Revelstoke. The commercial course extends for three years and the subjects are as follows:—

First and Second Years.—Reading and orthoepy, penmanship, spelling, English literature, composition, history, arithmetic, book-keeping and business forms, typewriting, shorthand.

Third Year.—Penmanship, English literature, arithmetic, business correspondence, accountancy, laws of business, statute law, elementary economics and civics, typewriting, shorthand.

These courses are purely vocational and an endeavour is being made to fit youth for office work and a business career.

At present the work in the technical courses is being conducted in the high schools, but the beginning of the session 1920-21 will see technical schools in Vancouver and New Westminster, while Victoria will most probably use part of the high school for the course in question.

As recommended by Mr. L. W. Gill, Dominion Director of Technical Education, everything possible will be done for those pupils who at present proceed to work without entering high schools. After the technical schools are equipped and in running order it will be possible to present intensive vocational courses which will appeal directly to such boys and girls.

It is also the intention of this department to encourage a "follow-up system" whereby the placing of the pupil in industrial work will follow his training as a natural consequence.

Enclosures will be found to contain the following statement of expenditures on night schools.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES ON NIGHT SCHOOLS—

Chilliwack	$ 514 40	
Coal Creek	160 00	
Fernie	134 40	
Merritt	128 00	
Nanaimo	640 00	
North Vancouver	1,116 40	
Ocean Falls	230 40	
South Vancouver	1,673 60	
Union Bay	36 00	
Victoria	2,028 40	
Vancouver	3,258 80	
		$ 9,920 40

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES ON COMMERCIAL WORK—

Kamloops	$ 520 00	
Nelson	520 00	
New Westminster	1,073 32	
North Vancouver	606 66	
Revelstoke	520 00	
South Vancouver	1,256 66	
Vancouver	2,836 66	
"	2,645 00	
Victoria	1,878 33	
		$11,856 63

EXPENDITURES ON TECHNICAL WORK—TEACHERS—

Vancouver	$ 5,079 15	
"	1,663 64	
		$ 6,742 79

EXPENDITURES ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT—

New Westminster	$ 500 00	
Nelson	500 00	
Vancouver	2,000 00	
Victoria	687 50	
		$ 3,687 50

EXPENDITURE ON ADMINISTRATION	$ 6,444 31	
		$ 6,444 31
Total expenditure		$38,851 63

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

REPORT ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1920

The problem of technical education in Alberta, as elsewhere, must be considered in relation to the basic or dominant activities of the people and special attention must necessarily be given to the scientific and mechanical aspects of these activities.

In Alberta the chief occupations of the people may be grouped under the following headings: Agricultural and pastoral activities, coal-mining, construction and operation of public utilities, railroads, power plants etc., building operations, homemaking, manufacturing, clay products, glass, clothing, etc.

The employments, which may be grouped under the foregoing headings, fall into classes requiring skill and technical training upon the part of those engaged therein. An appreciation of this has given rise to a widespread and manifest interest of the people in a further development of technical education in the province.

The following statements describe the main outlines of the work of technical and commercial education as at present carried on in the province.

TECHNICAL DAY SCHOOLS

Each Public School Board in the cities of Calgary and Edmonton maintains a technical school. The school in Calgary is designated as a prevocational school.

In each school pupils are admitted who have at least grade VII standing. In the prevocational school at Calgary the course of study carries students through grades VII, VIII and IX, while the technical school at Edmonton provides instruction for students wanting matriculation into the university. A special matriculation for such students is at present under consideration.

The academic subjects taught are as outlined in the departmental course of studies for similar grades in the public and high schools. In addition to these studies at the prevocational school, the girls receive instruction in household science, household arts, shorthand and typewriting; while the boys are taught printing, woodwork, forge work, sheetmetal work and leather work. For both boys and girls the instruction in these industrial and technical subjects occupies 50 per cent of the school day.

Notwithstanding that the pupils of this school spend only 50 per cent of their time on ordinary school subjects, the principal, Mr. Robert Massey, B.A., states that the pupils succeed in passing the examinations for entrance to high school, equally as well as pupils from other schools, and one of the pupils, Miss Charlotte Christofferson, won the Governors' medal in open competition.

The Edmonton Technical School offers four types of courses: (1) a prevocational course; (2) an industrial course; (3) a matriculation course; (4) special courses.

The practical work offered, comprises mechanical drawing, woodwork, machine shop practice, printing, forging, gas-engine, assaying, sewing, dressmaking, cookery, textiles and textile chemistry and millinery.

The Edmonton School Board are at present considering the problem of providing new accommodation for the work carried on in the technical school under the principalship of Mr. J. M. Clindinin, B.A., who in his announcement states the aim of the school to be as follows:—

To offer to students the opportunity to develop their practical and mechanical tendencies and to become acquainted with the fundamental processes and principles underlying various avocations while pursuing the regular academic courses;

To provide facilities for those who will be engaged in industrial and domestic pursuits to acquire the necessary knowledge and skill which will fit them to do their work with greater intelligence and efficiency;

To give instruction to other persons who are able to attend only a part of the time in those subjects which will be of direct benefit in their daily work;

To co-ordinate the work of the school with the needs of the industries of the community.

COMMERCIAL DAY SCHOOLS

Instruction in Commercial subjects is provided by the School Boards in Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge and provincial grants are made to each district to partly cover the cost of tuition.

Two courses are open to students and these are known as regular and special.

The regular course covers a period of two years while the special course is covered in one year. The subjects taught in these courses include: book-keeping, shorthand, typewriting, commercial law, office practice, business English, penmanship, rapid calculation, English literature and composition, Canadian history and civics, and commercial geography.

In the short course students specialize in either stenography or book-keeping as a major subject.

The enrolment of students in these courses is greater in the first year of the two-year course than in the second year and there is a considerable enrolment in the short course. Most of those taking the short course elect shorthand as the major subject for the reason that most of the students are girls and for the reason that the demand for stenographers exceeds that for book-keepers. In addition to those who enter the short course from other schools there is a considerable accession to this course from the two-year course at the end of the first year.

There is difficulty in retaining pupils in these courses because of inducements held out to them by business firms.

The staff at Edmonton numbers six (6) (in two centres), at Calgary, eight, and at Lethbridge, two. They are qualified for the work by teaching experience in secondary commercial schools or in business colleges and most of them hold the commercial specialists diploma. One holds the intermediate chartered accountant's certificate and one the chartered accountant's degree.

NIGHT SCHOOL IN CITIES

During the term, October to April (1919-20), night schools for adults were in operation in the cities of Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, and a revival of activity is to be noted in all four cities.

The School Board of Calgary offered instruction in seven centres well distributed throughout the city. The subjects of instruction included commercial work, mechanical drawing, English and arithmetic. The total enrolment for the fall term was 342, of which 170 were enrolled in commercial work. The class in mechanical drawing consisted largely of apprentices from the Canadian Pacific Railway shops at Ogden.

Edmonton used three centres for night class instruction and offered a wide variety of subjects. The work is well organized and over 800 enrolled for courses. Instruction was given in the following subjects: Book-keeping, stenography, millinery, woodwork, machine shop practice, forging, gas engine, costume design, interior decoration, design and show card writing, English, mathematics, electricity, chemistry, English for non-English and mechanical drawing.

Most of the courses are of ten weeks duration and two terms of ten weeks make up the winter session. Students are allowed to enrol for attendance on two or three or four evenings each week in certain subjects. This enables them to do intensive work on special lines.

In Lethbridge, students were enrolled for preparatory work in English, mathematics, science and mining.

Medicine Hat offered instruction in commercial arithmetic, business forms, English, shop mathematics, mechanical drawing and lettering.

For a time during the war the operation of night schools in Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat was suspended. Edmonton carried on throughout the war. The

work, resumed and increased during the past season, will in all probability be extended in scope and interest next year.

The Provincial Government pays 40 per cent of the cost of tuition in the night schools of these four cities.

NIGHT SCHOOLS FOR MINERS

There were 314 coal-producing mines in the province of Alberta during the year 1919 and approximately 6,000,000 tons were produced in 1918. In order to provide suitable instruction to miners, night schools are conducted at the larger mining centres by a co-operative arrangement between the local school boards and the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art at Calgary. To furnish instruction to miners in other centres the Provincial Institute carries on a correspondence course in mining. These two methods of instruction provide the means whereby the men working in the collieries may receive the education and technical knowledge necessary to obtain the certificates of competency required by officials under the Coal Mines Act and necessary also to improve their efficiency as miners.

The instruction is of a scientific and technical character and deals with such topics as geology, methods of working, explosives, safety-lamps, ventilation and air control, engines, generators, surface plant, machinery and surveying. In addition to work on the mechanics and science of mining, instruction is given also in preparatory English and mathematics to those who feel the need of help in these subjects and to those who would not profit fully by the technical instruction without such aid.

The Provincial Institute supplies each instructor with a set of the lectures in the correspondence course. During the winter session (1919-20), night classes for miners were held at the following mining centres:—Bankhead, Bellevue, Blairmore, Coleman, Drumheller, Hillcrest Mines, Lethbridge, Lovett, Nordegg, Rosedale. As a rule two lessons were given to each class each week and the lessons were of two hours duration. The instructor was the mine manager, or superintendent or some other official chosen because of his technical knowledge of mining, because of his aptitude for teaching and also because of the confidence held by the miners in his competency. The instructors in the preparatory work were the teachers employed by the school board to conduct the regular day school work at the mining centres.

Liberal grants are made to school boards by the Provincial Government. A small fee is charged those in attendance and these fees together with the grants usually cover the cost of tuition. The board provides, without charge, the accomodation, heat, light and extra janitor service necessary.

Herewith is submitted a tabular statement showing the enrolment in night classes in the nine mining centres in operation during 1919-20. The session lasted from October 1 to March 31.

STATEMENT OF ENROLMENT IN CLASSES AT MINING CENTRES

INTERIM REPORT

Locality Year 1919–1920	Number of Classes	Enrolment of Classes				Total Enrolment
		Preparatory Subjects	1st Class Mining	2nd Class Mining	3rd Class Mining	
Bankhead	3	49	.....	.....	13	62
Bellevue	3	12	5	5	10	32
Blairmore	1	21	.....	.....	.....	21
Coleman	4	18	10	13	16	57
Drumheller	1	.....	.....	.....	14	14
Hillcrest Mines	1	.....	.....	.....	14	14
Lovett	1	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Nordegg	3	22	.....	5	5	32
Rosedale	3	14	.....	.....	18	32
Total	20	136	15	23	94	268

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES FOR MINERS

Students are enrolled for three courses leading to the certificate required of officials under the Mines' Act. Lectures are sent out to students as follows: For the first and second-class certificates every Tuesday from October 1 to the end of March, and for the third-class, every alternate Tuesday within the same dates. The topics dealt with are those enumerated by the Mines Department. The certificates granted to successful candidates enable them to hold the following official positions: (*a*) manager, (*b*) overman, (*c*) fire boss.

During 1919-20 the correspondence students enrolled numbered one hundred and twenty-four (124).

The course is conducted by the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art at Calgary and the administrative and instructional staff at present number three who devote their whole time to the work.

Fees are charged students and all expenditures on salaries and maintenance are borne by the province.

The courses are of assistance to miners everywhere throughout the province, especially those working in mining centres where night classes are not as yet in operation.

LAND PURCHASE AT CALGARY

An agreement was entered into on July 3, 1919, by the Minister of Education for the purchase of a site at Calgary for a building to be known as the "Provincial Institute of Technology and Art." Plans have been prepared and tenders called for the building, one wing of which will be occupied by a normal school. The completed structure will cast in the neighbourhood of one million dollars.

Provision has been made for class-rooms, art and draughting rooms, home economics laboratories, rooms for commercial work, laboratories for science instruction and shops for work in wood, metal and power. There will be an auditorium, special rooms for teachers, lockers and assembly rooms for students, a power plant available for instruction in steam and electrical engineering and for fuel testing on a commercial scale.

The accommodation outlined above indicates broadly the nature of the work to be undertaken in the new institute. There will be courses for special teachers of practical work, for students in commerce and finance, in fine and applied arts, in home economics, and in the mechanic arts and engineering.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

Report on Vocational Education for Year ending June 30, 1920

As the urban population of Saskatchewan (centres with population over 3,000) is small compared to the rural population—the ratio being about 1 to 5—and there are no large industries, apart from agriculture, the field for technical education is very limited. Prior to the passing of the Technical Education Act no attempt was made to organize vocational classes in the province. Many of the high schols, however, have established elementary classes in domestic science, commercial work and manual training. It is proposed to extend and develop this work to meet the requirements of the Federal Act. In some cases practically no extension is necessary. Along certain lines this has already been done by the Regina Collegiate Institute. Next year it is probable that other high schools will do likewise. It is proposed to take advantage of the Federal grant wherever this is possible.

Early in February of the present year a Bill, known as the Vocational Education Act, was passed by the Provincial Legislature. This Act gives the Minister of Education authority to give special grants in aid of vocational education in the province. A copy of this Act is appended to this report. (See Appendix II.)

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

Report on Technical Education for Year ending March 31, 1920

Technical education courses, recognized as coming within the scope of the Technical Education Act, 1919, were carried on in Winnipeg, Brandon, Virden, Dauphin and Stonewall during the year ending March 31, 1920.

In Winnipeg, day vocational classes were conducted in home economics, in the various branches of commercial work, and in printing. In addition to this, part-time instruction was given to apprentices in railway shops and printing establishments. Evening continuation work was carried on in commercial subjects, in the various branches grouped under the head of building trades, and in electrical work, forging, tinsmithing, machine-shop work, design, pattern-making, auto-mechanics, printing, telephony and sign-writing. Classes were also conducted in the various branches of home economics. The technical work of the evening schools was chiefly confined to those already employed in their vocations. In addition to using equipment and class-rooms in the technical high schools, special apparatus was provided for evening classes for the accommodation of the large number of vocational students taking this work. Teachers were for the most part procured who were themselves engaged in industrial work and who had trade teaching experience. The extent of vocational and technical work undertaken by the Winnipeg School Board may be in some measure judged by the fact that the board made during the federal fiscal year an expenditure of $57,030 for this purpose. This sum does not, however, by any means represent the total amount spent by the board upon technical education. In the Kelvin and St. John's technical high schools, with a total enrolment of well over 2,000 pupils, courses are offered in all of the above-named branches as part of the regular school work, i.e., a boy carries wood or metal working as a subject in his course, which may be leading him to arts matriculation or a teacher's certificate. The academic work is enriched in order to assist the student in "finding himself" and to give him some real skill. Work of this nature does not at the present time, however, come under the Act.

In Brandon, technical work is confined chiefly to commercial subjects and home economics, although in the evening schools instruction is given in courses relating to the building trades. In Dauphin, Virden and Stonewall only day vocational work in home economics is offered.

The coming year may be expected to see some considerable development in technical education in Manitoba.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Report of the Director of Industrial and Technical Education for year ending December 31, 1919

ADVANCE DURING THE YEAR 1919-20

The present year marks the most important advance made in industrial and technical education since the passing of the Industrial Education Bill of 1911.

The opportunities for instruction have been materially widened by the opening of new schools in a large number of centres and by a remarkable increase in attendance at both day and evening classes. The organization has been strengthened also by a more direct adaptation of courses to meet the needs of workers and industries.

The extension of the facilities for training in many centres is restricted now only by the limitations in the accommodations and equipment available.

The Dominion Technical Education Act of 1919, which set aside ten millions of dollars for promoting and assisting technical education in Canada, and the more liberal provision made by the province through its present scheme of grants, have stimulated municipalities to enter upon an extensive programme of building operations.

But, unquestionably, the most important forward step taken during the year was the passing of the Adolescent School Attendance Bill of 1919. The Act secures to adolescents of all classes more equal and adequate opportunities for training and, at the same time, tends to increase our national resources by providing the means for rendering available for more effective service a much larger proportion of the potential talent in our youth.

EVENING SCHOOLS IN NEW CENTRES

Evening schools were opened during the year at Beamsville, Iroquois Falls, Kingston, Lindsay, Midland, Port Hope, Orillia, Oshawa, Sarnia, St. Thomas, Sturgeon Falls, Timmins, Walkerville.

The enrolment in these schools has been exceptionally large. The spontaneous response to the opportunities offered is an additional evidence of the important service to be rendered by evening schools.

Walkerville offers a typical illustration. Early in the autumn the department received inquiries from the School Board regarding the possibilities of evening classes. A member of the staff was sent to make a preliminary survey and to offer advice. The School Board took up the work of organization with energy, and its action was heartily supported by the management of the industries in Walkerville and Ford. An evening school was opened with the following enrolment: Machine shop practice 142, draughting 92, blue-print reading 30, electricity 13, stationary engineering 14, tool making 67, die making 22, dressmaking 39. Total 417. The management of the Ford Company placed temporarily at the disposal of the Advisory Industrial Committee its machine shops to provide accommodation and equipment for evening instruction in machine shop practice. The board has purchased an extensive equipment which will be used for this purpose as soon as it is installed.

Sarnia affords another illustration of the existence of a large and, perhaps, unsuspected field of service for evening schools. In 1917 and again in 1918, the Board of Education considered the matter of opening evening classes and went so far as to send special deputations to other places to inquire into their working. However, it was felt that, partly on account of inadequate accommodation and partly on account of an apparent lack of public demand for instruction, the time was not opportune. Last autumn the question was again taken up by the board, and it was decided to make a beginning. The response was overwhelming; six hundred and eighty-five persons applied for the various forms of instruction offered. A day technical school will be organized when the new combined Collegiate Institute and Technical School is opened.

The importance of the organization of evening schools in such places as Iroquois Falls, Sturgeon Falls and Timmins in Northern Ontario should not be overlooked. These communities have important industries employing a large number of workers who need training, but they are far removed from the educational centres of the province. Evening schools, therefore, are proving to be of great assistance. The demand is mainly for instruction in English and in the theoretical and practical work connected with employments in the industries. The following list of classes at Timmins is of interest because it gives an indication of the varied needs of those applying for instruction: Machine drawing, arithmetic, shop mathematics, senior

English, junior English for mixed nationalities. English for Finns, English for Chinese, sewing, chemistry.

INCREASE IN ATTENDANCE AT EVENING SCHOOLS

There has been a marked increase in the attendance at the evening schools that have been in operation for several years. As my reports have shown, a constant increase in attendance has been maintained from year to year in these schools throughout the war, but with the return of the men from overseas, special demands are being made for instruction. It would appear from the reports received at the department that the attendance during the year 1919-20, will probably be fifty per cent. in advance of that for the previous year.

The enrolment does not include the attendance of partially disabled men receiving vocational training at day classes under the direction of the Soldiers' Aid Commission, but these classes have affected indirectly the attendance at evening schools, because many of the men who have completed day courses continue their instruction at evening classes. Moreover, the success of the day classes in fitting partially disabled men for occupation has induced a large number of men who do not qualify under the Regulations of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for day class instruction to enter upon vocational courses at evening schools.

A WIDER ADAPTATION OF COURSES TO MEET THE NEEDS OF WORKERS AND INDUSTRIES

It has been the aim of the department through the organization of the industrial and technical schools to provide for a thorough training in the essentials of a general education as a basis for citizenship and vocational efficiency and, at the same time, to furnish specialized training in the subjects and operations which are fundamental to trades and industries.

The first of these aims has been very fully attained in connection with the day schools. A fair share of the time and atention of the organizers during the autumn was devoted to realizing more fully the second of these aims by assisting advisory committees and principals of schools in widening materially the field of theoretical and practical instruction offered, especially in evening class courses.

The more important extensions have been connected with providing courses for stationary and marine engineers, masters and mates, railroad employees, and electrical workers.

A new Act respecting licenses for stationary engineers came into effect on January 1, 1920. This Act grades engineers into four classes according to experience and technical knowledge. To provide an opportunity for men to obtain theoretical and practical instruction for the different grades of certificates, it was found advisable to organize evening classes in a number of the towns and cities. The work was undertaken at the suggestion of the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, and it has had the hearty support of the Provincial Department of Labour.

Through the request of the National Association of Marine Engineers classes in marine engineering to prepare men for the higher grades of certificates have also been established. Such classes are now in operation in Sarnia, Owen Sound, Collingwood, Midland, Fort William and Kingston.

Classes for masters and mates to prepare for the examinations for the various grades of certificates have been organized in Port Arthur, Owen Sound and Sarnia. A school for navigation has been conducted for some years in Kingston, and schools under private auspices carried on in Toronto and Collingwood. The school in Collingwood under Captain Inkster has been taken over by the Advisory Industrial Committee. The masters and mates are, as a rule, free from duty during the winter months; accordingly, the courses, which are of an intensive character, may be provided for in day classes.

The schools entered a new field this year in providing instruction for railway engineers, firemen and train hands in the operation of air brakes and other special equipment. A beginning was made in connection with the school at Lindsay. The railway companies are giving their support and assistance in providing charts and other equipment. This field will probably have important extensions in the future.

The rapid growth of the Hydro-Electric system in Ontario, and the consequent displacement of coal by electricity, is bringing into existence a new industry. The manufacture, installation and maintenance of electrical devices, transmission lines, generators, motors, transformers, and control devices is affording employment to an increasing number of workers. Many of these workers are stationary engineers, machinists, or handy men who have become engaged in the industry with an inadequate training for promotion in the work. The industrial and technical schools offer them an opportunity for instruction and many are taking advantage of it.

ORGANIZATION OF EVENING SCHOOL COURSES

The length and the type of evening school courses are receiving more attention from principals and advisory industrial committees. In some cases, it has been found advisable to offer courses which extend throughout a year or even a succession of years. The technical schools at Toronto and Hamilton offer first, second, third and fourth year courses in a number of subjects and departments, and these courses are taken from year to year by students with the regularity that marks the progress of high school or university instruction. Other technical schools are beginning to offer extended courses of a similar nature. But the greater part of the work accomplished through evening school instruction has been done through short courses. Taking into account the needs of most communities, a short unit course designed to give instruction in some narrow, but well-defined field, is found to be, on the whole, the most effective means of evening school instruction. By arranging unit courses in sequence it may be made possible to lead students from topic to topic throughout a series in an extended course when they could not be induced to enter a course planned on the basis of long and continuous attendance. The units of such a course should be so arranged as to deal with one specific topic at a time and the instruction in each topic should, as far as possible, be complete in so far as it goes. In this way, the knowledge of definite accomplishment becomes an incentive to further progress.

The appendix to the Recommendations and Regulations of the department contain suggestive unit courses in a variety of subjects for men and women.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

The chief obstacle in the way of the establishment and extension of day schools has been the lack of accommodations. This obstacle will, in the near future, be removed in the case of most of the larger industrial centres.

The liberal grants offered by the Department of Education for buildings and equipment for technical education have made it possible for a number of municipalities to enter upon extensive building programmes. In some cases the schools proposed are to be made departments of the collegiate institutes or high schools; in others, they are to be established as independent institutions. Niagara Falls and Fort William have buildings in process of construction. Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, Sarnia, and Kitchener have decided to build and have their plans in various stages of completion. The large new central technical school at Toronto is already overcrowded and the Advisory Industrial Committee are considering plans for additional accommodations in a new school in the eastern part of the city. The question of building is being considered also by Belleville, the border cities (including Windsor, Walkerville, Ford, Sandwich and Ojibway), Brantford, Collingwood, Guelph, Owen Sound, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Stratford, and other municipalities.

ADOLESCENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE ACT

The public possibly scarcely yet realizes the importance of the forward step taken by the Provincial Legislature last session in passing the Adolescent School Attendance Bill. We have been prone in late years to give attention in discussing the means for improvement in education mainly to the varying factors which modify instruction for those at present in attendance at elementary and secondary schools and we have overlooked the large body of young people who drop out of school at an early age. It is true that from time to time we have discussed the position of the 80 per cent whose education terminates with the public schools, but, in this connection, we have been concerned mainly in overcrowding the public school course of study in the interests of those who are expected to leave at fourteen years of age and we have failed to provide an adequate solution of the real problem involved, that of extending the period of education for all through some form of compulsory attendance. The aim of the Adolescent School Attendance Act is to make provision for such an extension.

I make the following quotations from a recent work, "Problems of National Education," by Twelve Scottish Educationists, edited by John Clarke, for two reasons, first, because they furnish an admirable summary of the needs, the principles involved, the scope, and the ends to be attained through such legislation as we have secured in Ontario and, second, because they show that we are attacking a problem which is not peculiar to one part of the Empire, and that our means of attack has the support of thoughtful and experienced educators in a country that, admittedly, has been foremost in educational thought and practice.

*"Better education and more education are an urgent necessity, national and democratic. We require to mobilize the intellectual resources of the nation against the arduous times that lie ahead, when 'parts' developed by education will be of more and more account. Experience tends to show, has indeed shown, that brains, capacity, talent—whatever name we prefer—are not the prerogative of any one class, but are diffused in an irregular and uncertain fashion through all classes, though unfortunately in many cases arrested, stunted, perverted through lack of training. All this store of potential capacity must be conserved for the nation. Every source of energy must be tapped. In order to recover the concealed gold, the whole body of ore must be treated. Every child of every grade of society must have his chance. No one will henceforth be precluded from the full advantages of education until he (or she) has proved his inability to benefit by them. Equality of opportunity will become a reality, so far as legislation can make it so. No distinction between higher and lower grade will be drawn artificially. It will be left to reveal itself automatically in process of treatment. Greater variety of method will be rendered possible and will be adopted. Material refractory under one course of treatment may respond to a different method. For example, many pupils, particularly boys, who appear to show no aptitude at all for school studies, the practical bearing of which they may fail to appreciate, not infrequently develop ability in some special direction when they are released from school, thrown on their own responsibility, and brought to concentrate attention on studies relative to their employment. And there are numerous other varieties of pupils for whom education at present does far less than it might do. The future will endeavour to prevent this waste and failure, and to secure for each and all their chances in life."

†"It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of the new principle embodied in the Education Acts for England and Scotland by which compulsory training for young persons during working hours is made operative. As has been already stated,

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* From the article on Technical Education, by Dr. A. P. Laurie, Principal Heviot-Watt

† From the article on Technical Education, by Dr. A. P. Laurie, Principal Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, p. 247.

the modern workshop no longer provides an adequate training for the apprentice by which he can become master of his craft, and the technical school has had to be satisfied with scraps and snippets of time in the evening and on Saturday afternoons and with tired pupils, incapable in very many instances, of sustained effort. The state has been playing with the question of systematic technical education and wasting large sums of money with very inadequate results. Those responsible for technical education have long felt that no real progress was possible under the former system. The claim of part of the time of the workshop for systematic training is only just and right, and for the first time puts technical education in its proper place and gives it well-deserved opportunities.

The results which will be obtained will, one feels confident, be remarkable. Every one responsible for education longs to deal with the young mind between the ages of fourteen and eighteen; each year shows a rapidly increasing mental capacity and ability to grasp principles They are the most fruitful years intellectually, and the mental gain and the moral discipline which the pupil will obtain as a result of systematic study will be very marked

The new scheme is only a beginning, but it is a recognition of the right of the young of the working classes to education during those years, and a recognition also of the fact that technical education and a thorough knowledge of a handicraft are not matters to be despised, but worthy of the utmost consideration of the state. Whether regarded from its purely material aspects or from its importance as establishing the only possible principle upon which the great industrial democracy can attain a position of stability, the claiming of these hours for education marks the most important advance since compulsory elementary education was first introduced."

PROVISIONS OF THE ADOLESCENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE ACT

Two plans have been adopted by different countries for the extension of the period of compulsory education of the youth beyond fourteen years of age: (1) to provide for compulsory full-time education beyond the period of fourteen years of age; (2) to provide for part-time education.

The aim of the Act is to combine the essential features of these two plans in so far as they are applicable to Ontario under present conditions. The provisions of the leading sections of the Act fall into three divisions:—

Division 1.—The provisions for the extension of the full-time education of adolescents from fourteen to sixteen years of age.

Where courses are established which will be of profit to adolescents, full-time attendance is compulsory for all adolescents between fourteen and sixteen years, except in cases where parents or guardians can show that the part-time employment of those under their care is a necessity.

Those necessarily at work must attend school at least 400 hours a year, but it is understood that the selection of the period of attendance can be so arranged as to be of the greatest advantage, both to young persons concerned and the services in which they are engaged. For example, young persons in rural sections who are necessarily employed on the farms during the busy seasons may, as was customary in pioneer days, attend school during winter months, when special courses can be arranged to meet their needs.

There has been a demand in some quarters for the full-time attendance, without exemptions, of all persons between fourteen and sixteen years of age, but it would appear that until the state provides more adequately for the support of orphans, widows, and dependents, there is a real necessity for certain adolescents between these age limits to secure employment. Moreover, a reasonable amount of work, especially in agricultural and industrial employments, under proper conditions, may be made to contribute directly to the educational development of the youth.

The purpose of this section of the Act is to ensure that all persons who are not necessarily employed are under instruction in an approved school when their educational status is not satisfactory.

Division 2.—The provisions for part-time instruction of adolescents between sixteen and eighteen years of age.

Adolescents between sixteen and eighteen years of age who have not attained a satisfactory educational status, and who are not in full-time attendance at an approved school or college, are required to attend part-time courses of instruction for an aggregate of 320 hours per year when such courses of instruction are established in the municipality in which they reside or are employed. But in this case also the hours of attendance may be distributed as regards times and seasons to suit the circumstances of each locality.

Division 3.—The provisions for the compulsory establishment of part-time courses of instruction.

The Act, in so far as it applies to the smaller urban municipalities and to rural school sections, provides that the establishment of part-time schools be optional with school boards. The organization of schools in these cases is made to depend upon voluntary efforts because the providing of an adequate and economical system of schools for the purpose would necessarily involve readjustments of the present school areas, and it is manifest that permanent readjustments can be effected only through the voluntary co-operation of all parties concerned. Any attempt to force a change in boundaries, through consolidation or otherwise, would but impede the movement for more satisfactory school organizations.

But the Act makes it compulsory for an urban municipality with a population of 5,000 or over, to organize suitable part-time courses of instruction for adolescents.

In such municipalities the necessary courses for adolescents can be economically provided, either through the extension of the present high school courses or through the organization of additional schools, without involving modifications in established school areas.

Courses within the limits of the public and separate school course of study are to be provided by the boards in control of public or separate schools. Courses within the limits of the high school course of study are to be provided by the boards in control of continuation schools or high schools.

The vocational courses for those engaged in trades or industries are to be provided by and to be under the control of Advisory Industrial Committees, and the vocational courses for those engaged in commercial occupations are to be provided by and to be under the control of Advisory Commercial Committees, provided for in the Industrial Education Act.

The Act also makes provision for the machinery necessary to its effective operation, and for reimbursing municipalities that have established part-time courses of instruction through grants to be made from sums voted by the Legislature either for this special purpose or for industrial or agricultural education.

INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL AND ART SCHOOLS—DAY SCHOOLS

(I. Table N—Attendance.)

Day Schools	Number of teachers	Attendance							Number of Pupils from families whose head is occupied as below							
		Total number of pupils on the roll for the year	New pupils admitted during the year	Pupils admitted for the first time to a secondary school during the year	Boys on the roll	Girls on the roll	Days the school was open	Average daily attendance for the year	Commerce	Agriculture	Law, medicine, dentistry or the church	Teaching	The trades	Labouring occupations	Other occupations	Without occupations
1 Brantford Industrial School	6	13	9	9	13	.....	200	10	3	1	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....
2 Chatham Industrial School	4	36	9	9	28	8	168	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	6	.....
3 Haileybury, Mining Department of High School	6	40	29	19	39	1	164	24	6	1	1	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
4 Hamilton Technical and Art School	23	622	372	202	453	169	185	535	81	18	2	2	271	36	147	65
5 Kingston School of Navigation	4	17	17	17	17	.....	30	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 London Industrial and Art School	9	119	88	78	80	39	171	78	15	7	3	3	49	9	29	4
7 Ottawa Technical School	15	549	435	245	212	337	170	109	13	3	2	1	31	1	25	.....
8 Sault Ste. Marie Technical Dept. of High School	7	8	8	5	8	.....	30	6	.....	1	.....	.....	4	2	1	.....
9 Sudbury Mining Dept. of High School	3	30	15	15	30	.....	172	24	3	1	.....	2	3	17	3	1
10 Toronto Technical and Art School	76	3,266	2,343	618	2,103	1,163	179	1,689	374	36	59	12	342	35	208	150
11 Windsor Industrial School	2	39	23	22	29	10	179	24	11	.....	.....	.....	14	9	4	1
Totals, 1918-1919	155	4,739	3,348	1,239	3,012	1,727	.....	2,534	506	68	67	20	783	111	423	221

	Night Schools	Number of Teachers	Attendance							
			Total number of pupils on the roll for the year	New pupils admitted during the year	Boys and men on roll	Girls and women on roll	Pupils whose birthplace is Canada	Pupils whose birthplace is the British Isles	Pupils who were born in other countries	Nights the school was open
1	Almonte	7	63	63	20	43	48	13	2	41
2	Arnprior	2	21	14	.....	21	21	.....	.....	24
3	Belleville	17	264	264	109	155	211	45	8	41
4	Brantford	12	553	400	337	216	367	162	24	45
5	Brockville	11	165	103	62	103	139	25	1	41
6	Chatham	17	405	405	145	260	365	33	7	82
7	Cobourg	5	76	61	28	48	71	5	.....	72
8	Collingwood	9	102	92	55	47	76	18	8	91
9	Coniston	3	18	6	18	.....	14	3	1	24
10	Dundas	7	90	66	44	46	61	26	3	80
11	Fort William	12	155	120	83	72	74	38	43	51
12	Galt	9	277	246	115	162	162	105	10	125
13	Gananoque	7	58	48	15	43	52	5	1	35
14	Goderich	4	116	78	8	108	106	9	1	182
15	Guelph	17	305	225	98	207	221	72	12	42
16	Hamilton	37	1,315	910	752	563	623	458	234	72
17	Ingersoll	5	52	37	16	36	47	5	.....	48
18	Kitchener	16	233	209	61	172	202	9	22	69
19	London	25	1,092	967	583	509	770	279	43	72
20	Newmarket	4	44	35	20	24	29	15	.....	70
21	Niagara Falls	9	302	279	152	150	162	103	37	106
22	Ottawa	45	2,191	1,592	653	1,538	1,752	311	128	138
23	Owen Sound	17	355	197	116	239	244	104	7	76
24	Pembroke	11	87	51	23	64	77	6	4	60
25	Peterborough	12	214	86	103	111	153	51	10	61
26	Port Arthur	20	198	124	119	79	114	42	42	40
27	Renfrew	6	166	86	31	135	151	7	8	125
28	St. Catharines	6	135	103	49	86	83	44	8	75
29	Sault Ste. Marie	14	108	80	75	33	42	16	50	75
30	Stratford	9	279	100	129	150	172	100	7	148
31	Thorold	6	49	35	37	12	22	20	7	37
32	Toronto	184	6,476	2,969	2,922	3,554	3,928	2,002	546	110
33	Welland	6	78	65	58	20	35	30	13	41
34	Whitby	7	67	42	8	59	44	20	3	141
35	Windsor	21	482	424	281	201	309	82	91	98
36	Woodstock	12	142	117	78	64	109	30	3	37
	Totals, 1918-19	611	16,733	10,699	7,403	9,330	11,056	4,293	1,384	.....

AND ART SCHOOLS—NIGHT SCHOOLS

ATTENDANCE

Occupations of pupils on entering school

	Textile Industries	Chemical Industries	Sheet Metal Work	Machine Shop Work	Forge Work	Foundry Work	Leather Work	Cabinet Making and Joinery	Carpentry and Building Construction	Painting and Decorating	Plumbing	Power Plant Operating	Electrical Work	Printing or Bookbinding	Photography, etc.	Other Trades	Art and Design	Women at work in factories	Women at work in shops and stores	House Workers	Housekeepers	Other Occupations	Without Occupation
1	37	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	1	8	9	2
2	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	5	2	14
3	...	1	8	22	2	6	...	...	2	5	3	2	...	4	...	3	...	2	30	36	5	105	28
4	...	3	10	120	10	6	5	4	12	8	3	15	18	15	3	70	5	85	30	16	75	30	10
5	...	...	...	6	...	9	...	3	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	38	...	13	23	7	47	13	.....
6	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	47	...	10	52	10	22	201	40
7	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	5	13	1	48	5
8	...	1	1	28	5	7	...	...	....	...	1	...	1	1	...	.....	...	.....	.....	11	14	32	.....
9	...	2	2	.....	...	...	...	3	....	...	1	2	...	...	8	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	8	....	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	10	.....	...	14	33	5
11	...	...	...	9	...	5	...	3	3	...	...	7	8	...	...	48	...	5	.....	7	40	20	.....
12	...	...	6	83	...	2	3	...	.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	.....	...	39	6	....	94	42	.....
13	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	2	17	....	16	6	.....
14	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	5	20	8	36	21	21
15	...	...	...	14	...	7	1	1	8	2	1	...	1	2	...	14	3	32	17	14	8	122	58
16	...	2	3	128	2	12	...	1	15	2	19	...	72	25	3	186	3	13	18	9	2	554	246
17	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	9	2	....	7	18	.....
18	...	...	...	10	...	...	18	8	2	...	11	2	3	1	1	41	...	23	10	10	18	67	8
19	...	...	12	76	4	17	7	7	20	14	15	9	17	26	...	83	6	67	19	30	163	370	130
20	...	...	...	.....	...	...	2	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	12	.....	3	8	6	.....
21	...	3	2	29	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	14	11	1	...	9	...	28	1	1	85	55	54
22	...	2	5	63	1	...	1	1	9	2	17	5	15	53	1	54	6	7	165	590	22	1,172	.....
23	...	...	2	32	1	...	...	20	....	...	1	...	1	2	...	42	...	22	20	11	112	77	12
24	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	5	...	2	3	9	44	6	2
25	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	46	...	1	46	...	9	31	6	30	27	8
26	...	...	2	22	...	...	...	3	....	...	...	...	14	...	...	23	...	...	18	5	24	87	.....
27	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	14	10	....	79	25	28
28	...	...	1	14	2	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	12	...	...	4	...	11	5	....	51	27	1
29	...	14	12	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	6	3	18	46	.....
30	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	19	....	...	2	...	...	1	...	.....	...	50	22	3	26	56	21
31	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	25	...	1	2	....	7	1	1
32	...	91	14	501	15	21	17	39	117	20	52	44	250	141	26	282	53	424	1,698	149	424	1,709	389
33	...	8	3	19	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	4	4	4	23	.....
34	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	11	27	2	14	2	6
35	...	3	4	57	3	2	...	2	7	...	13	3	13	3	3	20	...	28	31	7	53	218	12
36	...	...	1	22	3	5	...	4	....	...	...	...	...	6	1	13	...	5	7	4	25	43	3
	37	132	88	1,437	52	103	54	135	220	55	145	107	497	284	47	1,073	76	941	2,303	969	1,601	5,273	1,104

Day and Night Schools	Receipts				
	Legislative Grants	Local Municipal Grants	School Fees	Balances and other sources	Total Receipts
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1 Almonte	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Arnprior	143 79	.....	29 00	.....	172 79
3 Belleville	.....	671 79	210 51	.....	882 30
4 Brantford	1,862 68	1,034 74	.....	.....	2,897 42
5 Brockville	1,185 87	600 00	.....	140 90	1,926 77
6 Chatham	5,400 62	11,540 20	459 55	195 82	17,596 19
7 Cobourg	646 94	900 00	8 00	55 97	1,610 91
8 Collingwood	432 90	213 90	86 00	.....	732 80
9 Dundas	741 35	289 96	176 00	.....	1,207 31
10 Fort William	635 19	450 91	44 00	.....	1,130 10
11 Galt	961 47	439 46	662 50	.....	2,063 43
12 Gananoque	344 04	No	report received		344 04
13 Goderich	622 67	.....	104 00	8 92	735 59
14 Guelph	896 29	1,084 95	200 00	.....	2,181 24
15 Haileybury	7,000 00	.....	.....	10,126 75	17,126 75
16 Hamilton	16,495 96	50,008 00	1,417 75	167,613 38	235,535 09
17 Ingersoll	679 40	300 00	184 25	986 62	2,150 27
18 Kingston	325 00	.....	.....	1,195 24	1,520 24
19 Kitchener	1,211 86	1,263 15	.....	.....	2,475 01
20 London	11,965 94	31,809 35	1,635 25	3,104 27	48,514 81
21 Newmarket	453 61	132 20	34 00	32 34	652 15
22 Niagara Falls	1,400 39	592 07	250 00	.....	2,242 46
23 Ottawa	11,631 72	13,553 63	1,364 79	442 61	26,992 75
24 Owen Sound	1,085 90	812 32	24 00	4 20	1,926 42
25 Pembroke	1,239 43	341 42	.....	.....	1,580 85
26 Peterborough	1,014 02	1,500 00	128 17	105 56	2,747 75
27 Port Arthur	962 31	652 82	405 00	.....	2,020 13
28 Renfrew	706 73	.....	.....	.....	706 73
29 St. Catharines	768 60	966 40	.....	560 14	2,295 14
30 Sault Ste. Marie	991 45	412 92	150 00	688 11	2,242 48
31 Stratford	668 19	340 70	.....	.....	1,008 89
32 Sudbury	7,273 70	.....	.....	4,858 42	12,132 12
33 Thorold	556 27	.....	18 00	55 53	629 80
34 Toronto	21,775 00	197,429 92	13,217 00	34,703 09	267,125 01
35 Welland	1,073 11	906 31	134 00	.....	2,113 42
36 Whitby	603 57	220 23	.....	.....	823 80
37 Windsor	5,967 94	10,530 31	1,187 10	3,409 09	21,094 44
38 Woodstock	913 10	51 18	197 50	11 55	1,173 33
Totals, 1918	110,637 01	329,048 84	22,326 37	228,298 51	690,310 73

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 37

ART SCHOOLS—DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOLS

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Expenditure

	Teachers' Salaries	Building, sites and all permanent improvements	Repairs to school accommodation	Library maps and charts, all apparatus and equipment	School books, stationery, prizes, fuel, examinations and all other expenses	Total expenditure
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	144 00	.....	.....	.....	6 00	150 00
3	706 00	.....	.....	120 55	55 75	882 30
4	2,265 72	.....	.....	131 70	500 00	2,897 42
5	1,242 00	.....	.....	60 00	482 72	1,784 72
6	7,410 07	.....	1,369 56	4,670 46	2,159 89	15,609 98
7	482 00	120 00	.....	500 68	207 95	1,310 63
8	494 03	.....	7 09	.....	227 71	728 83
9	882 55	.....	.....	43 64	254 81	1,181 00
10	793 00	.....	.....	.....	322 95	1,115 95
11	1,680 05	100 00	.....	72 30	203 73	2,056 08
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	344 04	344 04
13	568 00	.....	.....	6 00	109 89	683 89
14	1,310 00	.....	.....	434 85	436 39	2,181 24
15	5,064 11	1,048 71	.....	4,920 39	1,509 18	12,542 39
16	31,603 75	47,676 75	322 90	5,303 66	14,953 82	99,860 88
17	761 00	.....	.....	.....	259 18	1,020 18
18	800 00	250 00	16 47	4 85	448 92	1,520 24
19	1,752 40	240 00	.....	166 13	316 48	2,475 01
20	18,358 15	2,000 00	.....	2,096 38	22,254 26	44,708 79
21	494 50	.....	.....	11 35	146 30	652 15
22	1,774 30	.....	.....	263 28	185 23	2,222 81
23	16,315 00	.....	.....	6,081 27	4,473 78	26,870 05
24	1,108 25	544 83	.....	14 55	258 79	1,926 42
25	1,303 99	.....	.....	80 01	180 25	1,564 25
26	1,232 00	.....	.....	340 69	250 00	1,822 69
27	1,394 00	.....	.....	500 91	96 00	1,990 91
28	355 00	.....	.....	306 95	30 00	691 95
29	966 32	.....	.....	121 95	401 06	1,489 33
30	1,296 87	.....	.....	.....	305 08	1,601 15
31	983 53	.....	.....	.....	25 36	1,008 89
32	5,300 00	.....	.....	1,062 34	523 90	6,886 24
33	429 75	.....	.....	.....	110 27	540 02
34	128,934 09	11,893 91	518 61	7,943 00	84,960 37	234,249 98
35	627 32	.....	.....	1,482 73	.....	2,110 05
36	558 00	103 20	.....	31 50	117 00	809 70
37	5,922 40	118 63	.....	3,185 67	3,309 67	12,536 37
38	765 50	.....	.....	355 33	52 50	1,173 33
	246,076 85	64,096 03	2,234 63	40,313 12	140,479 23	493,199 86

Pprovince of Quebec

Annual Report on Technical Schools for the Year 1918-19

Montreal technical school

Day Courses

The effects of the European war: conscription, high cost of living, the great demand for young men in munitions factories, were felt in connection with the number of our students, the total attending the day course having been only 176, as follows:—

	French section	English section
First year	53	38
Second year	28	18
Third year	26	13
	107	69

The first year students, English and French, were divided into two sections.

The matriculation examinations were fairly satisfactory. Teachers seem to take an increasing interest in preparing their pupils for the technical schools.

The number of scholarships awarded was 45, distributed by fractions among 62 students.

During the influenza epidemic in Montreal, the courses had to be interrupted between the 8th October and 12th November, 1918, and this had an effect on the general results.

Discipline was satisfactory, but it is more difficult to have order owing to the re-education work undertaken for soldiers in the school itself.

The average general attendance was 90 per cent.

The special day course for automobile machinists was attended by 48 students. This course will be considerably extended next year.

Other special courses in manual work (mechanics, foundry, modeling) were organized for French-Canadian returned soldiers, with the concurrence of the military authorities.

Night Courses

These courses, which usually last six months, practically lasted until the month of May, owing: 1, to the interruption due to the influenza epidemic; 2, to the necessity of repeating certain courses on account of the many applications received.

The total number of students who followed the courses for which fees had to be paid, amounted to 800 this year; they were divided as follows:—

Courses	English Section	French Section	Total
Fitting, preliminary	52	57	109
" advanced	21	24	45
" Monday	49	26	75
" " theoretical	..	9	9
Auto, preliminary—Tuesday	21	25	46
" " —Thursday	24	28	52
" " —Friday	24	25	49
" advanced—Wednesday	11	12	23
" prel. supplementary	32	31	63
" day practice—1st series	4	9	13
2nd series	7	6	13
3rd series	8	13	21
Drawing preliminary	44	30	74
" advanced	22	..	22
Electricity, theoretical	20	27	47
" practical	27	12	39
Stationary engineers	9	7	16
Auto. genius and soldering—1st series	21	4	25
" " " " —2nd series	18	6	24
" " " " —3rd series	5	9	14
Joinery	2	7	9
Foundry	4	8	12
	425	375	800

The average attendance was 73½ per cent.
100 certificates and 21 medals were awarded.
The number of lessons given was 1,107.
497 for theoretical courses.
610 for practical courses.

Quebec Technical School, 1918-19

The Quebec Technical School has just completed its 8th year of teaching.

The number of students was smaller this year for the same reasons as in Montreal, especially as regards young men from the country and this seems to be one of the effects of the Military Service Act.

The number of students, when the school opened for the year, was 85, as follows:

	French section	English section
First year	42	3
Second year	23	4
Third year	11	2
	76	9

The average attendance was 85 per cent.
The school was closed for six weeks owing to the influenza epidemic.
The falling off in the number of students during the year, was 27 per cent.
Work and discipline were satisfactory.

EVENING COURSES 1918-19

There were night courses from the month of October, 1918, to the month of May, 1919.

The number of students who followed them was 117, being an increase of 20 over last year.

They were divided as follows:—

Course	English Section	French Section	Total
Machinists	35	1	36
Automobiles	52	..	52
Industrial drawing	15	3	18
Electricians	11	..	11
	113	4	117

The average attendance was 77 per cent.
39 certificates were awarded for the night course.

SHERBROOKE TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Students,—day 8, evening 42.
Teachers,—3.

Of the eight students of this year, two intend going to polytechnical school, four intend going to technical school, two intend taking decorative drawing.

Subjects Taught

Mathematics, elementary, cosmography, simple and applied mechanics, physics and their application to industry, chemistry and its application to industry, mechanical, architectural and ornamental drawing, technology in connection with machinery construction, industrial book-keeping, notions of economics and hygiene, reviewing French and English authors.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL AT BEAUCEVILLE, YEAR 1918-19

Teaching of sciences and drawing is carried on in an efficient way. Unfortunately, the difficulty of finding board in Quebec is the reason that Beauceville does not send students to the Quebec Technical School.

The results obtained, however, are appreciable and the annual grant may be given to this institution which certainly deserves it.

SCHOOL FOR HIGHER COMMERCIAL STUDIES AT MONTREAL, YEAR 1918-19

Enrolment.—The number of students enrolled for the school year 1918-19 was 126, as follows:—

Preparatory class	15
First year	24
Second year	11
Third year	7
Unattached students	3
Students in classes for Spanish	66
	126

The attendance was very regular.

Examination.—Six students presented themselves at the final examination and all obtained the diploma of Licentiate in Commercial Sciences, namely: Messrs. Wilfrid Dugal, with the greatest distinction (gold medal); Léon Côté, with great distinction (gold medal); Jean Marc Lalonde, with great distinction (gold medal); DeLigny Labbé, with great distinction (gold medal); Eugène Lavigne, with great distinction (gold medal); Georges Marcel Lalonde, with satisfaction.

Examination of expert-accountants.—Examinations for accountant experts took place in the school during the week of the 7th April, 1919. The special jury convened for these examinations in accordance with the provisions of the Act 8 George V, chapter 44, consisted of the following: Messrs. H. Laureys, Director of the School; E. Montpetit, titular professor at the School; V. Doré, associate professor at the School; J. Hutchison, delegate of the "Association of Accountants in Montreal;" L. A. Caron, delegate of the Institute of Accountants and Auditors of the Province of Quebec.

The diploma of Licentiate in Accountancy was awarded Mr. Louis Parenteau, of St. Robert.

Scholarships.—Four students paid the class fees. The others had scholarships given by the government.

Visits to industrial establishments.—These were made concordantly with the subjects taught in the course of industrial technology and merchantable products, as follows:—

1. Elevators in Montreal Harbour.—Grain warehouses.
2. St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., Ltd.—Flour milling.
3. C. H. Catelli & Co., Ltd.—Macaroni and similar products.
4. Viau & Frère.—Biscuits, chocolate, candy and factory.
5. Jas. Strachan.—Bakery.
6. Swift & Co.—Cold storage, meat, canned foods, etc.
7. St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries.—Sugar refining.
8. Frontenac Brewery Ltd.—Brewing.
9. Canada Linseed Oil Mills Co.—Linseed and oil cake.
10. J. Barsalou & Co.—Soap factory.
11. Daoust, Lalonde & Co.—Tannery.

12. Daoust, Lalonde & Co.—Boots and shoes factory.
13. Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co.—Sundry rubber goods factory.
14. Dominion Textile Co.—Cotton mills.
15. Belding, Paul Corticilli Co.—Silk and ribbon factory.
16. Liquid Air Soc.—Liquid air.

Library.—The library now contains 4,823 volumes and a great many pamphlets. The number of industrial, financial and commercial periodicals received for the library has considerably increased since last year. By dint of much effort we have succeeded in having nearly 400 of the most interesting magazines relating to industry, sent to us free of charge. The library subscribes to about 50 other periodicals. This constitutes a truly remarkable collection, unique in Canada. It will, in future, be one of the school's treasures. The list of these periodicals is in the school's year-book.

Commercial and Industrial Museum.—Similar progress has been made during the year in connection with the organization of the Commercial and Industrial Museum for which we have received valuable aid from the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries of the Province of Quebec. After a voluminous correspondence with the principal commercial and industrial organizations in Canada and the United States, we succeeded in obtaining a fairly good number of samples for the museum. The government of the French Republic has given our institution a splendid collection of Sevres vases valued at a million dollars.

Our museum now contains about 4,600 samples of various kinds of raw material, such as ores (iron, copper, zinc, lead, aluminium, asbestos, feldspar, mica, etc.), rubber, gums, resins, oils, fats, various textiles (animal and vegetable), furs, cocoa, spices, teas, coffees, sugars, various cereals, etc. It likewise contains some 40 complete technological collections.

COUNCIL OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

During the year ten (10) schools have been opened throughout the province in the following places:—

	Number of classes	Number of pupils	Average attendance
Montreal	18	1,374	691
Three Rivers	5	149	62
Sherbrooke	3	122	48
Saint-Hyacinthe	6	111	58
Valleyfield	3	80	69
Saint-Romuald	1	37	19
Lévis	2	37	23
Saint-Johns	1	19	10
Lachine	1	19	11
Chicoutimi	1	18	19
	42	1,966	1,001

Notwithstanding the conditions caused by military regulations calling young men to the colours, the general depression of affairs and the epidemic of influenza which has forced us to suspend the schools for the greater part of October and November, the attendance has been highly satisfactory. It will be noticed in this report that many of the schools have been kept open later in the spring than in the past.

During the year petitions have been received from La Tuque, Lauzon, near Lévis, and Joliette, asking the establishment of drawing classes, the municipal authorities of these localities being willing to place at our disposal suitable rooms, together with the heating and lighting of same, without any outlay to our Council. From information obtained we have every reason to believe that the establishment of classes in places mentioned would meet with success and the opening of same is projected for

the next fall. The demand made by the National Workingmen's Union of Lauzon for industrial drawing classes is supported by the member of the Legislative Assembly for Lévis, M. A. Roy.

Details are given herewith with each school:

Montreal School

This school was opened on the 7th October, 1918, and closed on the 16th April, 1919.

The following classes were in operation:—

Classes	No. of Pupils	Average Attendance
"Monument National Building"—		
Freehand drawing, elementary	130	70
Freehand drawing, superior	140	75
Architectural drawing	27	13
Mechanical drawing	61	27
Lithography	15	9
Modelling	58	31
Sign painting and lettering	62	23
Joinery, carpentry and stair building	25	8
Solfeggio	159	96
Dress cutting, dress making, millinery	505	216
Freehand drawing, painting (day class)	88	46
St. Lawrence Market—		
Plumbing	43	33
145 Charron Street—		
Mechanical drawing	36	28
C.P.R. Angus Works—		
Mechanical drawing	25	16
	1,374	691

Owing to the influenza epidemic, by order of the municipal authorities the classes were closed from the 8th October to the 12th November.

The Canadian Pacific authorities have again kindly provided without any outlay to our council a comfortable room with a complete installation for the classes held at Angus works. They have also supplied the pupils, free of charge, the necessary drawing material for the school term.

The president and members of the Montreal Committee, accompanied by representatives from the press have visited the classes on several occasions.

Three-Rivers School

This school was opened on the 3rd December, 1918, and closed on the 22nd April, 1919.

The following subjects were taught:

Classes	No. of Pupils	Average Attendance
Freehand drawing, first course	28	12
Freehand drawing, second course	28	11
Joinery, carpentry, stair building	39	16
Sign painting and lettering	40	15
Painting (day course)	14	8
	149	62

It is a pleasure to mention that the School Commission is taking a great interest in the maintenance of the school by defraying the expenses in connection with the heating and lighting as well as providing large and suitable rooms for carrying on the classes. The School Board has also supplied the necessary material to the various classes and generously offered valuable prizes to the most deserving pupils.

Sherbrooke School

This school was opened on the 15th November, 1918, and closed on the 18th April, 1919.

Lessons were given in the following branches:

	No. of Pupils	Average Attendance
Architectural and freehand drawing	45	10
Mechanical drawing	77	38
	122	48

The city council has again taken an interest in the welfare of the classes by defraying a portion of the rent of the school rooms.

It is agreeable to state that the school is well supported by the population and manufacturers who give the apprentices attending regularly the benefit of a reduction of one day from the term of their apprenticeship for each lesson received at the school on presentation of certificate signed by the officers of this council and by the teachers.

St. Hyacinthe School

This school was opened on the 18th November, 1918, and closed on the 15th April, 1919.

The classes were the following:—

Classes	No. of Pupils	Average Attendance
Freehand drawing	23	9
Painting	20	11
Architectural drawing	5	4
Mechanical drawing	7	5
Joinery, carpentry, stair building	34	14
Painting (day)	22	15
	111	58

Valleyfield School

This school was opened on the 2nd October, 1918, and closed on the 28th March, 1919.

The following branches were taught:—

	No. of Pupils	Average Attendance
Architectural drawing	33	26
Mechanical drawing	27	25
Carpentry	20	18
	80	69

As formerly a large and spacious hall well adapted for the purpose was graciously put at our disposal by the municipal authorities, together with the heating and lighting of same.

St. Romuald School

Mechanical drawing lessons were given to thirty-seven (37) pupils enrolled with an average attendance of nineteen (19) pupils, from the 9th October, 1918, to the 13th March, 1919; the class was suspended from the 11th October to the 12th November, on account of the epidemic of influenza.

Our resident members for Lévis have the direct supervision of this school.

The free use of the town hall is kindly given to our board with the heating and lighting of same.

Lévis School

This school was opened on the 7th October, 1918, and closed on the 27th January, 1919.

The following classes were in operation:—

	No. of Pupils	Average Attendance
Freehand drawing	20	11
Mechanical drawing	17	12
	37	23

The City Council of Lévis granted gratuitously the use of a room, heated and lighted, in the upper part of the city hall, for the holding of the classes.

A display of the drawings executed is projected for next fall, and our resident members will endeavour to encourage the working classes to take advantage of the classes.

Saint Johns' School

This school, consisting of one class in mechanical drawing, was opened on the 19th November, 1918, and closed on the 21st January, 1919. Nineteen pupils were enrolled with an average attendance of ten (10) for the year.

As our council has no official representative in this place a local committee, having as president the mayor of St. Johns' took charge of the school and made visits during the school term.

The Catholic School Commission has graciously provided a large and comfortable room in the Commercial Academy together with the heating and lighting of same.

Lachine School

Architectural and mechanical drawing were the subjects taught to nineteen (19) pupils, with an average attendance of eleven (11) from the 2nd December, 1918, to the 15th April, 1919.

Having no representative in this place the School Commission took an interest in the operation of the classes.

Most appropriate rooms in the new college building, together with tables, besides the cost of lighting and heating, were kindly placed at our disposal by the School Commissioners.

Chicoutimi School

This school was put into operation on the 6th November, 1918, and was closed on the 12th March, 1919. Lessons in mechanical drawing were given to eighteen (18) pupils inscribed with an average attendance of ten.

The municipal council have appointed a local committee, having as president the mayor of the place to supervise the school.

The class room is furnished free of cost as well as the heating and lighting by the municipal authorities.

Summary

Our Board has thought it interesting to submit as follows a statement showing the age, sex and nationality of the pupils in each school. It can be noticed that very few pupils are under fifteen (15) years of age, it is less than four per cent (4%) and the majority is over eighteen (18) years of age.

Schools	Under 15	15 to 18	19 and 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 45	46 to 50	51 to 55	61 to 65
Montreal	..	563	194	271	164	72	65	28	12	1	4
Three Rivers	3	71	28	19	12	8	1	1	1	..	..
Sherbrooke	14	62	13	12	8	8	2	..	3	..	..
Saint-Hyacinthe	6	68	14	17	6	..	..	..	..	..	....
Valleyfield	2	66	3	5	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
Saint Romuald	26	8	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Levis	11	15	3	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Saint-Johns	5	11	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lachine	..	12	1	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
Chicoutimi	..	6	4	1	2	2	..	3	..	..	..
	67	882	263	335	196	94	73	33	17	1	4

	English	French	Females	Males
Montreal	413	961	846	528
Three Rivers	2	147	42	107
Sherbrooke	67	55	..	122
Saint-Hyacinthe	1	110	43	68
Valleyfield	14	66	..	80
Saint-Romuald	3	34	..	37
Levis	3	34	..	37
Saint-Johns	2	17	..	19
Lachine	2	17	..	19
Chicoutimi	..	18	..	18
	507	1,459	931	1,035

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

First Annual Report of the Vocational Education Board

INTRODUCTION

The New Brunswick Vocational Education Department was established in May, 1919. This report gives a brief sketch of events leading up to its formation, shows in outline the plans adopted by the Vocational Board for the school year 1919-20; and indicates the progress made in applying this program during the first term of that year. In addition some reference is made to the progress of the vocational education movement abroad; to the Dominion Technical Education Act, and to some problems connected with the development of vocational training in New Brunswick.

OUTLINE OF PLANS OF VOCATIONAL BOARD

The Vocational Act defines vocational education as that education, the controlling purpose of which is to fit for useful employment. This the board interpreted to include training that will not only increase the productive efficiency of the learner, but also broaden and develop his civic intelligence. It has a social as well as an economic aspect.

Further the Act prescribes that it is the duty of the board to aid in the introduction of vocational education; providing day classes for those 14-25 years of age and evening classes for those over 16. As it is to be done at public expense the implication is that is it to be made general as far as is possible throughout the province.

This places upon the board the obligation to devise means which will bring some form of a vocational education service within the reach of every citizen over 14 years of age, who is not availing himself of the general education program which has long been provided.

Kinds of Schools

As a beginning towards working out such a programme the Vocational Board will encourage the establishment of the following: (*a*) pre-vocational schools; (*b*) day vocational schools; (*c*) part time schools; (*d*) evening vocational schools; (*e*) itinerant schools; (*f*) a correspondence school.

(*a*) *Pre-vocational Schools*

It is well known that boys and girls leave school in alarming numbers between the ages of 12 and 14 years. They are too young to undertake vocational training, therefore pre-vocational work of a practical interesting nature should be given here to hold them in school to give them a useful developmental experience and enable them wisely to select the most suitable vocations.

(*b*) *Day Vocational Schools*

Our common school programme implies, and legislation may be invoked to compel boys and girls in New Brunswick to remain in school till they have either completed grade VIII., or attained the age of 14 years. Under modern conditions this is not sufficient. At this stage they have neither the physical development to enter industry nor enough general education to bring them to their best as citizens. Their education should be continued.

The 90 per cent who drop out of school here must be given a vocational high school course. This will give them the required intellectual development and fit them for life's work. The board therefore very strongly favours day vocational schools organized on the following basis: (1) that all boys and girls 14 years of age and capable of profiting by the instruction shall be admitted. (2) That the school shall be 6 hours in length. (3) That 50 per cent of the school time shall be devoted to practical work on a productive basis, in the vocation selected; 25 per cent to the technical and scientific phases of said vocation, and the remainder to such citizenship subjects as English, French, history, music, civics, health, and the fundamentals of business.

In the larger centres these schools will be organized in separate buildings. In smaller places they will take the form of special departments in existing high schools. They should form the main feature of a vocational system.

(*c*) *Part Time Schools*

These are schools attended by adolescents or other workers for a certain portion of each day, week, month, or year, during working hours. Technical and citizenship subjects only are given. Vocational skill is acquired on the job. The teachers and courses should be specially adapted. This kind of school is economical and efficient and its introduction is strongly urged by the Vocational Board where conditions are favourable. If adolescents must earn money this enables them to do so while receiving training. If a community finds it cannot afford to supply the expensive equipment and accommodation for a day vocational school, it can under a part time plan utilize the machinery, etc., of the local industries. Economy in teaching staff is also affected as groups of pupils go to school only on alternate weeks, days, or months. This scheme has the additional value of giving the boys their practical training under real production conditions. It offers a happy combination of school and industrial influence, at a minimum expense.

Part time schools for vocational education are so highly thought of in the United States that all federal grants for industrial education may be spent in promoting them and 20 per cent of such grants must be used in this way if spent at all.

(*d*) *Evening Schools*

The board approves of the organization of evening schools under the Vocational Act. These are classes to give opportunity for self improvement to workers *during their leisure hours.* Usually they deal with the technical aspects of the day work of the student, though this need not always be the case.

If even a fair proportion of our people could be induced to devote a part of their leisure to constructive purposeful study, the standard of efficiency would soon be advanced and the plane of citizenship raised. The evening school is the most economical, efficient, and adaptable instrument of vocational education yet devised. It possesses undreamed possibilities and applications. It may be organized in any place where a group of 10 workers with a common interest can be found—provided a teacher is available. In these days of shorter hours of work and keener competition, it is bound to have a big development.

Already many centres outside New Brunswick have established evening high schools. Within the past few months the unions of Boston have established a labour union college on the evening school basis. This will enable the members to procure training of university grade during leisure hours, and finally procure a degree in arts or science.

The Vocational Board believes an evening school should be established in every community in New Brunswick.

(*e*) *Itinerant Schools*

Some phases of vocational education require so much equipment and technical knowledge in their presentation as to place them beyond the reach of small communities through any of the above instrumentalities. To meet this difficulty the board favours the organization of itinerant schools which will carry the equipment and technical knowledge from place to place, giving short intensive courses in each locality desiring the same. A beginning will be made this year by organizing such a school for motor mechanics.

The itinerant school is being used extensively in Ontario and the western states.

(*f*) *A Correspondence School*

As soon as possible it is the intention of the Vocational Board to make technical training available through correspondence courses. This is to give opportunity to those throughout the province who may be isolated or who cannot procure locally the kind of help they require. This service is particularly needed in small communities where special technical training may be required by too few people to warrant the establishment of a local class. Courses will be outlined that such help may be given by correspondence directly from the Vocational Department. Nova Scotia has been carrying on such a service for years. During 1919 the International Correspondence School alone sold more than 1,000 courses in New Brunswick at an aggregate price of about $100,000.

Something for every Community

By means of the above six kinds of schools the Vocational Board has outlined the beginning of a programme to make practical instruction of less than college grade, available to all the people of the province who need it. Any community in which a need can be shown to exist may adopt one or all of these forms of training.

This is but a beginning however, and as experience and changing conditions point the way, other methods of organizing for the dissemination of secondary grade vocational education will doubtless be adopted.

VOCATIONAL TEACHERS ARE NEEDED

The greatest single difficulty in the successful establishment of vocational education in New Brunswick, is to procure competent teachers. Without a supply of these real progress is impossible. They will have to be selected from the present teaching profession, and from the ranks of workers and given special courses of training. This will require time and money. It will retard progress for a few years; but as the vocational schools begin to function the problem of securing teachers will be less difficult

As a beginning in teacher training, the board decided to pay the tuition and travelling expenses of a limited number of qualified persons who wished to attend standard institutions abroad to get the necessary preparation. Already seven teachers have availed themselves of this offer.

The summer school is an excellent means of enabling teachers to secure special training during their vacations, and good results can be secured by continuing the courses over a period of years. The Vocational Board decided to use it and to begin in 1919 with the subject of home economics.

A course was accordingly held in Fredericton during the month of July and was attended by forty teachers. It was a great success, for which Miss Mallory and Miss Flewwelling deserve the credit. They were ably assisted in its teaching and management by two experts from the States. Both elementary and advanced work was given. About 80 per cent of those attending are now teaching elementary phases, and thus laying the foundation for real vocational work later.

A committee, of which Dr. Bridges of the normal school is chairman, is now working out a permanent policy for training vocational teachers. It is hoped that the recommendations of this committee will go into operation at the beginning of the next school year.

PROGRESS IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING DURING FIRST TERM

Although the Vocational Department has been in operation for only one term, a great deal of interest has been evidenced in the movement throughout the province. Ten communities have formally undertaken to provide a vocational education service in one or more of the forms outlined above, and 1,776 students have applied for instruction. In the aggregate about $23,000 have been voted by these localities to be spent by their Vocational Committees during the year. Over seventy teachers have been employed. Information at hand justifies the belief that many additional communities will take up the work the next school year.

Day and evening classes are running in Woodstock. The other places are organizing evening schools only for the present. This is a very satisfactory showing.

Following is a list of Vocational Committees already appointed: Carleton county, Fredericton, St. John, Chatham, Newcastle, McAdam, Edmundston, Milltown, Bathurst, Loggieville.

PROGRESS IN DAY VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

Woodstock leads the Province

Woodstock and Carleton county have united to establish the first day vocational school in the province. It opened on November 1, 1919. In addition St. John will be running short day courses for adults during the second term of the present year. Full time day vocational classes are being planned by the St. John Committee for next year, and a special vocational building is contemplated.

In Edmundston, Milltown and other places new high school buildings are being built, and these will include vocational departments. The outlook therefore is for steady progress in this connection though it will doubtless be slow.

The Carleton County Vocational School

This school was built with funds left for the purpose by the late L. P. Fisher. It is maintained jointly by the province, the Carleton County Council and the town of Woodstock. The organization now includes (*a*) pre-vocational classes; (*b*) day vocational classes in commercial work and home-making; (*c*) part time class in agriculture, and (*d*) evening classes in home-making, commercial and mechanical work. The total enrolment is 236 in the day departments and 45 in evening classes.

The director of the school is Mr. R. W. Maxwell. Associated with him is a staff of two men and three women, making a total of six teachers. The budget for the school will be over $9,000 for the year.

The agricultural department is particularly significant. In it are eighteen young men representing practically every parish of the county. They are enrolled on a part time basis, and will spend six months of the year in school and six months on their father's farm. During the latter period they will carry on practical agricultural projects on a commercial basis under the supervision of their teacher. While in school their work will include farm carpentry, blacksmithing, cement work, motor machines, farm book-keeping, and public speaking.

The formal opening of the Carleton County Vocational School took place on January 20, 1920.

A County Vocational School for each Municipality

The Woodstock school is a good type. Its central features are agriculture and home-making on a broad and modern basis. Similar institutions have been developed in Alberta, Wisconsin and Massachusetts. It is to be hoped that other New Brunswick municipalities will follow the example of Carleton county, and it is the intention of the vocational board to take the matter up with all the county councils as soon as possible.

PROGRESS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EVENING SCHOOLS

It is the organization of evening classes that the greatest progress has been made during the term covered by this report. In the places where work is actually under way 1,540 students have applied for instruction. These include persons from 16 to 60 years of age, and are representatives of practically every element of our population. Over 60 teachers have been engaged. Courses have been established in the following 26 subjects:—

Commercial arithmetic,
Book-keeping,
Electric wiring,
Electrical theory,
Motor mechanics,
Dressmaking,
Cooking,
Home nursing,
Millinery,
Elementary sewing,
Stenography,
Typewriting,
Power machine operating,
Preparatory subjects,
Lumber survey,
Mechanical drawing,
Machine design,
Architectural drawing,
Sheet metal pattern drafting,
Sign painting,
Estimating for builders,
Applied mathematics,
Machine drawing,
Showcard writing,
Business English,
Industrial chemistry.

Evening schools are economical and efficient. They are held at a time when both the school buildings and the learners would otherwise be idle. They supply knowledge to adults that can be used at once, and prepare the way for a thorough vocational programme for adolescents.

The indications are that they will soon become general throughout the province. For typical evening school programmes see Appendix B.

Tables and Financial Statements

As no official returns have yet been made to the Vocational Board, it is impossible to include tables and financial statements. These will appear in succeeding reports.

In this connection it is fitting to state that more complete data as to school attendance should appear in the educational reports of the province, and graded and ungraded schools should be reported upon separately if we are to clearly understand the size of our educational problem.

The Vocational Education Movement

This movement signifies a great social change. Vocational education is not new, it is only being reorganized. Formerly boys were apprenticed and received it under private auspices by the pick-up method. It then included only mechanical skill. Now it is being organized on a school basis at public expense and includes technical and citizenship subjects.

This change is significant. It means that all are now to have some form of secondary training provided by the State. Those wishing a classical training no longer have a monopoly in this field.

THE THREE OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

1. Teachers

The urgent need for qualified teachers has already been referred to. We simply must have these in order to make progress. Some system of subsidizing them while taking the training, as is done in Ontario and Alberta, will doubtless have to be resorted to.

2. Buildings and Equipment Must be Supplied
Equipment Used in Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment

The New Brunswick Act gives no Government aid towards buildings and equipment. Unless these are supplied, however, real progress is impossible. If left to be provided wholly by local funds advancement will be slow.

Practically all the provinces are giving aid to the extent of one-half of the cost of equipment at least. Ontario gives the localities 50 per cent on both buildings and equipment. In Nova Scotia the Government buys all equipment. Most of the Acts in the States provide aid in this connection.

With Dominion funds at our disposal the board is of the opinion that New Brunswick should encourage the extension of vocational education by granting aid to the localities on these capital expenditures.

3. Compulsory Attendance

The growth of vocational education has everywhere been closely followed by the extension of compulsory attendance legislation. As the various countries and states have broadened and enriched school opportunities for adolescents, so as to meet the needs of all, the tendency is to require boys and girls to take advantage of these opportunities.

Recommendations

The Vocational Board recommends the following in order to hasten the organization of schools in New Brunswick:—

1. That authority be given to reimburse localities for outlay on capital account for vocational education. Twenty-five per cent of the Dominion grant may be used for this purpose. It is felt the province should at least make possible the expenditure of this amount.

2. That steps be taken with a view to making the vocational education equipment soon to be disposed of by the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Department of Canada available for educational purposes on favourable terms.

3. That increased aid be given on the salaries of vocational teachers out of Dominion grants available.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

Summary Report of Department of Technical Education for Year Ending March 31, 1920

Under the Department of Education, the province of Nova Scotia offers technical education in the form of university courses leading to a degree in civil, mechanical, mining, and electrical engineering in a central institution, and also secondary technical training in diversified forms spread all over the province. For the purposes of this report only the efforts respecting secondary training will be considered. These may be divided into the following branches: (1) College Short Courses, (2) Correspondence Courses, (3) Industrial Continuation Schools.

1. COLLEGE SHORT COURSES

These courses are held in the months of January, February, and March at the central institution at Halifax, the Nova Scotia Technical College. Following the example of the agricultural colleges which extend the facilities of their organization by offering short courses of one or two weeks at a time when the activity on the farms is at a minimum in the winter months, the Technical College prepared a series of short courses extending over a period of two months. These were given during January and February when industrial operations in the province are not so brisk in most branches as during the rest of the year. Building construction is practically at a standstill, the coal mines usually produce a diminished output and are banking a lot of coal, metal mining slackens up to a considerable extent, and many other lines of activity are lessened by the conditions of winter. As an experiment, a course in surveying, designed especially to fit certificated land surveyors, was first attempted and this was so successful for this purpose that a number of other courses were offered in January, 1915. These courses were as follows: Architectural drafting, land surveying, structural steel drafting, steam engineering, machine design, electrical machinery, coal mining, metallurgy of iron and steel, technical chemical analysis, assaying.

The short courses seem to fill a definite educational need in the province and promise to be an important part of the work of the technical college. There are only a favoured few of those pupils in the public schools who have the opportunity of securing a full high school course and a four years' training in a college to prepare them for professional life. Home circumstances in some cases force the boy into industry when he is 14 or 15 years old and has completed only the sixth, seventh or eighth grade. In many other instances the careless boy has found the school irksome and uninteresting and, not understanding fully the future value of education, elects to go to work. No doubt many of these youths have quite as much mental aptitude for college training as the ones who are fortunate enough to get it. We may believe that a great deal of talent which could be developed for the good of the community is sub-

merged in menial tasks and never brought out by education. Many young men come to their senses after they have been working for a few years and regret that they left school so quickly after they had reached the age limit of compulsory attendance. If they are ambitious to train themselves for more responsible positions they turn naturally to the evening technical classes and secure what knowledge they can from this source. For some of the more ambitious who wish to go further than the evening courses can take them, there are no local facilities for training because these men do not offer themselves in large enough groups simultaneously to make it worth while to form advanced classes for them, and usually the necessary apparatus is not available.

There are no fixed educational standards of admission to the short courses. The student entering upon the work must prove that he has had enough practical work along his special line and that he possesses the proper mental calibre and desire for improvement to benefit by the instruction offered. A short course consists of lectures, recitation, and problem work in the morning and field, drafting room, or laboratory work in the afternoon. A period of two months may seem a short time to secure a thorough grasp of one technical subject, but the number of hours included in one of these courses is usually in excess of that spent on the same subject in a four years' course in an engineering college.

2. CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

These courses in home study were started in the summer of 1916. A samll number of branches of training were first provided in a tentative way to try out the ground and to serve as a basis for future expansion.

A very good start was made during the year 1917 but economics forced on the Department by the long-continued war caused a temporary abandonment of this promising branch of work. The subsidies of the Dominion Government to promote technical education will make it possible to renew efforts in this direction and to expand the work.

3. INDUSTRIAL CONTINUATION SCHOOLS

These schools are held in various local centres throughout the province and the classes offered are held for the most part in the evening. For purposes of administration the schools are classified under two heads, viz.: (A) Coal Mining and Engineering Schools, and (B) Evening Technical Schools.

The first class of school ministers to those in coal mining communities who desire to prepare themselves for government certificates of competency necessary in order to hold responsible positions in collieries as officials or stationary engineers. The second class offers advantages in technical instruction to those in industrial communities who wish to increase their knowledge and efficiency in business, industry, or in the home.

The schools usually open during the first two weeks in October and close about the middle of April. Each class meets for two or three evenings a week for a two-hour session each night. For backward pupils or for men who did not have an adequate opportunity to secure an adequate common school training in their youth, it is necessary to hold preparatory classes in English and arithmetic in each local centre. This preliminary education must be carried out in order that the pupils may properly take advantage of regular technical or commercial instruction in other classes.

(A) COAL MINING AND ENGINEERING SCHOOLS

A great deal of the industrial life of Nova Scotia results from the exploitation of the widespread seams of coal with which she has been endowed. It is necessary

for every colliery official, overman, underground manager, or manager, to hold a Government certificate of competency secured by strict and thorough examination. It is also necessary for stationary engineers operating the colliery hoisting engines to be certificated. In order to provide the educational opportunities for ambitious coal miners and mechanics whereby they can pass the examinations, an evening school is maintained in practically every coal mining town in the province. These schools have been in operation for about thirty years with the result that practically all the officials in the collieries of Nova Scotia have been trained in these classes.

The instruction for miners covers such subjects as Mines Regulation Act, methods of work, mine ventilation, mine surveying, geology, electricity applied to mining, first aid to the injured, mechanics, etc. It usually takes three or four winter sessions for a man to get enough training to pass the highest examination for mine manager. For stationary engineers, the ground covered includes steam boilers, steam engines, pumps, air compressors, steam power plant operation, mechanical drawing, electricity, etc. In this branch also a student follows the courses for three or four winters before he is able to pass the examinations for a first-class certificate. Coal mining classes are demanded for every colliery community, but the engineering classes are usually held only in the larger centres.

A summary report of the enrolment in the schools for the session ending in April, 1919, follows:—

ENROLMENT FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1918-19

Locality		No. of Classes	Total Enrolment	Enrolment of Classes					
				Preparatory	Engineering	Practical Mathematics	Drawing	Electricity	Mining
Cape Breton County South	Glace Bay	3	47	22	.....	.....	5	.....	20
	Dominion	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
	Birch Grove	1	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Reserve Mines	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	New Waterford	3	33	11	17	.....	.....	.....	5
Cape Breton County North	Florence	3	21	9	9	.....	.....	.....	3
	Sydney Mines	5	39	10	.....	6	7	7	9
Inverness Co., Inverness		3	21	11	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Pictou County	Stellarton	3	42	28	7	.....	.....	.....	7
	Westville	3	22	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	16
	Thorburn	1	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	
Cumberland County	Springhill	1	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Joggins Mines	1	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total		29	289	137	41	6	23	7	75

	1918	1919	Decrease
Total Classes	41	29	12
Total Enrolment	453	289	164

A summary of the enrolment for the schools as they opened in October, 1919, is appended.

ENROLMENT FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1919-20

Locality		No. of Classes	Total Enrolment	Enrolment by Subjects					
				Preparatory	Engineering	Mine Mathematics	Drawing	Electricity	Coal Mining
Cape Breton North	Sydney Mines	5	82	29	.....	26	9	5	13
	Florence	3	26	9	.....	.....	10	.....	7
Cape Breton South	Glace Bay	4	46	17	8	.....	8	.....	13
	Dominion	2	34	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
	Dominion No. 6	2	33	14	19	.....	.....	.....	
	Port Caledonia	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	New Waterford	3	69	32	25	.....	.....	.....	12
Inverness		3	23	7	10	.....	.....	.....	6
Port Hood		1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Pictou County	Westville	4	32	6	6	.....	5	.....	15
	Stellarton	3	46	31	5	.....	.....	.....	10
	Thorburn	3	30	7	17	.....	.....	.....	6
Cumberland County	Springhill	3	33	19	.....	.....	9	.....	5
	Joggins Mines	2	28	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Total		39	493	219	90	26	41	5	112

(B) EVENING TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Evening classes are maintained in the leading urban communities in order to offer opportunities for self-improvement of adults engaged in trades, commerce and home-making occupations. The schools open during the first two weeks in October and are continued until about the middle of April. Each class meets two or three evenings per week for two hours each night A large variety of subjects is offered, the special courses being given to suit the dominant industries in each locality.

During the year that has just closed the following classes were conducted:—

Practical arithmetic
Business English
Practical algebra and geometry
Book-keeping
Stenography
Typewriting
Mechanical drawing
Machine drawing
Machine design
Architectural drawing
Building construction drawing
Architectural design
Building construction estimating
Car building design
Structural steel drafting
Elements of electricity
Art craft metal work
Direct current machinery
Alternating current machinery
Gasolene engines
Automobile running and repairing
Elements of chemistry
Technical chemical analysis
Metallurgical chemistry
Dressmaking
Skirtmaking
Garmentmaking
Millinery
Cooking
Home economy
French conversation
French composition

For administration purposes the evening school in each locality is an entity. The affairs of each school are controlled by an advisory committee consisting of members of the school board together with leading representatives of manufacturing and labour interests, acting in conjunction with the Department of Technical Education.

The instructors are all part-time teachers and are selected on the basis of their trade proficiency and teaching power. Not many of them have had pedagogical training, but after one or two winter sessions under guidance and instruction from the inspector they have given very satisfactory results.

The enrolment in the various classes for the year 1919-20 is as follows:—

ENROLMENT FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1919-20

Locality	Number of Classes	Total Enrolment	Enrolment by Subjects																
			English and Arithmetic	Prac. Mathematics	Book-keeping	Stenography and Typewriting	Dressmaking	Millinery	Domestic Science	Mech. Drawing	Structural Steel Drafting	Ship Drafting	Arch. Drawing	Steam Engines	Electricity	Surveying	Chemistry	Auto Mechanics	Machine tool Operation
Halifax	44	1119	230	33	166	....	139	46	7	51	....	....	69	27	91	11	16	202	31
Sydney	15	336	93	15	24	41	76	....	12	30	....	....	....	....	15	....	12	18	
Sydney Mines	5	107	....	....	....	40	67	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Amherst	12	198	20	....	21	31	43	....	....	19	....	....	....	....	17	....	....	47	
Truro	2	32	....	....	....	16	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Westville	2	32	....	....	....	....	22	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Stellarton	1	16	....	....	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
New Glasgow	14	251	30	12	13	34	57	....	36	28	7	27	....	....	7	....	....	....	
Yarmouth	6	123	30	....	20	28	25	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	..	
Glace Bay	6	127	....	....	18	31	46	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32	
Totals	107	2341	403	60	262	221	507	46	65	138	7	27	69	27	140	11	28	299	31

Throughout the whole province there is now distinct awakening of all the people in respect to education and praiseworthy desire to largely supplement the opportunities for vocational training. The subsidies granted from the Federal Treasury should prove a great boon in providing adequate facilities for our people to make themselves proficient for their varied occupations.

T. H. SEXTON,
Director Technical Education.

APPENDIX I

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made the day of A.D.

BETWEEN

THE HONOURABLE GIDEON D. ROBERTSON, Minister of Labour of Canada, hereinafter called "the minister" *of the First Part.*

AND

, hereinafter called "the province,"
of the Second part.

Whereas by the Technical Education Act (chapter 73, Statutes of Canada, 1919) the minister is authorized, subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, to enter into this agreement;

And Whereas by an order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the province has signified its desire to take advantage of the said Act;

Now Therefore the parties hereto mutually agree each with the other as follows:—

1. For the purpose of the said Act and of this agreement, "technical education" means and includes vocational education or instruction which is supplementary to and distinct from the general educational system of the province, and the controlling purpose of which is to fit young persons for useful employment or to improve the efficiency of those already employed, subject, however, to the following limitations:—

(*a*) No person under fourteen years of age shall be admitted to vocational day classes.

(*b*) No person under fifteen years of age shall be admitted to vocational evening classes.

(*c*) Courses of instruction of college grade are not included.

2. Subject to the modifications made herein all the provisions and conditions set out in the said Act are deemed to be incorporated in this agreement and to be binding upon the parties hereto.

3. In addition to the stipulations contained in the said Act, it is agreed that in determining the amount spent by the province on vocational education no account shall be taken of:—

(*a*) Any payment or support given to any religious or privately owned school or institution.

(*b*) Any expenditures which have been made in respect of any educational work for which a grant is paid to the province by the Minister of Agriculture of Canada.

4. The following expenditures and no others shall be deemed to be properly made on vocational education:—

(*a*) Purchase or rental of land, buildings, furnishings and equipment to be used for vocational education.

(*b*) Remuneration and travelling expenses of persons employed for the purposes of administration of vocational education and all expenses incidental to such administration.

(*c*) Remuneration of teachers employed to conduct vocational education classes.

(*d*) Training of teachers specifically for vocational educational work.

5. (1) The province shall furnish the minister with the following:—

(*a*) A monthly statement of the work done during each month on a form to be prescribed by the minister.

(*b*) At the end of each half of the calendar year a detailed financial statement showing the amount expended by the province under this agreement.

(*c*) Such evidence as the minister may require to show that the amounts paid to the province hereunder are expended in accordance with the terms of this agreement.

(2) The province shall not be entitled to claim any part of the moneys available hereunder for the purchase or erection of buildings or extensions and equipment unless the plans and specifications of such have been approved by the minister.

6. The minister or any one authorized by him shall at all times have the right to inspect any work on technical education existing or being carried on under the terms of this agreement, and if the accommodation, equipment, text-books, courses of study, discipline or qualifications of teachers are in his opinion not adequate or satisfactory or if such work is not being carried on to his satisfaction, he may withhold payment of any moneys remaining unpaid under the terms of this agreement. Persons appointed by the minister under this section to inspect shall not have any directive control over any part of the educational organization of the province but shall have opportunity to witness any part of the work, as normally conducted from time to time.

7. The province shall, as soon as possible after the execution of this agreement, take necessary steps to provide for the adequate training of a sufficient number of teachers and to furnish such other officers as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this agreement.

8. Subject to the conditions of the Act and to such modifications as may be mutually agreed upon by the parties, this agreement shall be renewed on or about the first day of April each year until the 31st March, 1929.

9. This agreement shall not be valid until the same is approved by the Governor in Council.

In Witness Whereof the minister has hereunto set his hand and the seal of the Department of Labour, and has hereunto set his hand and the seal of the said province the day and year first above written.

APPENDIX II

Bill

No. 99 of 1919-20

An Act respecting Vocational Education

[*Assented to February 4, 1920.*]

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, enacts as follows:—

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as "*The Vocational Education Act, 1920.*"

Interpretation

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression:—

"Board"

1. "Board" means any board of trustees of schools established under the provisions of *The School Act* or of *The Secondary Education Act;*

"Council"

2. "Council" means the council of the city or town in which the school is established;

"Department"

3. "Department" means the department of education;

"Minister"

4. "Minister" means the minister of education;

"Regulations"

5. "Regulations" mean regulations made under the provisions of this Act.

Instruction of pupils

3. With the approval of the minister the board of trustees of a town district or of a high school district may provide for the instruction of pupils in the following classes of schools:—

(*a*) day schools, which shall have an independent organization or be constituted as a department of an existing educational institution, the purpose of such schools or departments being to train adolescents for greater efficiency in industrial pursuits and for the duties of citizenship;

(*b*) evening schools, in which adolescents and adults may receive theoretical and practical instruction in such occupations as they may be engaged in during the day.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION

Day schools

4. For admission to a day school applicants shall hold Grade VI or equivalent standing, or be at least fourteen years of age.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Evening schools

5. For admission to an evening school applicants shall be at least fifteen years of age and shall satisfy the principal that their general education is such that they will benefit by the instruction for which application is made.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

6. (1) To assist in the establishment and management of any school or department organized under this Act there shall be appointed annually a vocational education committee with the powers hereinafter specified. This committee shall be composed of ten members, four of whom shall be nominated by the board, three being members thereof; of the remaining members three shall be employers of labour and shall be nominated by the council; the remaining three shall be employees and shall be nominated by such local organizations as the board may determine.

(2) The members of the committee shall be British subjects and shall be resident ratepayers of the district.

7. Subject to the approval of the board the vocational education committee shall have authority:— Powers of committee

(*a*) to provide suitable accommodation and equipment;

(*b*) to arrange for conducting the school or any class thereof in any school or other suitable building in the district;

(*c*) to employ and dismiss teachers and fix their salaries;

(*d*) to visit and report to the board on the schools under its charge; and

(*e*) generally to do all other things necessary for carrying out the true object and intent of this Act with respect to any school or class which may be established thereunder.

8. Each vocational education committee shall submit annually to the board for approval an estimate of the amount of money required for the next academic year and the board shall meet all expenditures made in carrying out the work which has been approved. Estimates of expenditures

9. Subject to such regulations as may be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the minister shall apportion any moneys available for the support of vocational and technical education and for the establishment and maintenance of schools authorized by this Act. Apportionments of moneys

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

10. For the proper administration of this Act the minister shall make regulations governing:— Regulations

(*a*) the character of the accommodation and equipment;

(*b*) the qualifications of teachers or instructors;

(*c*) the courses of study;

(*d*) the fees that may be charged to pupils; and

(*e*) any other matters relating to vocational education not herein provided for.

11. This Act shall come into force upon such date as may be fixed by proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Coming into force

X. ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

A Royal Commission was on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour appointed on April 4, 1919, to inquire into the subject of industrial relations throughout Canada and to report thereon to the Dominion Government.

The subject in question had previously received close attention at the hands of the Labour Sub-committee of the Reconstruction and Development Committee of the Cabinet, and the Royal Commission was appointed on the recommendation of the Labour Sub-committee. A report of the sub-committee to the Privy Council had urged the necessity of some policy being formulated to bring about the adoption of co-operative relations between employers and employees in the various lines of industry as the best means of establishing a satisfactory relationship in employment throughout Canada. It was pointed out that the Labour Sub-committee realized the different conditions existing in various countries, but felt, nevertheless, that there were certain basic principles which apply to all. The committee had itself given earnest consideration to the efforts which were being made in this and other countries for the solution of the problem of industrial relationships, and, recognizing the complexity and importance of this problem, proposed that inquiry should be made by a Royal Commission on the following matters, namely:—

1. To consider and make suggestions for securing a permanent improvement in the relations between employers and employees.

2. To recommend means for ensuring that industrial conditions affecting relations between employers and employees shall be reviewed from time to time by those concerned, with a view to improving conditions in the future.

For the above purposes the commission shall:—

1. Make a survey and classification of existing Canadian industries.

2. Obtain information as to the character and extent of organization already existing among bodies of employers and employees respectively.

3. Investigate available data as to the progress made by established joint industrial councils in Canada, Great Britain and the United States.

The members of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations were as follows:—

The Honourable Chief Justice Mathers, of Manitoba, chairman; The Honourable Smeaton White, a member of the Senate, and Managing Director, Montreal Gazette Publishing Company, Montreal; and Mr. Charles Harrison, M.P., Railroad Conductor, North Bay, Ont., as representatives of the public.

Mr. Carl Riordon, President, Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, Montreal, P.Q.; and Mr. F. Pauzé, Lumberman, Montreal, P.Q., as representatives of the employers.

Mr. T. Moore, Ottawa, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada: and Mr. J. W. Bruce, of Toronto, member of the Labour Appeal Board, as representatives of the employees.

Mr. Thomas Bengough, of Toronto, who served as secretary on the Technical Education Commission, was appointed secretary.

The commission opened its inquiry in Victoria, B.C., on April 26, and completed it at Ottawa on June 13. Between those dates seventy sessions were held in twenty-eight industrial centres, extending from Victoria, B.C., to Sydney, N.S., in the course of which 486 witnesses were examined representing employers, employees and the public in general. Many of the witnesses represented groups and the statements submitted were in a number of cases presented in writing. The commissioners also

visited and personally examined many industrial plants with the object of visualizing for themselves the operations of the plants and the working conditions therein.

The report of the commission was presented to the Minister of Labour on June 28, bearing the signatures of Hon. Chief Justice Mathers and Messrs. Carl Riordon, Chas. R. Harrison, Tom Moore and John W. Bruce.

A minority report was also presented by the Hon. Senator White and Mr. Frank Pauzé. Commissioner Riordon also appended to the report certain comments. Following is a summary of the conclusions reached by the Royal Commission:—

We recommend that legislation be enacted to provide for:—

(*a*) Fixing of a minimum wage, specially for women, girls, and unskilled labour. (Par. 46 of R. C. Report.)

(*b*) Maximum work day of 8 hours and weekly rest of not less than 24 hours. (Par. 52 of R. C. Report.)

We recommend immediate inquiry by expert boards into the following subjects, with a view to early legislation:—

(*a*) State insurance against unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age. (Par. 36 of R. C. Report.)

(*b*) Proportional representation. (Par. 68 of R.C. Report.)

We recommend that suitable action be taken by the Government to:—

(*a*) Regulate public works to relieve unemployment. (Par. 31 of R.C. Report.)

(*b*) Help the building of workers' homes. (Par. 69 of R.C. Report.)

(*c*) Establish a bureau for promoting industrial councils. (Par. 99 of R.C. Report.)

(*d*) Restore fullest liberty of freedom of speech and press. (Par. 70 of R.C. Report.)

Other general recommendations are:—

(*a*) Right to organize. Recognition of unions. (Par. 59 of R.C. Report.)

(*b*) Payment of a living wage. (Par. 44 of R.C. Report.)

(*c*) Collective bargaining. (Par. 65 of R.C. Report.)

(*d*) Extension of equal opportunities in education. (Par. 72 of R.C. Report.)

(*e*) Steps towards establishment of joint plant and industrial councils. (Pars. 85 and 98 of R.C. Report.)

(*f*) That the findings of the commission be put into effect in all work controlled by the Government where the principles of democratic management can be applied.

In addition to the foregoing conclusions and recommendations the commission suggested that if it was finally decided that the enactment of any legislation was necessary to give effect to their recommendations and it was found that the same was not within the competence of the Parliament of Canada, a conference should be held in Ottawa with the provincial authorities on this subject, and that representative employers and labour men should also be invited to attend this conference in the interest of harmony and concerted action all along the line. It was further suggested by the commission that at this conference the question of unifying and co-ordinating the legislation bearing on the relations between employers and employees now in force in the several provinces and in the Dominion might be carefully considered and reviewed.

The minority report of Commissioners White and Pauzé contained a brief survey of existing Canadian industries, a statement as to the character and extent of organization now existing among employers and employees and dealt also with the subject of joint industrial councils. The minority report suggested, as a means of securing a permanent improvement in relations between employers and employees, that a petition of the mine operators of Alberta for the establishment of a local court where disputes might be referred without loss of time, should be considered, and that for the purposes of enforcing the judgments of such court the miners' union should be urged to adopt some form of incorporation. The minority report further suggested the encouragement of joint industrial councils and that where these are established employers and employees should be urged to institute forms of co-operative insurance and other provision for pensions to long term employees, sick or invalided persons.

It was recommended both in the majority and minority reports of the commission that the evidence should be printed. The recommendation in favour of the printing of the evidence was not accepted by the Government but a wide distribution was made of both the majority and minority reports in pamphlet form. The recommendations of the commission were also brought to the attention of the various authorities concerned.

Reference is made in another chapter to the National Industrial Conference which was convened in September, 1919, on the recommendation contained in the Royal Commission report. At this conference attention was also given by the public authorities concerned and by the employers' and employees' representatives who were in attendance to the principal suggestions contained in the Royal Commission report.

XI. NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE

A National Industrial Conference of representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Governments of Canada, with representative employers and labour men, was held in the Senate Chamber, Ottawa, on September 15-20, 1919, on invitation of the Government of Canada. Consideration was given at this conference to the subjects of industrial relations and labour laws, and also to the labour features of the Treaty of Peace.

This conference, the first of its kind to be held in Canada, was convened pursuant to a recommendation of a Royal Commission of Inquiry on the subject of Industrial Relations, which had travelled across Canada during the preceding spring for the purpose of making a first hand study of the industrial situation and recommending measures designed to secure a permanent improvement in the relations between employers and employees. More extended reference is made to the report of this commission in an earlier chapter.

There were present at the National Industrial Conference representatives of the Dominion Government and Provincial Governments, including three of the Provincial Premiers, the Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition in the Dominion Parliament, and delegates in equal numbers representing the interests of employers and employees respectively in all branches of trade and industry throughout the entire country.

The delegates who attended on behalf of employers and employees were selected on the one hand by the national associations representative of the manufacturing interests, lumbering, building and construction, mining, fishing, wholesalers, retailers, bankers, etc., of the country, and on the other hand by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Civil Service Federation. Railway transportation and telegraphs were represented by the members of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, composed of representatives of the railway companies and of the railway brotherhoods who have had to do with the adjustment of various disputes affecting these industries during the present year.

Among the delegates selected by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada were four women representing various branches of employment.

A third group was also in attendance composed of the members of the Labour Sub-committee of the Reconstruction and Development Committee of the Canadian Cabinet, the members of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, from whom the proposal emanated for convening an industrial conference, delegates appointed by the Union of Canadian Municipalities, representatives of Canadian agriculture, to which it had been found impossible to grant representation in the employers' or employees' groups on account of there being no body from which the delegates on behalf of farm labour could be appointed, representatives of various engineering societies, of the returned soldiers, and a few others who attended neither as employers nor employees, but rather on behalf of the interests of the public in general. The employers' and employees' groups together numbered 176. The third group numbered 34.

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, was to have presided over the conference, but was unfortunately prevented by illness from doing so. In his absence the Honourable G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, served as chairman, being assisted by Mr. C. A. Magrath, of Ottawa, and by Sir John Willison, of Toronto, both members of the third group, as vice-chairmen.

Mr. Gerald H. Brown, formerly Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, but at this time secretary of the Reconstruction and Development Committee of the Cabinet, acted as secretary of the conference. Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, acted as leader of the employees' group, and Mr. John R. Shaw, of the Canada Furniture Manufacturers, Limited, Woodstock, Ont., as leader of the employers' group.

All the arrangements for the meeting were approved before the assembling of the conference by a joint committee of the employers and employees, selected by the respective groups and presided over by Mr. C. A. Magrath. The sessions were open to the press and public and attracted many visitors, including a number of the Senators and Members of Parliament and representatives of employers' and employees' organizations from the United States.

Agenda

The agenda of the conference was as follows:—

1. Consideration of the question of the desirability of unifying and co-ordinating the existing labour laws of the Dominion Parliament and of the Provincial Legislatures, and the consideration of any new laws which are deemed necessary.
2. Consideration of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations respecting hours of labour.
3. Consideration of minimum wage laws.
4. Consideration of:—
   (a) employees' right to organize;
   (b) recognition of labour unions;
   (c) the right of employees to collective bargaining.
5. Consideration of:—
   (a) the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations in favour of the establishment of a bureau to promote the establishment and development of joint industrial councils;
   (b) the further recommendations of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations regarding the establishment of joint plant and industrial councils.
6. Consideration of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations that the findings of the Commission be put into effect in all work controlled by the Government where the principles of democratic management can be applied.
7. Consideration of resolutions relating to any other features of the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations.
8. Consideration of the labour features of the Treaty of Peace.
9. Consideration of any other proposals which may be introduced bearing on the relations of employers and employees.

The foregoing agenda was distributed in printed form some weeks in advance of the meeting of the conference, together with printed memoranda on the following subjects: (1) statistics of industrial disputes in Canada, classified by industries, by provinces and by causes and results, covering a period from January 1, 1901, to June 30, 1919, compiled from the official returns published by the Dominion Department of Labour; (2) a summary of the industrial disputes legislation of the Dominion and of various provinces; (3) a memorandum on hours of labour in Canada showing the extent to which the eight-hour day has been adopted by law and by agreement respectively in various branches of employment; (4) a memorandum on the eight-hour day movement in other countries; (5) a summary of the minimum wage laws of certain of the Canadian provinces, and (6) a memorandum on the minimum wage movement in other countries.

It had been agreed that voting should be confined to the duly accredited representatives of employers and employees respectively. No division was taken, however, during the entire session of the conference, and in the case of most of the items of the agenda the resolutions adopted were unanimous.

The unanimous resolutions in question related to the following subjects, namely: (1) the advantage which would accrue from uniformity in labour laws throughout Canada; (2) the desirability of a parliamentary investigation into the merits of the proportional representation plan of electoral representation; (3) the urgent necessity of greater co-operation between employers and employees and the desirability of establishing joint industrial councils; (4) advising inquiry into the subject of state insurance against unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age; (5) advising investigation of the necessity for the adoption of minimum wage laws for women and children in those provinces in which such laws do not already exist, and suggesting also an investigation of the wages paid to unskilled workers; (6) commending the action of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in their united efforts to improve housing conditions and recommending further efforts on the part of the public authorities to this end; (7) recommending the establishment in each province of compulsory education for full time up to and including the fourteenth year, and for part time in cities and towns up to the sixteenth year, and further advising that education to all grades should be made free; (8) endorsing paragraph 70 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations regarding freedom of speech and the liberty of the press, and (9) advising co-operative effort between the Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments in dealing with the problem of unemployment.

In the cases of the three other items of the agenda, the committee reports were not unanimous. The conference agreed, however, that no divisions should be taken on these subjects, but that the reports should be laid on the table and be embodied in the proceedings of the conference. The three items of the agenda mentioned related respectively to (1) the eight-hour day; (2) employees' right to organize, recognition of labour unions and the right of employees to collective bargaining, and (3) the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations that the findings of the commission should be put into effect in all work controlled by the Government where the principles of democratic management can be applied.

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESSES

A message from the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden, was read at the opening of the conference, in which he referred to the difficult problems with which the country was faced during the period of reconstruction and expressed his earnest and confident hope that the labours of the conference would be crowned with success.

Addresses were delivered at the opening of the conference by the Honourable A. L. Sifton, Minister of Public Works, and Honourable N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, on behalf of the Dominion Government, also by the Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition.

Colonel David Carnegie, of London, England, addressed the conference on the plan of joint industrial councils of employers and workmen, known as "Whitley Councils."

Mr. W. Jett Lauck, of Washington, D.C., formerly secretary of the United States National War Labour Board, addressed the conference on the tendencies in thought and action in respect of industrial relations existing in the United States.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONFERENCE

Nine committees were appointed composed in each case of three members of the employers' group, three members of the employees' group and two members of the third group, to draft resolutions respecting the various subjects on the agenda. The following resolutions were adopted:—

Industrial Labour Laws

REPORT OF COMMITTEE—ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY

Resolved:

That the advantage of uniformity in the laws relating to the welfare of those engaged in industrial work in the several provinces of the Dominion of Canada be brought to the attention of the Government of Canada and of the Governments of the several provinces respectively; and, that this National Industrial Conference suggests the following as a means towards the end desired, namely:—

The appointment of a board composed as follows:—

(1) As respects the Dominion:—
   (*a*) A representative of the Government.
   (*b*) A representative of the employers.
   (*c*) A representative of the employees.

(2) As respects each of the provinces:—
   (*a*) A representative of the Government.
   (*b*) A representative of the employers.
   (*c*) A representative of the employees.

And that the Dominion Government be requested to ask the Government of each of the provinces to select or have selected representatives in respect of the province as above set forth.

J. R. Shaw,
P. Thomson,
A. Monro Grier,
For Employers.

Joseph Gorman,
Jas. Somerville,
Jas. Winning,
For Employees.

Fraser S. Keith,
John Lowe,
For Group Three.

Proportional Representation

REPORT OF COMMITTEE—ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY

Believing that there are defects in the system of electoral representation in Canada, which defects are stated by the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations to be a contributory cause of social and political unrest, this conference welcomes the declaration of the Prime Minister, on behalf of the Government, that a speaker's conference will be called to investigate the merits of the proportional system, and urges that such action be taken without delay.

J. S. Willison,
Chairman.

Joint Industrial Councils

REPORT OF COMMITTEE—ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY

Your committee is of the opinion that there is urgent necessity for greater co-operation between employer and employee. We believe that this co-operation can be furthered by the establishment of joint industrial councils. Your committee does not believe it is wise or expedient to recommend any set plan for such councils.

We therefore recommend that a bureau should be established by the Department of Labour of the Federal Government to gather data and furnish information whenever requested by employers and employees or organizations of employers or employees that whenever it is desired to voluntarily establish such councils the fullest assistance should be given by the bureau.

F. W. Welsh,
D. A. Carey,
Omer Fleury,
D. Strachan,
Wills MacLachlan,
F. J. Gernandt,
F. P. Jones,
David Carnegie.

State Insurance Against Unemployment, Sickness, Invalidity and Old Age

REPORT OF COMMITTEE—ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY

This committee unanimously endorses the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations that a board or boards be appointed to inquire into the subjects of state insurance against unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age.

For the effective carrying out of the above this committee recommends:—

(First) That such board or boards shall be representative of the interests participating in this conference, viz., the Government, the public, the employer and the employee, and shall include a representative of the women of Canada.

(Second) That in order to collect necessary data, the Government shall forthwith attach to the proper branches of the Labour or other departments concerned experienced investigators, who shall do the necessary research work and furnish to the board at the earliest opportunity the results of their investigations.

(Third) That the Government shall set a time limit for the receipt of the report and recommendations as to the advisability of enacting legislation.

(Fourth) While this committee has been appointed to consider only the questions of state insurance against unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age, it respectfully recommends that the subject of "widows' pensions" be added.

W. R. Rollo,
Henry Bertram,
W. E. Segsworth,
Kathleen Derry,
J. S. McLean,
R. C. McCutcheon,
F. H. Whitton,
G. Frank Beer.

Minimum Wage Laws

REPORT OF COMMITTEE—ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY

Whereas it is considered expedient that minimum rates of wage should be fixed throughout Canada for women and children, whether employed at a time rate or according to any other method of remuneration;

Whereas minimum wage laws for women and children have been enacted in five and are now in operation in four of the provinces;

Therefore, be it resolved that this industrial conference recommend to the Governments of all those provinces, which have not adopted minimum wage laws for women and children, the speedy investigation of the necessity for such laws, and, if so found, the enactment of such legislation.

It is further recommended that the various provinces throughout the Dominion adopt a uniform law and method of application, but that in all cases the minimum of wages for women and children is to be determined from time to time, due regard being given to local living conditions.

It is the opinion of this conference that the Dominion Government should appoint a Royal Commission, composed equally of representatives of labour, employers, and the public, to investigate wages to unskilled workers and issue a report.

Representation has been made to the committee that the remuneration paid female school teachers in one of the larger provinces of the Dominion is so low as to discourage the employment of the talent necessary to the proper education of its citizens. Your committee recommends that the various Provincial Governments be asked to investigate such conditions, in the respective provinces, to the end that the children of all provinces of the Dominion have equal educational opportunities.

James B. Thomson,
O. W. Waller,
F. Daniels,
For Employers' Group.

Helena Gutteridge,
E. W. A. O'Dell,
W. F. Bush,
For Employees' Group.

Thos. Cantley,
R. B. Maxwell,
For Third Group.

Land Speculation and Housing

REPORT OF COMMITTEE—ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY

Resolved:

That this conference, recognizing that much industrial unrest, economic loss and social suffering has resulted from land speculation, poor and insufficient housing, and high rents, heartily commends the action of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in their united efforts to improve housing conditions and to provide facilities for the proper and satisfactory housing of our people, and recommends increased co-operation of, and investigation by, the Dominion and Provincial Governments to find a satisfactory solution of the problem.

Equal Opportunities in Education

REPORT OF COMMITTEE—ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY

Resolved:

1. That this conference endorses the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, as to the necessity of the extension of equal opportunities in education; and, in view of bringing about this reform;

That the Government of each province in Canada be asked to establish compulsory education for full time at least up to and including the fourteenth year, and for part time in cities and towns for the two ensuing years; and

That, in all provinces, education, in all grades should be made free, so that the child of the poorest paid worker be given the opportunity of reaching the highest educational institution.

Freedom of Speech and the Press

REPORT OF COMMITTEE—ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY

Resolved:

That we unanimously endorse paragraph 70 of the Report of the Royal Commission, as follows:—

"(70) The restrictions placed upon the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press, and the denial of the right to read such literature as any portion of the public demanded, was given as one of the principal causes of the present industrial unrest. We have no comment to make upon the policy of the Government in this respect. During the war it was necessary in the interest of the whole country and of the Empire that individual liberty should in many directions be restrained, but we believe that restrictions should not be imposed upon either the freedom of speech or the freedom of the press unless such restrictions are urgently demanded in the interest of the peace of the whole community. We recognize that no person has a right to do anything that is liable to incite the people to commit unlawful acts. A line must be drawn between liberty and license, but care must be taken to avoid creating the impression that the restraints imposed upon the freedom of speech or the liberty of the press, are intended to prevent criticism of legislative or governmental action."

Employment and Unemployment

REPORT OF COMMITTEE—ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY

Resolved:

(First) That in the opinion of this conference adequate provision by public works or otherwise, should be made by the Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments in connection with all interests represented at this conference to avert any serious unemployment crisis which might occur during the ensuing eight months;

(Second) That the various interests represented at this conference adhere strictly to the employment policy agreed upon by the Provincial Governments, which aims at the centralization of labour supply and demand in one agency.

(Third) That provision be made for immediate and continuous survey of available and prospective employment, and for adequate employment machinery to direct unemployed workers to employment available.

W. J. Bulman,
E. G. Henderson,
E. J. Davis,
For Employers.

M. A. McInnes,
J. T. Foster,
Geo. Smith,
For Employees.

T. Lindsay Crossley,
For Third Group.

The following reports were received from committees of the conference and were ordered by the conference to be laid on the table without division and to be embodied in the proceedings of the conference:—

Committee Reports Relating to Item 2 of the Agenda Respecting Hours of Labour

(employers' report)

The members of your committee, appointed to represent employers, beg to submit the following resolution:—

Resolved that an appropriate Government Commission, composed of an equal representation of employers and employees of the various industrial, producing and distributing industries, should be appointed to undertake investigations as to the adaptability of the hours of labour principles of the Peace Treaty to the different industries of the country, and to report as early as possible.

Melville P. White,
Fred Armstrong,
E. M. Trowern,
Representing Employers' Section.

(employees' report)

That we agree with the recommendations and finding of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, and urge the adoption of an eight-hour-day bylaw throughout the Dominion, with due regard and recognition of the Saturday half-holiday, where same prevails and its possible extension.

In industries subjected to seasonal and climatic conditions, such as "farming," "fishing," and "logging," if it can be established by investigation that the operation of such law is impracticable, then exemption shall be granted such industries from the operation of such law.

D. Meakin,
Wm. B. Hunter,
J. A. McClelland,
Representing Employees' Section.

(THIRD GROUP REPORT)

We approve of the principle regarding employment and hours of labour set forth in the Treaty of Peace and in paragraphs 50 to 53 inclusive, of the Report of the Royal Commission, and would recommend that the Governments of Canada enact legislation providing for such in all industries where it is now established by agreement, at the earliest opportunity, and after due investigation by a commission, composed of representatives of employers and employees representing the various industries, legislation be enacted by the Governments of Canada providing for the same to be extended in all industries where it can be applied, having due regard to the curtailment of production and distribution.

CALVIN LAWRENCE,
R. P. ROGERS,
Representing Third Group.

COMMITTEE REPORTS REGARDING ITEM 4 OF THE AGENDA RESPECTING THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE, RECOGNITION OF LABOUR UNIONS, AND THE RIGHT TO COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

(EMPLOYEES' REPORT)

Your Joint Committee, to whom was referred item Number 4 of the revised agenda, viz.: consideration of: (a) employees' right to organize; (b) recognition of labour unions, and (c) the right to collective bargaining, respectfully submit the following report, with recommendations, for your favourable consideration:—

1. With a view to effecting and maintaining harmonious relations between employers and employees, this conference declares the following principles and policies, and urges their adoption by all employers, relative to their respective employees:—

(a) the right of employees to organize;
(b) the recognition of labour unions;
(c) the right of employees to collective bargaining.

2. In these recommendations, without changing the generality of their terms,—

(a) "the right of employees to organize" means the right of employees to organize or form themselves into associations for lawful purposes.
(b) "the recognition of labour unions" means the right of employees, or their duly accredited representative or representatives, to recognition of their employer or employers, for the purpose of mutually arranging rules and regulations governing wages and working conditions.
(c) "the right of employees to collective bargaining" means the negotiation of agreements between employers or groups of employers, and employees or groups of employees, through the representative or representatives chosen by the respective parties themselves. Entering into agreements and bargaining collectively with an association or union of employees does not mean recognition of the "closed shop" unless the agreement so provides.
(d) "employer" or "employers" as used in clauses 1 and 2, means any employer or employers of any industry and of Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments.

3. That the Federal and Provincial Governments be urged to enact legislation applicable to industries within their respective jurisdiction, to make

it unlawful for any employer who shall discharge or refuse to employ or in any manner discriminate against employees merely by reason of membership in labour unions or for legitimate labour union activities outside of working hours.

For the Employees' Section,
W. L. Best,
A. C. Hay,
J. C. O'Connor.

(EMPLOYERS' REPORT)

Your committee recommend that:—

(a) Employers admit the right of employees to join any lawful organization.

(b) Employers should not be required to recognize unions or to establish "closed shops."

Employers insist on the right, when so desired, to maintain their plants as "open shops," by which they mean that no employer should discriminate against any employee because of the latter's membership or non-membership in any organization, and no employee should interfere with any other employee, because of the latter's membership or non-membership in any organization.

(c) Employers should not be required to negotiate except directly, with their own employees or groups of their own employees.

For the Employers' Section,
J. P. Anglin,
D. H. McDougall,
A. B. Weeks.

Committee Reports Relating to Item 6 of the Agenda Respecting Application of the Findings of the Royal Commission to Government Employees

(EMPLOYEES' REPORT)

We concur in the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations that the findings of the commission should be put into effect in all works controlled by all governmental bodies where the principle of democratic management can be applied. We further recommend that employees of all governmental bodies should be entitled to the right of appeal under the Industrial Disputes Act so long as that Act remains upon the statutes of Canada.

We further recommend that the wages and working conditions of employees of Governments should not be less favourable than those which now exist for similar workers in the employment of private individuals or corporations.

F. Grierson,
A. R. Mosher,
A. H. Gillis,
Representing Employees' Section.

(EMPLOYERS' REPORT)

The undersigned members of your committee beg leave to report that the matter referred to them does not in their judgment come within their province,

but that it is entirely a question between the Governments and their employees concerned.

H. Blain,
Angus McLean,
T. R. Deacon,
Representing Employers' Section.

(THIRD GROUP REPORT)

The representatives of the third group on this committee believe that, in so far as the findings of this conference approve and such findings are to the benefit of the public weal, the suggestions of the Royal Commission be put into effect in all departments and works controlled by the Government of this country.

(Signed) T. D. Bouchard,
R. R. Grant,
Representatives of Third Group.

Action Taken on Conference Resolutions

Following the closing of the National Industrial Conference a wide distribution was made of the printed report of proceedings. The resolutions were also communicated to the provincial authorities and consideration given at once by the Dominion Government to the first resolution proposing a conference with the Provincial Governments and with representative employers and workmen on the subject of uniformity of labour laws. The resolution in question was accepted by the Federal authorities and the Minister of Labour thereupon communicated with the Provincial Governments inviting the appointment of three members in the case of each province, selected on the basis recommended by the National Industrial Conference. A Royal Commission was later appointed for the purpose of investigating the question of uniformity of labour legislation, the meeting of this commission being held shortly after the close of the fiscal year. During the interval which elapsed between the adoption of the resolution of the National Industrial Conference and the holding of the meeting of the Royal Commission of Inquiry, comprehensive memoranda were prepared in the Department of Labour on the subjects of workmen's compensation, minimum wages, factories and shops Acts, and mining laws, the same being communicated to the provincial representatives and to the employers and labour members of the Royal Commission for purposes of information.

Following the adoption of the resolution of the conference on the subject of proportional representation, inquiries into this plan of electoral representation were made by public authorities in various parts of the Dominion. In this connection Mr. Ronald H. Hooper, of the staff of the Department of Labour, visited Winnipeg and Toronto for the purpose of conferring with the Provincial Governments of Manitoba and Ontario in connection with the consideration which was being given to the adoption of proportional representation in these respective provinces. Following Mr. Hooper's visit to Winnipeg it was understood that legislation would be immediately enacted applying proportional representation to the election of ten members for the City of Winnipeg to the Provincial Legislature. The indications in Toronto were that a parliamentary committee would be appointed to consider the adoption, or partial adoption, of proportional representation in the municipal and provincial elections in the province of Ontario. Evidence was also given before the Montreal City Charter Commission, which body has since incorporated proportional representation in its recommendations.

Prior to the holding of the National Industrial Conference the Department of Labour had for some time been giving consideration and attention to the subject of joint industrial councils. In view of the resolution of the conference the department continued and extended its study on this subject and preliminary steps were taken before the close of the fiscal year looking to the adoption of the conference recommendation.

The recommendation of the conference in favour of the appointment of a board or boards to inquire into the subject of state insurance against unemployment, sickness, invalidity and old age, was not acted upon, but these questions were instead made the subjects of study in the Department of Labour.

The subject of minimum wage laws was dealt with by the Royal Commission on Uniformity of Labour Laws, already referred to.

The recommendation of the conference in favour of equal opportunities in education was referred to the Provincial Governments for attention.

With reference to the conference resolutions on the subject of freedom of speech and the press, an Order in Council was adopted on October 6, 1919, bearing on this matter.

Consideration was also given to the resolutions of the conference on the subject of housing and employment by the authorities respectively concerned.

The subject of hours of labour was on the agenda of the International Labour Conference, which assembled at Washington in the month of October, 1919. In connection therewith the Canadian representatives at the International Labour Conference were duly apprised of the discussions which had taken place on the question of hours of labour at the Ottawa conference.

XII.—LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The first International Labour Conference, convened under the authority of the Treaty of Peace, was held in Washington, D.C., October 29 to November 29, 1919. The purpose of this organization was to promote the international regulation of labour conditions. The agenda of the first conference had been fixed in the Peace Treaty and the proceedings in Washington were wholly confined thereto. The matters under consideration related to the permanent organization of the International Labour Body and the following specific subjects of reference, namely: (1) the application in the countries represented of the principle of the eight-hour day or forty-eight-hour week; (2) the question of preventing or providing against unemployment; (3) various proposals relating to the employment of women and children, and (4) the prohibition of the use of white phosphorous in the manufacture of matches.

Considering the diversity of the interests represented, it was the general feeling that the discussions and decisions of the conference gave evidence of a sincere desire on the part of the participants to fulfil the purpose for which the organization had been created. As in the case of the National Industrial Conference, which assembled in Ottawa in the month of September preceding, the intercourse between representatives of employers and employees and the various governmental authorities concerned undoubtedly made for better understanding all round. The concrete results of the conference are embodied in six draft conventions and six recommendations, which were referred to the different countries participating for the enactment of appropriate legislation or other action.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The permanent International Labour Organizations created by the Treaty of Peace with the object of promoting the international regulation of labour conditions comprises (1) the International Labour Conference, consisting of representatives of the different countries which comprise the membership of the League of Nations; the meetings of the general conference of representatives of the member states are held from time to time as action may require, and at least once in every year; (2) the International Labour Office, consisting of the director and staff engaged in the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions in industrial life and labour, and the examination of subjects which it is proposed to bring before the conference, also to deal with matters arising out of the general conference, and (3) a Governing Body of the International Labour Office, composed of twenty-four members, twelve being Government members, six being employers' representatives and six representatives of workers.

LABOUR FEATURES OF THE TREATY OF PEACE

The following general principles are enunciated in the Treaty of Peace as comprising the methods and principles for regulating industrial conditions which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply so far as their special circumstances will permit:—

> The High Contracting Parties, recognizing that the well-being, physical, moral and intellectual, of industrial wage earners is of supreme international importance, have framed, in order to further this great end, the permanent

machinery provided for in section 1 and associated with that of the League of Nations.

They recognize that differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition, make strict uniformity in the conditions of labour difficult of immediate attainment. But, holding as they do, that labour should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think that there are methods and principles for regulating labour conditions which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply as far as their special circumstances will permit.

Among these methods and principles, the following seem to the High Contracting Parties to be of special and urgent importance:—

First.—The guiding principle above enunciated that labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

Second.—The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

Third.—The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

Fourth.—The adoption of an eight-hours day or a forty-eight-hours week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained.

Fifth.—The adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable.

Sixth.—The abolition of child labour and the imposition of such limitations on the labour of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

Seventh.—The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

Eighth.—The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labour should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

Ninth.—Each state should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part, in order to ensure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

Without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final, the High Contracting Parties are of opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations; and that, if adopted by the industrial communities who are members of the league, and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection, they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage-earners of the world.

The sections of the Peace Treaties relating to labour matters are comprised in part 13 of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany and the corresponding part of subsequent treaties.

Thirty-eight countries were represented by delegates at the Washington Conference, as follows: Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Czecho-Slovachia, Columbia, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Greece, Gautemala, Haiti, India, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, San Domingo, San Salvador, Siam, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

On account of the failure of the United States Senate to ratify the Peace Treaty the United States was not entitled to official representation in the International

Labour Conference. Representation was, however, extended to the United States by courtesy, but without the privilege of voting. Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, was appointed as delegate on behalf of United States workers, no representatives were, however, appointed on behalf of the employers or on behalf of the United States Government.

Delegates were received at the conference from Finland on the same conditions "as obtained in the conditions of other countries which have not adhered to the covenant of the League of Nations."

On the recommendation of the Organizing Committee, Germany and Austria were admitted to membership in the International Labour Organization. Through delay in obtaining steamship passage and the brevity of the conference the German and Austrian delegates were, however, unable to reach Washington in time to participate in the proceedings.

Under the terms of the convention, each state adhering thereto is entitled to four delegates in the conference, two of whom shall be government delegates and the two others shall be delegates representing respectively the employers and the workpeople of the country, chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in the respective countries. Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers not exceeding two in number for each item on the agenda of the meeting. Provision is also made that when questions specially affecting women are to be considered by the conference one, at least, of the advisers should be a woman. It may be of interest at this point to note that there were nineteen women present at the Washington Conference in the capacity of advisers, and that on several occasions women addressed the conference on subjects pertaining to the employment of women and children and also took part in the committee proceedings. In a number of cases the female advisers acted as substitutes for the delegates during the conference and committee proceedings.

The meetings were appropriately held in the Pan-American Building, which is dedicated to the peace and progress of the Americas. Hon. W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labour of the United States, presided at the opening meeting and afterwards was elected by the conference as its first president. Three vice-presidents were also elected as follows: Rt. Hon. George N. Barnes, Great Britain, on the nomination of the government delegates; . Jules Carlier, Belgium, on the nomination of the employers' delegates; and M. Léon Jouhaux, France, on the nomination of the employees' delegates. Mr. H. B. Butler, C.B., of London, England, who had acted as secretary of the International Organizing Committee, was chosen as secretary-general of the conference. Reference is made at a later point in the present chapter to the officers and personnel of the Governing Body.

All of the proceedings were conducted in English and French, and addresses delivered in other languages were translated into both English and French as the discussions proceeded. The printed report of the proceedings was also issued in Spanish.

The total number of delegates at the conference was 122 and the total number of advisers 150.

THE CANADIAN DELEGATION

The Canadian delegation was one of the most complete representations at the conference and took an important part in the proceedings both of the conference and of the various committees which were established in connection therewith. Both of the government delegates from Canada were ministers of the Crown, and these were assisted, as advisers, by three officers of the Dominion Public Service, and by representatives designated by each of the nine Provincial Governments, in response to an

invitation extended by the Government of Canada. Some of the items on the agenda related to matters falling within the jurisdiction of the provinces and the appointment of certain of the advisers on the recommendation of the different Provincial Governments, thus bringing the conference and the Governments concerned into direct contact, was deemed to be of general advantage. The Provincial Governments responded cordially to the invitation and each Provincial Government save Prince Edward Island named for appointment a minister or a leading official; Prince Edward Island named the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, M.P., leader of the Dominion Opposition.

Government Delegates—

The Hon. Gideon D. Robertson, Senator and Minister of Labour of Canada.
The Hon. Newton W. Rowell, K.C., M.P., President of the Privy Council of Canada, and Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Advisers—

Mr. F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour of Canada.
Mr. Loring G. Christie, Legal Adviser to the Department of External Affairs of Canada.
Mr. Daniel A. Cameron, of Sydney, Member of the Provincial Legislature of Nova Scotia.
The Hon. C. W. Robinson, of Moncton, Member without portfolio of the Government of the Province of New Brunswick.
The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., M.P., of Ottawa, Leader of the Dominion Opposition, and former Minister of Labour of Canada.
Mr. Louis Guyon, of Montreal, Deputy Minister of Labour for the Province of Quebec.
Dr. Walter A. Riddell, of Toronto, Deputy Minister of Labour for the Province of Ontario.
The Hon. Thos. H. Johnson, of Winnipeg, Attorney General for the Province of Manitoba.
Mr. T. M. Molloy, of Regina, Secretary of the Bureau of Labour for the Province of Saskatchewan.
The Hon. C. R. Mitchell, of Edmonton, Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Alberta.
Mr. J. D. McNiven, of Victoria, Deputy Minister of Labour for the Province of British Columbia.
Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Secretary of the Reconstruction and Development Committee of the Cabinet of the Government of Canada

Employers' Delegate—

Mr. S. R. Parsons, President, British American Oil Company, Limited, Royal Bank Building, Toronto. (Appointed on the nomination of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.)

Advisers—

Mr. Sam Harris, The Harris Lithographing Company, Ltd., Toronto.
Mr. J. T. Stirrett, General Secretary, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto.
Mr. E. Blake Robertson, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Ottawa.
Mr. J. B. Hugg, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Winnipeg.
Mr. J. G. Merrick, Secretary, Employers' Association, Toronto.

Workers' Delegate—

Mr. P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and President, Ottawa Typographical Union.

Advisers—

Mr. Tom Moore, President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa.
Mr. Arthur Martel, Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Montreal.
Mr. Robert Baxter, Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada Sydney.
Mr. David Rees, Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada Vancouver.
Mrs. Kathleen Derry, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Toronto.

Major L. L. Anthes and Mr. T. A. Stevenson, of the Information and Service Branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, were also present at the conference on behalf of the Dominion Government.

Mr. Gerald H. Brown, in addition to his duties as one of the Government advisers, served as secretary of the Canadian delegation.

AGENDA OF CONFERENCE

The agenda of the first conference was contained in an annex to the convention creating the International Labour Body, and was as follows:—

(1) Application of principle of the eight-hour day or of the forty-eight hour week.
(2) Question of preventing or providing against unemployment.
(3) Women's unemployment—
  (*a*) Before and after child-birth, including the question of maternity benefit.
  (*b*) During the night.
  (*c*) In unhealthy processes.
(4) Employment of children—
  (*a*) Minimum age of employment.
  (*b*) During the night.
  (*c*) In unhealthy processes.
(5) Extension and application of the International Conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of night work for women employed in industry and the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

The information gathered by the Organizing Committee of the conference from the various countries through a questionnaire was published in three volumes before the opening of the conference, together with the recommendations of the Organizing Committee as to the action which should be taken on each item of the agenda.

DRAFT CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF CONFERENCE

The proceedings of the conference resulted in the adoption of six draft conventions, six recommendations and a number of miscellaneous resolutions. The draft conventions and recommendations of the conference related to the following subjects:—

Draft Conventions:

Limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.
Unemployment.
The employment of women before and after childbirth.
The employment of women during the night.

Fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment.

The night work of young persons employed in industry.

Recommendations:

Unemployment.

Reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers.

The prevention of anthrax.

The protection of women and children against lead poisoning.

The establishment of Government health services.

The application of the Berne Convention of 1906, on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

The official text of the draft conventions and recommendations was received by the Government of Canada shortly before the close of the fiscal year.

Consideration was at once given by the Dominion Government to the questions of jurisdiction involved as between the Federal and Provincial authorities. No final decision had, however, been reached on these subjects at the end of the fiscal year.

A comprehensive article on the proceedings of the first International Labour Conference appeared in the December, 1919, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

During the continuance of the conference in Washington measures were taken for the creation of a Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The terms of the Peace Treaty provided that this body should be composed of twelve members representing the various Governments, together with six others representing employers and six representing workers. It was agreed that the government representatives would be nominated by the following countries: Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Argentina, Canada, Poland, and, pending the appointment of a representative of the United States, Denmark. The Honourable G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, was appointed representative of the Government of Canada on the Governing Body. Mr. P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was elected as one of the workers' representatives on the Governing Body, pending the appointment of a representative of the United States. M. Arthur Fontaine (France) was chosen as chairman of the Governing Body and M. Albert Thomas (France) was elected as provisional director.

Meetings of the Governing Body were subsequently held in Paris on January 20-28, 1920, and in London, England, on March 22-25, 1920. Mr. F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour, was appointed to attend these meetings on behalf of the Minister of Labour, who, on account of his parliamentary duties, had found it impossible to leave Canada at that time. At the Paris meeting of the Governing Body the appointment of M. Albert Thomas as director was confirmed, and Mr. H. B. Butler, who had acted as secretary-general at the Washington Conference, was appointed assistant director. At this meeting also it was determined a second International Labour Conference should be held in Genoa, Italy, opening on June 15, 1920, the agenda of which should be devoted entirely to matters affecting employment at sea. At the meeting in London attention was given to the proposed agenda for the annual conference of 1921. A resolution was adopted authorizing the establishment of an International Commission to study the question of regulating emigration and immigration and protecting the interests of wage earners not residing in their own country.

A comprehensive report by the Deputy Minister of Labour on the meetings of the Governing Body in Paris and London respectively appeared in the July, 1920, issue of the *Labour Gazette*.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

1920

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
THOMAS MULVEY
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1921

[No. 38—1921.]

ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL

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Chairman.

Rt. Hon. A. Meighen

Hon. P. E. Blondin

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Fred Cook
Chairman

F. C. T. O'Hara

R. Boudreau

F. C. C. Lynch

OTTAWA, March 1, 1921.

To the Advisory Committee of Council
on Government Publications.

GENTLEMEN,—In submitting its fourth annual report the Editorial Committee desires to call attention to the fact that the Joint Committee on Printing, in its second report to Parliament last year, expressing its appreciation of the work accomplished by the Editorial Committee since its inception in October, 1917, recommended to the Government an extension of its authority and jurisdiction. The Government immediately acted upon this recommendation, and the following Order in Council was adopted extending the scope of the committee's work:—

P. C. 1452

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 29th June, 1920.*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 24th June, 1920, from the Secretary of State, recommending on the advice of the Civil Service Commission, that in the interest of the effective control of public printing, as required by the reorganization of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, the position of Chairman of the Editorial Committee be established in the Department of the Secretary of State.

The minister observes that this committee has rendered useful service in reducing the copies and editions of the Government publications and that the functioning of the committee should be continued permanently, independent of the organization of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

The minister further recommends that the committee's powers include,—

1. Authority to pass and approve copy for printing.
2. Authority to advise with officers of departments and to determine with them the number of copies of editions of publications that are to be printed and distributed.
3. Authority to advise with departmental officers respecting the preparation of manuscripts and the elimination of any such manuscripts or portions thereof as are deemed unnecessary or not in the public interest.
4. Authority to direct an annual or more frequent revision of the publication mailing lists of the several departments.
5. Authority to determine the proper disposition of obsolete and surplus publications in store in the various government departments as well as in the Distribution Office of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery and supervise their disposition.
6. Authority to eliminate duplication in government publications as far as possible and where required to determine the publications that fall within the sphere of any particular department.

The committee concur in the foregoing recommendations and submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

On the same day an Order in Council (P.C. 1453) was approved appointing Mr. Fred Cook, Permanent Chairman of the Editorial Committee, and abolishing the position of Assistant King's Printer hitherto held by him.

Concurrently the Hon. P. E. Blondin was added to the Advisory Committee of Council, and Mr. Rodolphe Boudreau, C.M.G., Clerk of the Privy Council, was appointed a member of the Editorial Committee.

Under these widened powers, all requisitions for printing or map-making, from every department or branch of the public service, must pass through the hands of the Editorial Committee. The jurisdiction of the committee was also extended to include requisitions for binding and, as will be shown later, with beneficial results.

It was suggested that requisitions for stationery should be approved by the committee, but as most of the orders are of a routine character, it was decided that these should go direct to the Stationery Branch. In cases of doubt, however, the Superintendent of Stationery consults the committee.

OFFICE PROCEDURE

When a requisition is received at the office of the Editorial Committee, a record is made of the date of the requisition, the date received, the nature of the specifications, and the date on which the requisition is approved and forwarded to the Printing Bureau for execution. If there be no question as to the nature of the specifications, the requisition goes forward to the Printing Bureau without any delay. If a requisition bears evidence of lack of mature consideration; should the number of copies asked for seem to be too great; if the quality of paper, or the general style of printing asked for be apparently too extravagant, immediate action is taken. The department interested is communicated with by telephone and a friendly agreement reached upon the points at issue. During the last four months of 1920, with the loose-leaf system of registration in existence in the office, the total number of requisitions submitted to the committee for its approval was 3,806, of which over one hundred were modified upon the committee's recommendation. In some instances, as a result of the representations of the Editorial Committee, requisitions were withdrawn. Once a requisition has been approved the responsibility of the committee ceases.

It is not easy to estimate the actual monetary saving as a result of the modifications made on requisitions by the committee, but we believe that if the editorial restraint were removed, there would be an immediate return to the old system of extravagance. The fact that the Editorial Committee has been constituted the "watch-dog" of the Treasury on all printing, binding and mapping requisitions is in itself a deterrent against waste.

REVISION OF MAILING LISTS

The committee under the authority conferred upon it has urged frequent revision of departmental mailing lists. There is still some room for improvement, but in the judgment of the committee, the point has been reached when the editions of departmental and supplementary reports cannot be much further reduced. The only thing the committee can do is to keep constant watch upon the mailing lists.

In this connection it should be pointed out that the committee was first created in October, 1917. The last full year of the old order of things was 1916, and to adequately grasp what the committee has been able to accomplish, the following comparative statement for the last three years is submitted:—

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

	1915-16	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
No. of copies	325,365	195,624	151,425	140,180
No. of pages	39,356	26,482	19,808	17,856
Total number of printed pages	210,007,404	105,261,128	55,742,120	40,662,680
Distribution to Parliament	112,600	72,735	51,685	54,465
Distribution to Departments	162,060	91,354	83,065	63,180
Stock	6,905	5,685	3,480	9,785
Sessional Papers	43,600	25,850	13,225	12,750
Cost	$255,813	$196,285	$150,509	$153,002

The reduction from the total number of printed pages from 210,007,404 in 1916 to 40,662,680 in 1920, is an achievement of which the committee has every reason to be proud. Similarly the annual cost of printing departmental reports has been reduced from $255,813 to $153,002. In this connection it may be mentioned that, while the number of copies and number of pages printed this year is considerably less than in 1919, the cost charges are slightly higher for the year 1920. This is due to causes over which the Editorial Committee has no control. By statute, the wages of the mechanical staff of the Printing Bureau are based on the average rate paid for similar work in the cities of Montreal and Toronto. Four years ago a compositor or pressman at the Bureau was receiving $24 per week of 47½ hours; to-day his wages are $36 per week of 46½ hours, the last readjustment going into effect on June 16, 1920.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORTS

The comparative figures of supplementary reports to Parliament for the same years are:—

	1915-16	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20
No. of copies	222,085	123,075	56,080	49,420
No. of pages	19,508	13,168	5,776	1,582
Total number of printed pages	60,799,190	23,313,800	11,067,120	3,792,430
Distribution to Parliament	67,950	49,050	17,950	16,525
Distribution to Departments	136,575	60,675	32,700	28,575
Stock	1,840	1,750	580	295
Sessional Papers	15,720	11,600	4,850	4,025
Cost	$87,488	$61,612	$38,457	$14,138

Here again, the same ratio of reduction is shown.

Comparing the total cost of departmental and supplemental reports in 1916, namely, $343,301, with the cost of the same publications for 1918, the reduction was $85,404; in 1919, $154,335, and in 1920, $176,161.

Adding together these decreases, viz., $85,404, $154,335, and $176,161, the actual reduction in the cost of printing departmental and supplemental reports alone for the last three years, as compared with the year immediately previous to the appointment of the committee, is $415,900. Additional economies effected during the period referred to exceed $250,000.

Only by mutual co-operation and good-will has this work been accomplished. Many conferences have been held with the departmental officials. In very few cases has the committee found it necessary to appeal to the Sub-Committee of Council for a ruling.

HYDROMETRIC SURVEY REPORTS

As an instance of co-operative effort, the Hydrometric Survey Reports may be cited. The importance of these surveys, as bearing upon the prospective development of the country's water-powers, is fully realized by your committee. At the same time, it was felt that changes in the form of the tables of observations of different streams, and the deletion of information which had been repeated from year to year, could be made without impairing the value of the reports. A conference was therefore held with Mr. J. B. Challies, Superintendent of the Dominion Water Power Branch, and Mr. J. T. Johnston, his assistant, as a result of which the report of the Manitoba Hydrometric Survey for the climatic year 1919, just issued, has been reduced to a publication of 92 pages as compared with the 1916 report of 410 pages. The cost of the report just issued was $1,150, and of the 1916 report, $6,178. The result is referred to by Mr. Challies as "evidence of both the good work of the Editorial Committee and the capacity of the Dominion Water Power Branch for constructive co-operation."

OTTAWA RIVER STORAGE REPORT

Similarly, the committee feels that it should call attention to the Ottawa River Storage Report, which is issued quinquennially by the Public Works Department. The 1915 report consisted of 610 pages, costing $5,387. The last report, as a result of a conference with Mr. C. R. Coutlee, Engineer in Charge, was rearranged and made more compact, thereby reducing the volume to 94 pages, costing $700, a saving of $4,687.

COVERS

Covers on reports, pamphlets, bulletins, etc., have been dispensed with in many cases. In one instance, the saving amounted to more than $1,100.

HALF-TONES

Backed by the authority of Parliament, the committee has been firm in not permitting the insertion of half-tone plates in annual reports. The regulation for the use of illustrations specifically states that they "must be sparingly used, and then only when they have a direct bearing upon the text."

The following comparative statement shows what the committee has been able to accomplish:—

Total plates inserted			1916	9,397,865
"	"	"	1917	6,622,007
"	"	"	1918	2,328,640
"	"	"	1919	137,100
"	"	"	1920	None

As already mentioned, the committee's jurisdiction commenced in the latter portion of 1917, and it will be observed that from that time on there was a steady decrease in the number of plates inserted in this class of reports, until now, none are used.

BINDING

The action of the Government in giving complete supervision to the Editorial Committee of all requisitions for binding has had beneficial results. While adopting a liberal policy towards departments in the binding of essential works, the committee

has made such representations as to offset in some measure the high cost of binding materials. The prices for binders' material to-day compared with what they were six years ago show how important it is that a close check be kept upon binding requisitions. Here are the figures:—

	1914	1920	
Cloth	$ 0 12	$ 0 53	per yard
Black roan	0 08	0 26	" foot
Black calf	0 25	0 99	" "
Rough calf	0 26	0 85	" "
Morocco	0 35	0 85	" "
Rough sheep	0 08	0 28	" "
Flour	4 15	5 70	" bag
Marble paper	3 75	9 00	" ream
Gold leaf	7 75	12 98	" pkg.
Ground glue	0 16	0 26	" lb.
Sheet glue	0 12½	0 27½	" lb.
Millboard	43 75	195 00	" ton
Thread	0 68	3 38	" lb.
Wire	9 45	28 00	" cwt.

The following tabular statement of bindery work for the last five years will doubtless be of interest:—

	Full	Half	Quarter	Cloth
1916	11,827	17,051	28,628	246,436
1917	1,943	18,948	31,824	196,656
1918	5,836	16,774	16,673	182,416
1919	2,543	10,794	9,789	179,205
1920	567	15,069	13,395	248,520

ENVELOPES

The express wish of Parliament that the envelopes used by the different branches of the public service be standardized as far as possible has been carried out with great success. In this connection, your committee desires to acknowledge the cordial co-operation of the officials of both Houses of Parliament, and of the different branches of the public service. There is still room for improvement, however, in mailing methods. It seems difficult to impress upon some clerks the importance of economy in small matters. Periodical visits to the Post Office are made by different members of the Editorial Committee, with the co-operation of Mr. P. T. Coolican, Post Office Inspector for Ottawa District, and Mr. A. G. Acres, Postmaster at Ottawa, for examination of incoming departmental mail still show that envelopes of far larger size than the contents require are being used by some departments. When glaring instances of waste are noticeable, the attention of the offending branch is promptly called to the practice.

SESSIONAL PAPERS

Your committee desires to call attention to the recommendation contained in the Third Report of the Joint Committee on Printing, submitted to Parliament on June 26 last, as follows:—

> "That the bound copies of the Debates of both Houses, and the bound Statutes of Canada be forwarded annually to the home addresses of the Senators and Members, without a written request for same by them."

In accordance with this decision, the bound copies of the Debates of both Houses, and the Statutes, are being forwarded annually to the home addresses of Senators and Members of the House of Commons. Knowing well that the recommendation regarding bound Sessional Papers was contrary to the wishes of the majority of Members of Parliament, your committee so represented to the Chairman of the Advisory Committee of Council, and acting upon the instructions of Sir George Foster, a personal letter—not a circular—was forwarded by the committee to every member of both Houses, asking whether he desired to receive the bound Sessional Papers. Only twenty-nine members of the Upper House, and seventy-eight Commoners replied in the affirmative. As the Editorial Committee realizes that the desire of Parliament is in the direction of economy, we would respectfully recommend, in view of the foregoing figures, that the subject be re-considered by the Joint Committee on Printing.

SUSPENSION OF RULE 74

Your committee feels it should call the attention of the House of Commons to Rule 74, which reads as follows:—

> "74. On motion for printing any paper being offered, the same shall be first submitted to the Joint Committee on Printing, for report, before the question is put thereon."

This rule is often suspended and an order issued for the printing of a public document without adequate knowledge of the number of copies that can be distributed advantageously. A case in point arose in the early part of the year when an order was passed for the printing of half a million copies of a report which had been submitted to the House. As soon as the committee heard of this order, representations were made to the Hon. Mr. Rowell, that, under no circumstances, could such a large edition be distributed to advantage. The President of the Privy Council thereupon left the matter to the discretion of the Editorial Committee. A personal canvass was made of members of both Houses, and of all organizations and public bodies likely to be interested in the document, with the result that after every request had been provided for, and allowing ample margin for stock, the printing order was cut down to 285,000 copies. The Editorial Committee would respectfully urge that when the immediate printing of a document is required by Parliament, an emergency meeting of the Joint Committee on Printing be called for the purpose of considering the size of the edition. The services of the Editorial Committee are at the call of Parliament and the Joint Committee on Printing at any time.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The committee has strictly enforced the ministerial ruling that no new periodical publication may be established by any department of the Government without the direct authority of Council. There are indications that the present number of periodicals would have been increased but for the action of the committee in calling attention to the rule. During the year, only one new publication has been authorized, namely, an Employment Bulletin issued by the Department of Labour, but so far no issue has made its appearance.

MEDICAL QUARTERLY

The Medical Quarterly, a publication with a limited circulation, issued by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, was discontinued at the instance of the committee.

SALE OF PUBLICATIONS

The committee has, as far as possible, tried to enforce the statute which requires that a charge be imposed for official publications. It has been made applicable during the past year to the following publications:—

Birds of Eastern Canada, Geological Survey Memoir.....	50 cents per copy
Methods of Communication adopted for Forest Protection.....$1.00	per copy
Bankruptcy Acts, 1919-20, with Rules and Forms..... 1.00	per copy
Canadian War Records, History of the Organization, Development and Services of the Military and Naval Forces of Canada	50 cents per vol.
Farmer's Account Book	15 cents per copy

STANDARD FORM OF PRINTING REQUISITION

In accordance with the desire of Parliament, a new standard form of Printing Requisition prepared by the committee has been adopted. It will facilitate both the work of the committee and of the Printing Bureau. It is to be put into use as soon as the existing stock of old forms is exhausted.

PAYMENT FOR DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

On August 11, 1920, by Report No. 27, the committee called the attention of Council to the decision of Parliament that hereafter, the printing of all departmental reports must be paid for by the department in which the report originates. As a result, all departments were notified of the changed conditions by circular letter.

With reference to the French editions of departmental reports, the cost of translation, which has hitherto been assumed entirely by Parliament, will hereafter have to be borne by the different departments interested. Your committee is of the opinion that the change, which goes into effect with the coming fiscal year, will have a restraining influence upon the departments as regards printing expenditure.

COMMISSION OF CONSERVATION

Acting under the instructions of Sir James Lougheed, during the absence from Ottawa of the members of the Advisory Committee of Council, the committee has withheld from printing the last annual report of the Commission of Conservation.

IMPROVED OFFICE PRACTICE

The regulations regarding office practice adopted by P.C. 2138, dated September 4, 1920, are being well observed by the different departments. A few officials were inclined to treat lightly the idea of saving the twine removed from incoming parcels. Others, who realized the possibilities of economy in this particular item, have loyally co-operated with the committee. One of the encouraging incidents of the year was the receipt of a letter from Mr. Sidney Smith, Controller of Postal Stores, intimating that the sale of surplus twine gathered in the Toronto City Post Office in a few weeks, after all requirements of that institution had been met, had realized the sum of $223.86.

DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS PUBLICATIONS

Thousands of volumes consisting of Official Debates, Sessional Papers, Statutes, etc., as well as many pre-Confederation publications, having accumulated in the Distribution Office of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, as a result of the cleaning out of certain storerooms after the fire in the Parliament buildings in February, 1916, together with collections of books secured from former Members of Parliament, or the families of deceased members, your committee was authorized by P.C. 519, dated March 10, 1920, to distribute these to the libraries of Canada. An inventory of English publications was printed and sent to librarians in every part of Canada. The work of distribution was making rapid progress, over forty of the principal libraries having been supplied, when the committee was advised that no further orders could be executed, as all the surplus stocks, in both English and French, totalling 152 tons, had been sent to the wastepaper contractor. This action, deplorable as it is with regard to the English publications, is the more regrettable with respect to the French books, as the committee had not had an opportunity of distributing any of them. The situation was immediately reported to Council. The matter is now the subject of a judicial inquiry.

Respectfully submitted,

FRED COOK, *Chairman,*

F. C. T. O'HARA,

R. BOUDREAU,

F. C. C. LYNCH.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1920

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA
THOMAS MULVEY
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1920

[No. 39—1921.]

To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc.,

Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

May it Please Your Excellency:

I have the honour to submit herewith for the information of Your Excellency and the Parliament of Canada, the Tenth Annual Report of the Department of the Naval Service, being for the year ended March 31, 1920, except the Fisheries Branch, reported in a separate publication.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

C. C. BALLANTYNE,

Minister of the Naval Service.

CONTENTS.

DEPUTY MINISTER'S REPORT ON— PAGE.

1. Naval Service.. 5
2. Fisheries Protection Service.. 7
3. Survey of Tides and Currents.. 9
4. Hydrographic Survey.. 15
5. Life Saving Service.. 19
6. Canadian Arctic Expedition.. 20
7. Financial Statement.. 20
8. Radiotelegraphs.. 24
9. Stores.. 29

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE

FOR THE

Fiscal year ending March 31, 1920

OTTAWA, July 26, 1920.

Hon. C. C. BALLANTYNE,
Minister of the Naval Service,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the Department of Naval Service for the year ending March 31, 1920, under the following headings:—

1. Military Branch.
2. Fisheries Protection Service.
3. Survey of Tides and Currents.
4. Hydrographic Survey.
5. Life Saving Service.
6. Canadian Arctic Expedition.
7. Financial Statement.
8. Radiotelegraph Service.
9. Stores.

(1) MILITARY BRANCH.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE OF CANADA.

Forty-five cadets have been in training at the Royal Naval College of Canada during the school year 1919-20. The progress, both physical and mental, of these cadets is reported upon as highly satisfactory. In April, 1919, eleven cadets passed from the Naval College and all of these proceeded to England, as midshipmen, on loan to the Imperial Navy for training. Four were attached to H.M.S. *Orion*, four to H.M.S. *Erin* and three to H.M.S. *King George V.*

As a result of the cadetship examinations, held in 1919, seventeen successful competitors joined the Royal Naval College in September of that year.

H.M.C. DOCKYARDS.

The Naval dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt were maintained in operation during the fiscal year 1919-20. Consequent upon the termination of hostilities the activities of the dockyards were very greatly diminished during the year, and a large number of the personnel employed were demobilized. The following work has been carried out: (*a*) Necessary repairs to ships of the Canadian Naval Service and also to Imperial ships and ships of Allied Governments calling at these ports. (*b*) Repairs and necessary alterations and reconditioning work to all vessels loaned from other Government departments for service during hostilities, consequent to their being returned in good condition. (*c*) Necessary refits and repairs to vessels of the

Fisheries Protection Service, Hydrographic Survey, Fishery Patrol, Canadian Army Service Corps vessels and vessels of other Government departments.

The number of workmen employed at the closing of the fiscal year were: At Halifax, 370, and at Esquimalt, 240.

During March, 1920, orders were issued by the Minister of the Naval Service calling for the complete reorganization of the dockyards so that both establishments may be brought up-to-date and the necessary changes effected to ensure their future operation on lines of strict economy and efficiency.

SHIPS.

Niobe and *Rainbow* were, throughout the year, maintained as depot ships at Halifax and Esquimalt, respectively. The other vessels were laid up shortly after the termination of hostilities, and they remained out of commission throughout the year.

Whilst the Prime Minister was in London the Admiralty offered to the Canadian Government, as a gift, two submarines, *H. 14* and *H. 15,* which were gratefully accepted by him. These two submarines are modern boats, built in 1916. They have arrived at Halifax but have not yet been commissioned.

PERSONNEL.

In the spring of 1919 demobilization of ranks and ratings, entered during the war, took place. Demobilization was practically completed by June 15, 1919. After that date only such officers and men were retained as were necessary for the maintenance of ships and establishments. In March, 1920, the Minister of the Naval Service issued instructions for a complete demobilization of the service preliminary to reorganizing on a pre-war basis. Steps were immediately taken to comply with these orders and instructions given for the discharge of all officers and men who were not essential, or who had not the necessary qualifications to continue in the service under the reorganization. These orders did not affect graduates of the Royal Naval College, whose services it is proposed to utilize in filling the positions for officers in the Naval Department. The usual questions of assigned pay, war service gratuity, pensions, war graves and the issue of badges and decorations were handled in a satisfactory manner throughout the year.

LORD JELLICOE'S VISIT.

At the Imperial War Conference, held in 1918 in London, it was decided by the Dominion Prime Ministers to ask the Admiralty to send a flag officer of high rank to advise the Dominion Governments on naval affairs. The Admiralty instructed Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe to proceed to India and the dominions for this purpose. He arrived in H.M.S. *New Zealand* at Esquimalt on November 8, 1919. The Canadian Government submitted to him a list of questions on which they desired his opinion and advice.

Lord Jellicoe remained on the British Columbia coast until the 19th November and during that time visited the following ports: Esquimalt, Victoria, Port McNeill, and Vancouver. Members of his staff visited Alberni, Barkley sound, and Prince Rupert harbour.

Lord Jellicoe arrived in Ottawa, to confer with the Government, on the 27th November. With Ottawa as a base he and his staff investigated, thoroughly, conditions on the Atlantic coast. They visited the ports of Montreal, Quebec, Halifax,

St. John, Sydney, Shelburne and Liverpool. He and his staff left Ottawa on the 28th December, 1919.

In his report, which has already been presented to Parliament, Lord Jellicoe submitted four statements showing different combinations of ships which Canada could maintain for certain definite annual sums, namely: five, ten, seventeen and a half and twenty-five million dollars, respectively. The naval force suggested by him, purely for the protection of Canada's trade and ports, under the conditions assumed comprises: 3 light cruisers, 1 flotilla leader, 12 torpedo craft with 1 parent ship, and several auxiliary small craft for training purposes; this fleet was the one suggested under the ten million dollar scheme.

Lord Jellicoe further stated that if either of the two larger schemes, namely, seventeen and a half or twenty-five million dollars, were adopted, real help would also be afforded to Empire naval defence as a whole. In the case of Canada adopting the ten million dollar scheme it was pointed out that whilst she would be in a position to protect her own interests, defensively, it would fall to the lot of the United Kingdom, with the assistance of the other dominions, to successfully carry on naval operations in the event of war, and bring such operations to a successful conclusion.

NAVAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The following policy adopted by the Government, in connection with Lord Jellicoe's suggestions, was announced by Honourable Mr. Ballantyne in the House of Commons (Hansard, P. 737, March 25, 1920):—

> "The Government has had under consideration for some time the question of naval defence of Canada, and the suggestion of Admiral Viscount Jellicoe in reference thereto. In view of Canada's heavy financial commitments and of the fact that Great Britain has not yet decided on her permanent naval policy, and of the approaching Imperial Conference, at which the question of naval defence of the Empire will come up for discussion by the Home Government and the overseas dominions, it has been decided to defer, in the meantime, action in regard to the adoption of a permanent naval policy for Canada.
>
> "The Government has decided to carry on the Canadian Naval Service along pre-war lines, and has accepted the offer of Great Britain of one light cruiser and two torpedo boat destroyers, to take the place of the present useless and obsolete training ships, the *Niobe* and *Rainbow*."

In order to carry out the policy of the Government, to place the Naval Department on pre-war lines, instructions were issued by the minister for the complete demobilization of all naval and civil personnel of the department, both at headquarters and at the dockyards. This reorganization involved a large reduction of staff throughout the department and only the most efficient and necessary employees were retained. At the end of the fiscal year the reorganization of the department had not yet been completed.

(2) FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE.

The Fisheries Protection Service is maintained for the purpose of preventing foreign fishing vessels from fishing in Canadian territorial waters. It is therefore differentiated from the Fisheries Patrol Service in that the latter service is engaged in enforcing observance of the Canadian Fisheries Regulations by Canadian vessels.

The Fisheries Protection Service is divided into three sections, i.e., Atlantic Coast, Pacific Coast, and Great Lakes. On the Atlantic coast, there are three ships in commission. Each of these vessels has a definite area to patrol and their combined activities provide protection for the whole coast. The Pacific Coast service is similarly organized.

On the Great Lakes one vessel has in the past been in commission but it is now proposed to replace it with three smaller ships which will provide a better system of protection at little additional cost. Lake Erie is the only lake where illegal fishing by American vessels has necessitated the establishment of a fisheries protection service and the service has not been extended to any of the other lakes.

During the past winter ice conditions on the Atlantic coast were bad and caused serious trouble in many of the harbours. The Fisheries Protection ships rendered valuable assistance and were successful in keeping many of the important harbours open to navigation.

During the year 1919-20 a reorganization of the Fisheries Protection Service was undertaken. Several ships which were in use for many years have been replaced by newer and more up-to-date vessels. On the east coast three vessels were in service during the year, i.e., the *Arras, Arleux* and *Petrel.* C.G.S. *Vigilant* was utilized in the Great Lakes and on the west coast, the *Malaspina, Armentieres* and *Thiepval* were in service.

C.G.S. *Arras* is a single-screw steel ship built by Vickers, Montreal, in 1918. Following are her dimensions: length, 130 feet; breadth, 25 feet; depth, 15 feet; net registered tonnage, 136 tons; speed, 10 knots. She is commanded by Capt. J. E. Morris. The vessel commenced Fisheries Protection duties on the 14th May, 1919, when she proceeded to Magdalen Islands, after which she took up her regular station on the Northumberland Straits Division, where the regular patrol duties, including inspection of life-saving stations in the vicinity, were carried out. With the exception of a short cruise to Rimouski, when convoying the yacht *Bethalma,* and a cruise to Halifax in September, she continued Fisheries Protection duties throughout the season. The *Arras* on the 12th November went to the assistance of the *Lady Evelyn,* stranded on the East End ledges at Pictou island. During the winter the vessel was used for patrol purposes along the Nova Scotian coast and was also employed on ice-breaking for short periods. In March the vessel rendered assistance to the *Robert G. Cann,* ashore at Nett ledge. During the year 1919-20 the vessel steamed 7,334 miles.

C.G.S. *Arleux* is a sister ship of the *Arras.* The vessel is commanded by Capt. W. J. Milne, and during the year she was utilized for the patrol of the Bay of Fundy. She went into commission for Fisheries Protection Service on the 3rd June. En route to the Bay of Fundy her officers inspected the life-saving station at Little Wood island and also investigated charges at Whitehead regarding the conduct of the life-boat crew on the occasion of the stranding of the ss. *Troja* on Old Proprietor ledge. The vessel throughout the season was successful in detecting a number of cases of illegal fishing, and several vessels equipped with illegal gear were warned concerning the use of same. Assistance was rendered during the season to the schooner *J. D. Jenkins,* ashore at Big Duck Island ledge, and also to ss. *North Star,* ashore at Green island. On the 11th December this vessel called at St. John, where Admiral Viscount Jellicoe and party boarded her and proceeded on a tour of the harbour. From January until March, 1920, the vessel was employed principally on ice-breaking duties in the various harbours along the Bay of Fundy.

C.G.S. *Petrel* was in commission on the 1st April, 1919. At the end of April the vessel proceeded to Halifax for refits, but owing to unavoidable delays she was not ready for service until October. She proceeded on her regular patrol route along the Nova Scotian coast, west of Halifax, and carried out life-saving station inspection work as required. During the year this vessel rendered assistance in floating the schooner *Alicante* at Riverport. Valuable service was also rendered to ice-bound ships along the coast. On the 3rd March at La Have she was successful in releasing seven schooners, but in doing so she damaged her own plates to a degree which necessitated her return to Halifax for repairs. On the 17th March the ship put to sea again on her regular patrol duties, during which she undertook to refloat the light-ship at Barrington passage. As, however, the lightship was too hard aground, being

imbedded in a sand bank, the *Petrel* was successful only in taking her stores off and landing them at Barrington.

The report of the *Petrel* shows that the fall run of mackerel was a failure owing to stormy weather, and for the same reason the winter fishing was not very successful. The fishing fleets at Lockeport and Liverpool, however, made good catches of haddock and cod when weather permitted.

C.G.S. *Vigilant* went into commission on the 15th April, 1919, and throughout the season patrolled the international boundary line in lake Erie. Throughout the season a number of attempts at illegal fishing, north of the boundary line, by American tugs were frustrated by the *Vigilant* and many illegally set nets were seized. The *Vigilant* also carried out inspection work in connection with the Life-saving Service on the Great Lakes. The ship went into winter quarters in December, 1919. It has been decided not to recommission the *Vigilant* for Fisheries Protection work but to replace her by three vessels with headquarters at Port Dover, Port Stanley and Kingsville.

C.G.S. *Malaspina* was the only Fisheries Protection vessel in commission on the west coast until the middle June, 1919, when the *Armentieres* and *Thiepval* arrived from the Atlantic coast and were placed in commission. With the exception of short periods in dockyard for refit and repair the vessel continued on Fisheries Protection Service practically throughout the year with an exception of a short time in November when Admiral Viscount Jellicoe boarded her for a cruise of the west coast, after which the vessel acted as tender to H.M.S. *New Zealand* until that vessel left Pacific Coast waters. During February and March Fisheries Protection duties, including the protection of seal herds, were carried out.

C.G.S. *Armentieres* is a sister ship of the *Arras*. The *Armentieres* arrived at Esquimalt on the 4th June and shortly afterward went into drydock hands for repairs after her long journey from Halifax. In October the vessel proceeded on Fisheries Protection duties, and also called at various radiotelegraph stations and life-saving stations with stores. She continued in this service until February when she docked for minor repairs. After these repairs were completed the vessel continued on Fisheries Protection duties until the end of the fiscal year.

C.G.S. *Thiepval* was commissioned in the Fisheries Protection Service in November, 1919. In February, 1920, she proceeded to the west coast of Vancouver island on Fisheries Protection duties, including the protection of seal herds, in which service she continued until the end of the year.

(3) SURVEY OF TIDES AND CURRENTS.

As this survey is primarily intended as an assistance to navigation, the work of greatest importance is the improvement in methods of calculation for tide tables, and in the data by which the turn of the current can be calculated. These ends are accomplished by the correlation of the movement of the tide with the positions of the sun and moon. This enables the tides for future years to be calculated in advance. The second step is to devise methods by which the turn of the tidal streams can be correlated with the tide, to enable the time of slack water to be computed. Substantial progress has been made in these directions during the year, and as such results are gradually arrived at, they constitute a permanent asset for the country and a basis for navigation for all time to come.

OBSERVATIONS AND METHODS OF CALCULATION.

As a basis for the work of this survey, a series of principal stations is maintained in continuous operation throughout the year, on the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts.

There are six of these principal stations on each coast, and for these the primary tide tables are published. They are so situated that the whole coast line of Canada can be referred to them, as well as the tidal streams and slack water. The improvement in the accuracy of these primary tide tables depends upon the harmonic analysis of the record obtained from the principal stations.

The following harmonic analysis work has been done during the year: four years of record from Quebec, two years from St. Paul island, two years from Charlottetown, and one year from Father Point. In addition to these an analysis has been made from four years of the early record at Southwest point, Anticosti. This is an important point at the entrance to the St. Lawrence estuary, for which it is important to determine the harmonic constants. The preparation of this record for analysis involves considerable work; as it is necessary to maintain a datum level at a constant elevation at the tidal stations for the measurement of heights and to eliminate all time errors from the work. Any breaks or interruptions which occur have also to be dealt with, and filled in if possible by some system of interpolation. The tide stations on the Pacific were brought up-to-date in this respect in the previous year.

A comprehensive scheme has been devised for the improvement of the tide tables at Quebec; as there is considerable trouble in some winters from ice which so blocks the channelway that the action of the tide is interfered with. Tidal observations have been obtained since 1894 with little interruption, and a careful inspection of the series was undertaken. It was found that during seven complete years there was no appreciable disturbance of the tide, summer or winter; and the tidal constants as derived from these, were used to complete breaks of two or three months in the winter season of seven other years. The principal trouble from ice usually occurs in the months of February and March; and in the seven interrupted years referred to, periods of two to three months were omitted where the tide appeared to be irregular or doubtful, because of the river being more or less blocked with ice. By these successive steps, the final tidal constants could be based upon fourteen years of tidal observations; and in the four years last reduced, some months were also omitted and replaced by calculation by means of the tidal constants thus arrived at. It is hoped by these methods that considerable improvement will result for the Quebec tide tables from 1921 onward.

In the passes of British Columbia the time of slack water at which the currents turn is of primary importance to navigation. The tables of slack water, which are published with the tide tables, also enable vessels to know in which direction the current is running between the time of high-water and low-water slack. For one of the most important of these passes, Active pass, a thorough investigation of the method of calculation was undertaken. This was based upon one complete year of observation of slack water obtained in 1916 to 1917. In such observations the night tides are missing as they cannot be obtained; and with a tide of this type the night and day values are the converse of each other in summer and in winter. It is evident that the averages at different seasons are thus thrown out of balance because of the missing night tides. An analysis from all the observations available including an earlier series in 1905 and 1906 was therefore made, based upon the period of the declination month. This analysis afforded a basis for the calculation of the missing night tides in both the high water and low water series, which were treated separately. The year of observation referred to, was thus completed as a continuous series; and the result deduced from this was compared with the calculation values at present in use. It was thus found that both the system and the values were quite trustworthy and required no modification, beyond a change of two minutes. The general method of calculation for Active pass had already been arrived at, by previous investigation. It consists in general, of computation from two different tidal stations with distinction at one of them between the lower low waters and the remaining tides. The outcome of

this further work, by corroborating the system in use, will establish a sound basis for the calculation of slack water in this pass for future years.

A similar investigation is in progress to verify or improve the calculation values for Seymour narrows. The observations there have been continuous throughout the past winter; and in this case, the turn of the current which is observed in the daytime in winter corresponds with the missing night tides in the summer. When a systematic analysis based upon a complete year of observation is carried to completion the method of calculation arrived at will be entirely trustworthy. The object in this case is to obtain the best possible methods and the best values for the calculation of slack water from the primary tide tables. The methods now in use for Seymour narrows, although quite complex, already give satisfactory results when the calculated times at which the current turns are afterwards compared with the turn as observed.

The investigation of the tide in Miramichi bay has been carried forward another step. The general method by which this tide is calculated, is described in the annual report for the year ending March 31, 1919. It was desired however by mariners, to know definitely which tide of the day is the higher of the two. A method was found by which this could be definitely determined in relation to the tide at St. Paul island. On account of the inversion of the tide which occurs in traversing the gulf of St. Lawrence, the relation connects the height of high water with low water at St. Paul island. From this relation the higher of the two tides of the day can be indicated in the tide tables. Special tables were prepared in manuscript for the present year, and posted up in the pilot office in Chatham, where they will be available to mariners. In future, the indication will be given in the tide tables themselves, now that a method of doing so has been arrived at.

TIDAL AND CURRENT OBSERVATIONS, DURING THE SEASON OF 1919.

Further observations of the tide were carried out in the Bay of Fundy. Three years previously, special observations were obtained in Cobequid bay at the head of Minas basin, where the tide attains its greatest range. The conditions at the head of the Bay of Fundy were thus thoroughly tested. During the last season an examination of the bay was made to ascertain where complete observations of a similar kind could best be obtained.

The difficulty in the upper part of the Bay of Fundy is that none of the wharves extend beyond half tide. It is thus possible with a registering tide gauge to obtain the time of high water; but to obtain the time of low water and the total range of the tide, it is necessary to make use of tide scales and instrumental levelling. For these complete observations, three localities were selected where the shore was sufficiently clean and rocky to make such work possible. These localities were Hopewell cape and South Joggins in one arm of the bay, and Horton bluff in the other. With the addition of Burntcoat head in Cobequid bay, sufficient observations were thus obtained to enable the data for the whole Bay of Fundy to be revised on a satisfactory basis. The time of low water as well as high water in the upper part of the bay, can thus be given in the tide tables and the range correctly ascertained. The time of high water was also observed at Amherst harbour and Windsor, N.S.; as in these regions this is important for navigation, when vessels leave and arrive at high water. The reduction of these observations which was quite special, need not be detailed; as the result will appear in the tide tables.

A tide gauge was erected again at Portage island, in Miramichi bay, where a full season's observations were obtained to improve the calculation values for that bay. Through the co-operation of the Hydrographic Survey observations were obtained on the St. Lawrence at two localities in the region of Orleans island, and also Ste. Anne des Monts near the mouth of the estuary. These are of value in the reduction of soundings in the chart work as well as to this survey.

In British Columbia tidal observations were obtained at Bedwell harbour, South Pender, and at Telegraph harbour, Kuper island, which is a secondary station for reference among the Gulf islands. Also, at False creek on the south side of Vancouver, which has recently been filled in at the head and otherwise altered; and it was of value to ascertain the present character of the tide. Further observations of the turn of the current and the time of slack water, were obtained at Camp point, Johnstone strait, throughout the season. This is an important point centrally situated in Johnstone strait on the main line of navigation between southern and northern ports on the coast. The observations in Seymour narrows already referred to, serve a double purpose as they enable the simultaneous observations at the two localities to be compared. The turn of the current at Camp point can be reduced from the slack water tables published for Seymour narrows; and a notice to mariners giving the data for doing so, has been issued. This will be a distinct aid to navigation in these regions.

Further observations of the turn of the current in First narrows at the mouth of Vancouver harbour, have been undertaken to determine the amount of change in time, due to the dredging of the narrows, which has now been completed. The result will enable the slack water tables for those narrows to be calculated with accuracy, by allowance for the slight change which has taken place. Observations of the turn in Second narrows above Vancouver were also undertaken simultaneously, to determine the differences of time between the two. This will enable the turn in Second narrows to be known from the tables of slack water which are now published for First narrows.

Some trial observations were taken at the mouth of the Fraser river and at New Westminster, to determine the time at which the current turns. It was found, however, that such observations could only be successfully undertaken after the freshet in the river was over; and arrangements are being accordingly made for observations during the coming season of a more systematic character under suitable conditions.

FRASER RIVER AND BURRARD INLET.

An investigation of the current at the mouth of the Fraser river was carried out at the request of the Public Works Department, in connection with proposed schemes for the improvement of the channel at the entrance to the river. The object in view was to ascertain the strength of the current at the bottom in its relation to scour, and also the extent of any cross currents that might occur that would tend to silt up the channelway. The investigation extended from the edge of the mainland across the submerged delta, where the river runs in channels between shallow sand banks as far as the lightship which is anchored in deep water at Sand heads, off the edge of the delta. These investigations were carried on towards the end of August, in the low water period of the river. The velocity of the current near the bottom of the channelway and its direction were obtained by current meters and other appliances. It was found during the freshet season that the tide turned below in the bottom of the channel and ran inwards, while the surface water flowed continuously outward without reversing. It is thus evident that the surface appearance might be quite misleading with regard to the actual flow in the bed of the channel. A full report on the results obtained with special reference to scour and deposit, was prepared and forwarded to the chairman of a committee of engineers which is considering the whole question of improvement to the channel in this region with a view to increasing the draught.

This work was carried out with a steamer supplied by the Public Works Department at New Westminster, which was anchored at suitable points in the channel across the width of the delta. An opportunity was also taken to utilize the steamer for an investigation of Boundary pass, to ascertain the points at which the current in the pass can be observed with best advantage, with a view to extended observations

during the coming season. This pass is used by the ocean-going traffic from Vancouver to Victoria.

TIDE LEVELS AND DATUM.

In connection with an extended survey which is being carried on by the Geological Survey as a basis for a contoured map of the lower Fraser region, including Burrard inlet, it was necessary to decide upon low-water levels as well as the average level of high water. On consultation with representatives of the Geological Survey and the Public Works Department, a series of low-water data between Sand Heads and New Westminister were decided upon to correspond with the decreasing range of the tide in the river. Also, the true levels of high water along the Fraser, in Vancouver harbour and throughout Burrard inlet, were carefully determined from available tidal observations during a long period. This is a question of importance, as the high water line forms the property limit along the shore.

At the request of the provincial authorities in Victoria, a similar calculation to determine the true level of high water was carried out for points on Vancouver island, on the same system as the determinations for the Fraser river and Vancouver. This was done for Victoria, Union in Baynes sound, and Comox, and limits were given for the extension of the Victoria high-water level as far as Sooke in the one direction, and half way to Sidney in the other. In all cases these levels are referred to bench-marks so that they can be correctly laid out as contour lines by surveyors by means of instrumental levelling. It is important to have this level correctly determined in relation to the type of the tide, to avoid disputes; as it is the legal boundary of properties along the seaward side, and it may also define the limits of the jurisdiction of harbour commissioners.

In connection with the proposed dry docks at Esquimalt and Vancouver, tide levels were supplied to the engineers of the works, giving the extreme levels of the tide at high water and low water and other information required for construction purposes.

At Nelson, in Hudson bay, a value for mean sea-level was desired by the Topographical Surveys branch of the Interior Department, to check the levels in Central Canada at a seacoast point. The observations obtained at Nelson do not afford a correct value for this special purpose; as Nelson is in the river where there is still considerable water slope before the open sea is reached. Some special observations were obtained at a point on the open coast seventeen miles from Nelson, by the engineer in charge of the harbour works. This enabled a computation to be made from which a fairly accurate value for mean sea level in that region was deduced.

Tide levels at the following localities was supplied to various engineers and others on request:—At Glace bay, N.S., a comparison of the Geodetic levelling with the tide levels; at St. Andrews, N.B., for the Biological Board; in Miramichi bay, the datum and the range of the tide at points round the bay, for the Public Works Department; at Point Atkinson, B.C., to enable the Geological Survey to check their levels which extend to the entrance to Burrard inlet; at Nanaimo, Sidney and Cowichan, on Vancouver island, at the request of the Public Works Department; at Sydney, N.S., in connection with work in the harbour; at Yarmouth, N.S., to enable a low-water datum to be established by comparison, at Port Maitland. Also, the latest result of the determination of mean sea-level at Father Point, based on fourteen complete years of observation, as a basis for the levels of the Geodetic Survey in that region.

The question of a uniform system for a low-water datum in all our harbours has been discussed in recent years with the chief engineer of the Marine department and the chief hydrographer. This datum has been worked out for all harbours where tidal observations have been obtained by the Tidal Survey, quite beyond the requirements of a datum for tide table purposes. In nearly all cases, both in Eastern Canada and on the Pacific coast, this datum is referred to a local bench-mark; and in our principal harbours it is known with reference to mean sea-level. Because of the low-water

datum being so widely available, it is now proposed to make its use compulsory for all plans and projects in marine harbours.

OTHER INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

There are now nine of our principal tide tables which are supplied to the Hydrographic office of the British Admiralty for publication. Five of these are on the eastern coasts of Canada and four on the Pacific coast. The British Hydrographic office has also been supplied with new information as soon as obtained in the work of this survey. The principal information of this character during the year has been for Northumberland strait and the east coast of New Brunswick, and also the values obtained in the Bay of Fundy for the time and range of the tide. Data have also been supplied to the United States Coast Survey for the turn of the current in nine of the northern passes on the British Columbia coast, which were imperfectly given in the United States tide tables.

The information supplied is frequently worked out specially, as will be noted; and it is very miscellaneous in character, as it includes values for the Establishment at points on the St. Lawrence, supplied to the Hydrographic Survey; the low-water datum for new localities on the Pacific coast; and data for the tide desired by lumber companies at Bonne bay in Newfoundland, or at Bathurst in Chaleur bay.

PUBLICATIONS.

In addition to the outside work carried on during the summer season by the staff of this Survey and the reduction required in the office to deduce results from this, the usual tide tables have been calculated and published. Tide tables for the Eastern coasts of Canada are issued in three editions; one as complete edition containing all tidal information, with an issue of twelve thousand (12,000) copies. Two abridged editions of pocket size for the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy, now amount to a total of 23,000. These are used to supply navigators and fishermen who require local information, and a considerable saving in printing the full-sized edition is thus affected. For the Pacific coast, the edition containing all information with the latest results, now amounts to 22,000 copies. The abridged edition for the southern part of British Columbia is so much in demand that 10,500 copies are required. This serves to supply the demand for local tide tables in the region of Vancouver and Victoria. Tide tables for Nelson in Hudson bay are calculated and published for the months of July to October. With these tables data are given for localities in James bay and for Hudson strait.

During the year, a special publication has been prepared entitled "The Tides and Tidal Streams, with illustrative examples from Canadian waters." In this a concise account is given of the character of the tide and its relation to tidal streams and slack water. The tides are grouped in three leading types, corresponding with astronomical conditions, in the endeavour to make the subject more comprehensive and more easily followed. It is hoped that these publications will be of service in the Naval College, and also in preparation for examination as masters and mates. There is little literature on tidal questions which is not either too elementary and incomplete on the one hand, or very abstruse and mathematical on the other. This publication should therefore meet the need on the part of many who desire to understand the matter without an advanced study of mathematics and astronomy. The various types of tides are illustrated by examples taken from the Eastern and Pacific coasts of Canada, where every type of tide that occurs anywhere in the world appears to be exemplified.

The tidal observations obtained during the Canadian Arctic Expedition from 1913 to 1918 have now been reduced and will be published as one of the bulletins of

the expedition. This publication deals with the result obtained by the southern party along the northern mainland of the continent from Alaska eastward, and also by the northern party exploring among the islands as far as Ellef Ringnes land. The range of the tide and the time values, as far as these can be deduced from the character of the observations, are fully explained. This information should form a considerable contribution to the scanty information previously available in these regions.

(4) HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY.

The work of the Hydrographic Branch was carried out successfully throughout the year. Consequent upon the termination of hostilities, the Hydrographic ships which had been during the war, in service with the Canadian Navy were released and returned to the survey. During the summer of 1919, the following parties were employed on outside hydrographic work: Atlantic Coast Survey, Lower St. Lawrence Survey, Great Lakes Survey, Pacific Coast Survey, Automatic Gauges.

ATLANTIC COAST SURVEY.

The Atlantic Coast Survey party was in charge of Captain F. Anderson and used the steamer *Acadia*. The work of the season consisted chiefly in carrying out sounding operations of the southeast coast of Nova Scotia between Egg island and Liscomb harbour. These operations were carried out to the distance of twenty miles from the nearest land and inshore to shallow water to connect up with previous work of the Admiralty. All outstanding shoals in the area covered were examined and the positions of same were checked.

Triangulation work was extended from Liscomb harbour as far east as Canso, including Cranberry lighthouse, so that a sheet may be plotted for sounding operations in the season of 1920.

Observations for magnetic declination were taken at six points along the shore, namely, McNab island (Halifax harbour), Sheet harbour, Liscomb harbour, Country harbour, Whitehead harbour and Canso. At the first three points, a variation of three minutes was found over similar observations taken in 1916.

During the progress of the offshore sounding, experiments were made with a view of locating the ship from the Radiotelegraph direction finding stations at Chebucto and Canso in hope of ascertaining if offshore soundings could be undertaken by using this method of fixing the position of the ship. Although the results were not totally satisfactory, they show that there is a possibility of this method being perfected.

The hydrographic work of this survey was interrupted considerably during the season owing to the weather conditions.

As a result of the season's work, a new chart, embracing the shore between Liscomb and Egg island will be issued.

LOWER ST. LAWRENCE SURVEY.

The Lower St. Lawrence Survey party was in charge of Mr. Charles Savary and used the steamer *Cartier*. The ship was not ready for duty until the 9th July, owing to repairs necessary as a result of its service with the Canadian Navy during the war. Survey operations were carried on in the vicinity of Ste. Anne des Monts, Que., with a view of issusing a chart embracing the shore between cap Chat and Magdalen river. This chart will embrace about 55 miles of shore line, part of which will be north of Point des Monts on the north shore.

Owing to the late start the survey party had, the work necessary to complete the chart was unfinished. It was also considered necessary to have further work performed in the North channel in the vicinity of the Island of Orleans.

During the season about 250 miles of ship soundings and 105 miles of shore soundings were completed. As a result of the work in the North channel a new chart will be issued covering from St. Jean wharf (Island of Orleans) to Stone Pillar.

GREAT LAKES SURVEY.

The Great Lakes Survey party was in charge of Mr. H. D. Parizeau and used the steamer *Bayfield.*

The *Bayfield* was handed over to the survey on the 7th June, after which she had to undergo thorough cleaning and repairs at Kingston drydock. While the ship was laid up at Kingston, the inner harbour between the Boat Club pier and LaSalle causeway was sounded out and the results were noted in the chart.

After leaving Kingston, the party carried out a small survey on Point Pelee in an effort to determine the amount of erosion that was taking place at Sand point. This information was required by the Justice Department.

A section of the survey party proceeded to Caribou island and took up their quarters prior to the fitting out of the *Bayfield* and the vessel arrived there only on the 24th July; from that date, the whole party devoted itself to making a survey of the water around Caribou island and between it and Michipicoten island. Several extensive banks were surveyed but no shoal water was found beyond the ordinary reef extending a very short distance from Caribou island. In carrying out this survey work, an extensive system of buoys was successfully operated.

On its return from Caribou island, the party made an examination of a reported danger west of Corbeil Point (Batchawana bay). No danger was found in the position indicated but an investigation showed that the steamer *C. H. McCullough* had gone aground on the shore reef about half a mile west of the lighthouse. The party reached Owen Sound on the 4th of November where the ship was laid up and the crew paid off.

The survey party then returned to Ottawa. As a result of the season's work a photolithograph chart embracing the soundings taken around Caribou and Michipicoten islands will be ready for distribution to the public at the opening of navigation. An engraved chart covering the work is also under preparation.

PACIFIC COAST SURVEY.

The Pacific Coast Survey party was in charge of Lt.-Commander P. C. Musgrave and used the Hydrographic steamer *Lillooet.*

The party left Esquimalt on the 22nd April and proceeded north, investigating several reported angers en route at Cousins inlet and Milbank sound. Prince Rupert was reached on the 15th May and sounding in Hecate strait put under way.

This work continued until about the middle of September when the party proceeded to the mouth of the Fraser river to carry out survey work at the request of the Public Works Department. Extensive detail surveys were undertaken with a view of properly defining the outer limit of the sand banks. The triangulation points for this survey were supplied by the Geological and Geodetic Surveys. The work was completed and the party returned to Esquimalt on the 1st November.

The plans, showing the work, were prepared for the engraver before leaving Esquimalt. One of the party resurveyed Esquimalt harbour. As a result of the last two seasons' work, a new chart of Victoria harbour and one of Esquimalt harbour will be issued shortly and it is also hoped that the new chart of Hecate strait will be ready for publication during the summer of 1920. The plan showing the result of

the investigation carried on at the mouth of the Fraser river has been handed to the Department of Public Works.

Lt.-Commander P. C. Musgrave died on the 17th February, 1920. Mr. H. D. Parizeau has been appointed to take charge of the Pacific Coast Survey.

AUTOMATIC GAUGES.

During the year 31 automatic gauges were kept in operation on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence river, between Port Arthur and Quebec, the majority of them during the entire year.

The results of automatic gauge work for the year are shown on pages————— of this report.

NEW CHARTS ISSUED.

During the past year the following new engraved charts were issued:—

No. 67, Burlington bay.
No. 108, Michipicoten island to Oiseau bay.
No. 112, Nipigon bay.
No. 215, Pointe des Monts to Father Point.
No. 74, Lake Erie (eastern portion).
No. 89, Giant Tomb island to Lone rock.
No. 211, Father Point to points aux Orignaux.
No. 142, Lake of the Woods.

The following new photolithographed charts were issued:—

No. 415, Sydney harbour.
No. 110, Caribou island to Michipicoten island.

The following re-prints of former issues have been published:—

No. 54, Lake of Two Mountains, eastern portion.
No. 55, Lake of Two Mountains, western portion.
No. 72, Goderich harbour.
No. 82, Cape Rich to Cabot Head.
No. 87, Clapperton island to Meldrum point.
No. 83, Waubaushene to Western islands.
No. 84, Parry sound and approaches.
No. 99, Key harbour and its approaches.
No. 50, Lake St. Louis.
No. 312, Granby bay, Alice arm and approaches.
No. 100, Georgian bay.
No. 107, Coppermine point to Cape Gargantua.
No. 141, Red river to Nelson river (lake Winnipeg).
No. 302, Digby island to Kennedy island (Chatham sound).
No. 209, Saguenay river, St. Fulgence to Shipshaw.
No. 405, Hudson bay and strait.

MONTHLY Mean Water Surface Elevations of "Great Lakes" for 1919, by Automatic Water Gauges and referred to Mean Sea-Level.

Location.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
	Port Arthur	602·17	601·94	601·86	601·96	602·25	602·50	602·60	602·55	602·47	602·36	602·34	602·20	602·27
Lake Superior	Michipicoten Harbour	602·33	602·14	602·02	601·96	602·21	602·43	602·57	602·59	602·55	602·43	602·42	602·23	602·33
St. Mary's River	Above Locks	601·80	601·56	601·36	601·55	601·86	602·00	602·15	602·19	602·13	601·98	602·11	601·91	601·88
	Below Locks	581·73	581·57	581·62	581·54	581·84	582·01	581·95	581·82	581·62	581·50	581·35	581·57	581·68
Georgian Bay	Collingwood	580·91	580·53	580·54	580·87	581·24	581·29	581·25	581·12	580·86	580·57	580·49	580·33	580·83
Lake Huron	Goderich	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	581·37	581·28	581·16	580·85	580·60	580·51	580·37	.....
	Isle Aux Peche	575·44	574·59	575·00	575·49	576·00	576·06	575·89	575·56	575·22	574·92	574·62	574·17	575·25
Detroit River	Fighting Island	574·67	573·94	574·28	574·76	575·31	575·47	575·26	574·93	574·64	574·39	574·02	573·74	574·62
Lake Erie	Port Colborne	572·36	572·07	572·19	572·77	573·41	573·55	573·28	573·09	572·71	572·71	572·33	572·95	572·67
	Port Dalhousie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	248·13	247·85	247·41	246·89	246·43	246·23	245·91	.....
Lake Ontario	Toronto*	246·10	246·00	246·18	246·80	247·66	248·17	247·88	247·48	246·98	246·45	246·21	245·87	246·82
	Kingston	246·00	245·90	245·96	246·58	247·41	247·92	247·72	247·32	246·84	246·33	246·03	245·70	246·63

*Records taken by Toronto Harbour Commission.

MONTHLY Mean Water Surface Elevations for 1919 by Automatic Water Gauges and referred to mean Sea-Level.

Location.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
St. Lawrence River	Prescott	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	245·37	245·11	244·82	.....
	Iroquois, Lock 25	228·38	228·14	228·33	229·19	230·23	230·85	230·66	230·12	229·44	228·77	228·43	227·99	229·21
	Morrisburg, Lock 24	225·01	224·78	224·98	225·73	226·63	227·18	227·03	226·57	225·93	225·36	225·06	224·67	225·74
	Cornwall, Lock 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	From	26th	154·09	153·86	153·52	153·27	153·22	Till 19th
Lake St. Francis	Coteau Landing	.....	.....	.....	.....	From	24th	152·46	152·25	152·01	151·74	151·69	151·77	.....
	Cascades Pointe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	From	16th	69·00	69·07	69·38	69·84	.....
Lake St. Louis	Pointe Claire	69·90	1st–16th 69·21	69·36	71·08	72·65	71·60	69·72	69·03	68·76	68·79	69·11	69·44	69·89
	Lachine, Lock 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	From	21th	67·61	68·08	68·26	.....
	Montreal, Lock 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·77	25·42	22·10	20·93	20·69	21·10	21·93	.....	.....
St. Lawrence River	Longue Point	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·65	24·11	20·69	19·53	19·31	19·71	20·54	.....	.....
	Varennes	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·45	22·73	19·13	17·91	17·71	18·19	19·18	.....	.....
	Lanoraie	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·42	19·50	16·01	14·85	14·69	15·21	16·29	.....	.....
	Sorel	19·29	18·19	19·20	20·87	21·66	18·84	15·55	14·45	14·28	14·73	15·73	15·87	17·39
Lake St. Peter	Range Light 2	.....	.....	From	7th	20·47	17·43	14·10	12·91	12·71	13·23	14·47	.....	.....

(5) LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1919-20 twenty-nine life-saving stations were in operation, but during the year this number was reduced to twenty-seven, the station at Toronto being turned over to the Harbour Commissioners and that at Cheticamp, N.S., closed down.

On the 9th May, 1919, a fire broke out at the Toronto station. The boat-house, both power boats and a large quantity of equipment were lost, and the coxswain and chief engineer suffered severe burns, in their endeavours to save the boats. As the Toronto station was largely used for the protection of local boating and police work in Toronto harbour, the department considered that the station could more properly be administered by the city authorities and Harbour Commission. An arrangement was therefore made with the Toronto Harbour Commission whereby they would take over all the equipment, including a new power lifeboat, and assume full charge of the life-saving station at Toronto. The department undertook to pay a certain sum each year to cover any expenses which they might incur in protecting general navigation on the lake, in which phase of operations the department was solely interested.

In December, 1919, it was decided that the station at Cheticamp should be closed down. This decision was made after careful consideration of the records of the work performed by the Cheticamp station, which showed that the lifeboat was used for towing power boats with engine trouble or which were out of gasolene. It was considered that the local fishermen could render each other equally efficient service as the lifeboat was giving in such cases, and that it would be better policy to develop a spirit of camaraderie among the fishermen themselves than to operate an expensive station to give such minor assistance. The station was accordingly closed down.

Following is a summary of assistance rendered by the life-saving stations in operation throughout the year.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Baker's Cove.—Volunteer crew. Assistance was rendered to two vessels, the ss. *Gvr. Cobb* and ss. *North Star,* which were stranded at Green rock in the vicinity of this station. No lives were lost but the ss. *North Star* became a total wreck.

Bay View.—Permanent crew. No wrecks occurred in this vicinity during the year but the lifeboat was called upon on several occasions to look for overdue or disabled fishing boats.

Duncan's Cove.—Volunteer crew. Assistance was rendered to the ss. *Bohemian* ashore on Sambro ledges.

Scattarie.—Volunteer crew. Assistance was rendered to the crew of ss. *Cape Breton* stranded on Scattarie island. The twenty-two members of the crew were all rescued and taken care of by the life-saving crew.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Little Wood Island.—Permanent crew. Various disabled fishing and motor boats were towed in by the Little Wood island life boat during the year. Assistance was also rendered to five vessels ashore on different ledges in the vicinity, a watch was also kept on ss. *Troja* stranded on Old Proprietor ledges, until the vessel was removed by a salvage company.

ONTARIO.

The usual large number of accidents to pleasure boats has been reported for the past year by the Ontario stations. The life-saving stations rendered any assistance possible in each case.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The power lifeboat stationed at Ucluelet was transferred to Clayoquot life-saving station during the past year. The Clayoquot station reports no casualties for the year.

Bamfield.—Permanent crew. Disabled gasolene launches were given assistance by the life boat. The life boat also rendered all possible assistance to Launch 62 which was wrecked through boiler explosion.

(6) CANADIAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The field work of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, as reported in the annual report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919, pages 36 to 41, was completed in 1918. The different scientists of the expedition have been compiling the results of their work in report form and several of the reports are now printed. In order to lessen the expense of publication it has been decided to print the scientific reports separately so that those applying for a report on any particular subject may be given the information without the necessity of supplying the consolidated report. Consolidated reports, however, are also being published for supply to libraries, public institutions and other organizations, where the information contained in the whole report will be required. The report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition is not yet ready for distribution. The public will be informed through the press when it is available.

(7) FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The attached financial statement shows the expenditure under the various appropriations, and a revenue of $502,388.01, received by the department during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920.

The gross expenditure for the year is $15,704,168.36; the amount of refunds is $6,065,291.47, leaving a net expenditure of $9,638,876.89.

The expenditure on account of H.M.C.S. *Niobe, Rainbow,* the submarines, the Royal Naval Hospital (Halifax), the dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt have been charged to Demobilization and the Royal Naval College to Naval Service Appropriation.

Department of the Naval Service.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1919-20.

Service.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Balance Unexpended.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Naval Service	600,000 00	209,456 75	390,543 25
Fisheries Protection Service	400,000 00	277,555 29	122,444 71
Hydrographic Surveys	250,000 00	250,000 00	
Radiotelegraph Service	285,000 00	260,391 82	24,608 18
Tidal Service	30,000 00	29,948 71	31 29
Patrol northern waters of Canada	60,000 00	60,027 72*	27 72
Rewards for saving life and life saving stations	100,000 00	79,981 75	20,018 25
Royal Naval College of Canada	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00
Fisheries Protection Service, new vessels	150,000 00	.....	150,000 00
Customs dues	500 00	75 73	424 27
	1,975,500 00	1,167,437 77	808,062 23

*Grant exceeded.

FISHERIES.

Salaries and disbursements of fishery officers and guardians, Fishery Patrol Service and oyster culture	600,000 00	591,804 11	8,195 89
Building fishways and clearing rivers	30,000 00	29,831 72	168 28
Legal and incidental expenses	4,000 00	1,840 76	2,159 24
Deep sea fisheries and transportation of fish	100,000 00	79,581 75	20,418 25
Fisheries Intelligence Bureau	5,000 00	1,614 85	3,385 15
Inspection of canned and pickled fish	15,000 00	7,238 28	7,761 72
Fish breeding establishments	265,009 00	305,476 75	59,523 25
Marine Biological stations and investigations	26,000 00	26,000 00	
Scientific investigation into fisheries	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
Compassionate allowance to Mrs. L. F. Ogilvie	1,000 00	1,000 00	
	1,156,000 00	1,044,388 22	111,611 78
Civil Government Salaries	238,900 00	188,048 61	50,851 39
Contingencies	50,000 00	34,630 54	15,369 46
	288,900 00	222,679 15	66,220 85
Fishing Bounty	169,000 00	155,136 70	4,863 00

RECAPITULATION.

——	Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Balance Unexpended.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Naval Service	1,975,500 00	1,167,437 77	808,062 23
Fisheries	1,156,000 00	1,044,388 23	111,611 78
Civil Government	238,900 00	188,048 61	50,851 39
Contingencies	50,000 00	34,630 54	15,369 46
Fishing bounty	160,000 00	155,136 70	4,863 30
	3,580,400 00	2,589,641 84	990,758 16
Demobilization appropriation—			
Disbursements $ 7,136,099 94			
Carried from 1918–19 2,746,646 92			
$9,882,746 86			
Less—			
Reimbursements and credits 3,101,842 18			
		6,780,904 68	
Imperial Government Special Account—			
Disbursements $ 697,587 80			
Carried from 1918–19 2,265,861 49			
Gross Expenditure $ 2,963,449 29			
Less—			
Reimbursements 2,963,449 29			
Net expenditure			
Provisional allowance		250,438 47	
Miscellaneous gratuities		1,334 97	
Consolidated Revenue Fund unappropriated, chap. 140, sec. 79, R.S. 1906		16,556 93	
Total net expenditure for fiscal year 1919–20		9,638,876 89	

STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1920.

Royal Naval College—College fees		$ 4,615 34
Fisheries revenue		336,590 99
Fish culture revenue		6,925 33
Casual revenue		100,129 42
Wireless apparatus licenses		1,114 00
Wireless operators' examination fees		286 00
Fines and forfeitures		300 00
Premium, discount and exchange		1,290 97
Miscellaneous revenue		813 67
Radiotelegraph service—		
Alert Bay	$ 4,320 89	
Cape Lazo	950 91	
Dead Tree Point	3,932 48	
Digby Island	10,525 79	
Estevan Point	5,801 84	
Gonzales Hill	6,695 35	
Ikeda Head	569 45	
Pachena Point	310 24	
Point Grey	7,588 32	
Triangle Island	9,236 55	
F.P.S. *Stadacona*	10 70	
" *Malaspina*	3 90	
" *Armentieres*	2 60	
Camperdown	33 60	
North Sydney	17 34	
Sable Island	136 72	
Barrington Passage	185 61	
		50,322 29
		$502,388 01

FISHERIES REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1920.

Provinces.	Amount Collected.	Refunds.	Net Amount.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	1,421 80		1,421 80
Quebec	8,085 78		8,085 78
New Brunswick	16,461 02	20 00	16,441 02
Nova Scotia	10,220 28	7 00	10,213 28
Prince Edward Island	4,781 68	40 00	4,741 68
Manitoba	12,154 17	15 00	12,139 17
Saskatchewan	4,336 00	15 00	4,321 00
Alberta	8,318 85	5 00	8,313 85
British Columbia	270,889 41	201 00	270,698 41
Yukon	215 00		215 00
	336,893 99	303 00	336,590 99

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE UNDER NAVAL APPROPRIATION FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1920.

——	Royal Naval College.	Head-quarters.	General Account.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Pay and allowances	96,120 10	19,126 95	129 60	115,376 65
Stores and allowances	31,737 19	78 72	381 17	32,197 08
Medical Services	918 15	16 00		934 15
Cadets miscellaneous expenses	198 20			198 20
Recruiting expenses			5,775 52	5,775 53
Repairs and maintenance	17,457 43			17,457 43
New works	920 13			920 13
Miscellaneous effective services	30,080 80	3,637 45	37 40	33,745 99
Non-effective pay	2,651 59		200 00	2,851 59
	180,083 59	22,849 12	6,524 04	209,456,75

SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS—DEMOBILIZATION.

——	Dr.	Cr.	Balance.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
British Admiralty	3,595,876 88	3,070,020 51	525,856 37
" Ministry of Shipping	1,097,806 92	24,313 02	1,073,493 90
French Government	13,361 57	3,945 80	9,415 77
Department of Marine	69,456 73	60,062 76	9,393 97
" Militia and Defence	28,623 78	24,349 81	4,273 97
" Railways and Canals	69,470 75	68,678 19	792 56
" Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment	2,239 00	1,631 50	607 50
United States Government	191,951 61	97,908 37	94,043 24
Sundries (balance)	17,935 93		17,935 93
Allotments (balance)	2,331 92		2,331 92
Advances (balance)	1,374 14		1,374 14
	5,090,429 23	3,350,909 96	1,739,519 27

STATEMENT OF JOBS COMPLETED IN THE WORKSHOPS AND STORES SUPPLIED BY HALIFAX AND ESQUIMALT DOCKYARDS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1919-20.

	Halifax.	Esquimalt.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Naval Service	559,953 06	322,454 20
Fisheries Protection Service	43,806 31	32,999 85
Hydrographic Survey	27,432 21	24,073 86
Fishery Patrol Service	10,232 59	38,335 56
Radiotelegraph Service	13,534 20	1,213 01
Life Saving Service	3,339 19	4,361 11
Fish Breeding and Cold Storage	4,649 37	
Tidal Service	1,113 57	385 14
British Admiralty	213,743 14	111,863 39
French Government	1,909 53	
U.S. Government	Credit 3,006 25	
Sundries	63 20	9,753 16
British Military Mission	.....	12,727 99
Department of Marine	.....	6,956 20
	(a) 876,770 12	(a) 565,123 47
Wages paid (b)	455,120 28	245,618 96
Salaries	116,091 89	58,126 27
Stores issued (c)	343,404 57	298,272 16

(b) and (c) included in (a).

(8) RADIOTELEGRAPH BRANCH.

The work of the Radiotelegraph Branch comprises the operation of stations on the east and west coasts, the licensing and inspection of all privately owned stations on ship and shore, the examination of all commercial operators for certificate of proficiency in radiotelegraphy and the administration of the Radiotelegraph Act, including the inspection of all ships plying to Canadian ports to see that they comply with the Canadian law with regard to the compulsory equipment of certain classes of passenger ships with radio apparatus.

The operation of radiotelegraph equipments on land, at sea and in the air for other departments of the Government is also undertaken by the Naval Department.

The primary object of the Government Radiotelegraph Service is to provide facilities for communication with ships at sea and thus assist in their navigation and the safeguarding of the lives of people they carry. Incidentally the service undertakes the handling of commercial messages with ships and also provides means of communication with points not reached by existing land telegraphs, an instance of the latter being the Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C.

The total number of stations in operation in the Dominion and on ships registered therein is 563.

With the exception of the small station at Pictou, N.S., all of the 47 coast stations (44 coast and 3 D.F.) in the Dominion (that is stations communicating with ships at sea) are owned by the Government. Those on the Pacific coast, Hudson bay, Barrington passage, N.S., and the three direction finding stations on the east coast, 16 stations in all, are operated directly by the Department of the Naval Service. The stations on the Great Lakes and the remaining stations on the east coast, 31 in all, which work on a wavelength of 600 metres, whilst owned by the Government, are operated by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Ltd., under contract, and under the terms of which that company receives a total annual subsidy of $89,200, and retains all tolls collected on messages except on Government messages which are handled free.

The Government-owned and operated station at Barrington passage, N.S., is fitted with 5½ K.W. and 10 K.W. Marconi musical spark sets and a 25 K.W. Poulsen are set. This station maintains a commercial service with Bermuda on a wavelength of 4,200 metres C.W., and a long distance commercial service with ships at sea on the following schedules: 5.30 to 7.30 G.M.T., 13.45 to 15.45 G.M.T., 17.30 to 19.30 G.M.T., 21.30 to 23.30 G.M.T.

Barrington transmits to ships on a wavelength of 4,000 metres C.W. and stands by on 2,200 metres.

This servise has proved very satisfactory to all concerned; distances up to 1,500 miles have been worked over. It is anticipated that the working periods will be greatly extended in the near future.

Barrington also transmits weather forecasts and navigation reports on a wavelength of 1,600 metres spark at 1.30 and 13.30 G.M.T.

The Marconi station at Glace Bay continues to maintain a transatlantic commercial service with Clifden in Ireland and is, as far as the actual handling of traffic is concerned, considered to be one of the best operated transatlantic circuits. These stations are still operated on the old spark system, but it is understood that the Marconi Companies are contemplating the installation of C.W. equipment in the near future.

The 100 K.W. Poulsen arc transatlantic station at Newcastle, N.B., which was taken over by the Marconi Company in 1919, has not yet been placed in commercial operation. Licenses have been issued to the Marconi Company for point to point stations at Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and Glace Bay; these stations will be equipped with 15 K.W. valve type C.W. transmitters and will operate on a wavelength of approximately 3,000 metres. It is understood that the general proposal is to have these stations act as feeders for the Marconi transatlantic service and at the same time carry on a commercial service between the cities above mentioned.

Several radiotelephone stations have been licensed during the year, more particularly a circuit between the main power plant of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company at Shawinigan Falls, Que., and their head office in Montreal, a distance of 82 miles, and several stations by the British Columbia Government in connection with their forestry service. These stations have just been placed in operation and results are awaited with great interest.

Hudson Bay.—The Hudson Bay chain of Government coast stations (Port Nelson, Mansel Island, Charles Island and Cape Chidley), extending from Port Nelson to the Atlantic ocean, which was commenced in 1914, is still in suspense.

The Port Nelson station is completed and Mansel Island half completed. No further development work in connection with this chain of stations will be undertaken until the policy respecting the Hudson Bay railway is decided upon.

Pacific Coast.—It is proposed next year to divide the ten coast stations operated by the Government on the Pacific coast into two groups, one to handle ship-to-shore business and the other inter-station or ordinary telegraph business.

Under this scheme three of the existing low-power stations, Ikeda Head, Pachena Point, and Cape Lazo, will be closed.

The power of the Estevan station on the west coast of Vancouver island will be increased to 20 K.W. to provide adequate facilities for communication with transpacific ships.

This increase in range will relieve the Triangle Island station from transpacific ship-to-shore working and this station will be transferred to an accessible point at the north end of Vancouver island where the station will provide facilities for communication with the numerous coasting steamers plying on the inside passage.

The Albert Bay station will be placed in the interstation group and will act as a collecting point for the several privately owned licensed stations at pulp-mills, sawmills, etc., in that vicinity.

The ship to shore station at Point Grey, near Vancouver, will henceforth be devoted exclusively to ship work and a new station will be erected in the vicinity of Vancouver which will act as the terminal station for the inter-station group; this station will have sufficient range to work directly with a similar station on the Queen Charlotte islands and in fact any point on the Pacific coast of Canada.

All inter-station work will be done on C.W.

With reference to private commercial stations on the Pacific coast the Government has adopted the policy of issuing licenses to pulp and paper mills, etc., at points not served by landlines, subject to the condition that these stations must work with the main chain of Government stations along the coast. The operating expenses are borne by the licensees and the Government charges a toll on the traffic handled. There are now five of these stations.

Direction Finding Stations.—The Department has undertaken considerable development work in connection with radio direction finding, using the Marconi system. Three stations have been erected on the east coast and have been in operation for the past two years at the following points: Cape Race, Newfoundland; Canso, Nova Scotia; Chebucto Head, Nova Scotia.

The results obtained from these stations have been very satisfactory indeed, and they have proved a valuable aid to navigation.

During the past year the three stations gave out 4,876 bearings.

The erection of two additional direction finding stations will be undertaken next year, one on the east coast and one on the west coast. The station on the east coast will be erected in the vicinity of St. John, N.B., to assist navigation in the bay of Fundy. The location for the station on the west coast is still under consideration. A gradual extension of the service may be anticipated.

Radiotelegraph Branch, Department of the Naval Service.—The work of the Radiotelegraph Branch, in addition to the operation of the stations on the east and west coasts above mentioned, comprises the licensing and inspection of all privately owned stations on ship and shore, the examination of all commercial and amateur operators for certificates of proficiency in radiotelegraphy and the administration of the Radiotelegraph Act, including the inspection of all ships plying to Canadian ports to see that they comply with the Canadian law with regard to compulsory equipment of certain classes of passenger ships with radio apparatus; permanent inspectors for the carrying out of these duties are maintained by the department at Ottawa, Victoria, Halifax, Montreal (summer) and St. John (winter).

During the past year 313 operators were examined for certificates of proficiency in radiotelegraphy and 510 certificates have been issued to date.

There are now 281 amateur radiotelegraph stations licensed in the Dominion. Under the regulations the maximum power an amateur may use is one-half K.W., the wavelength varying with the distance between the licensed station and any commercial coast or land station or a route of navigation, viz:—

Within 5 miles	50 metres.
Between 5 and 25 miles	100 "
" 25 and 75 miles	150 "
More than 75 miles	200 "

The Government is anxious to accord all possible privileges to amateurs compatible with non-interference of commercial service.

During last winter special permission was granted to all amateurs from Port Arthur, Ont., to Quebec, P.Q., to use a transmitting wavelength of 200 metres during the closed season of navigation with a view to ascertaining what interference would result from the same.

Generally speaking, the experiment was a success and while interference resulted at certain stations it was in most cases due to badly tuned amateur stations. The experiment will be repeated this coming winter and the results obtained will govern

to a large extent the Government's policy in regard to wavelength limitations for this class of station.

The total number of radiotelegraph stations in operation in the Dominion and on ships registered therein is as follows:—

Coast stations	44
Direction Finding stations	3
Government Ship stations	51
Licensed Ship stations	145
Licensed Public Commercial stations	2
Licensed Private Commercial stations	11
Licensed Radiotelegraph Training schools	17
Licensed Experimental stations	9
Licensed Amateur Experimental stations	281
Total	563

During the war all licenses for amateur experimental stations were cancelled, but during the present year the department has permitted the reopening of these stations and 281 licenses have been issued.

Operation of Coast Station Service.—The total number of messages and words handled during the year is as follows:—

	Messages.	Words.
East Coast	147,208	2,860,821
Great Lakes	20,157	370,021
West Coast	173,968	2,898,148
Hudson Bay	nil.	nil.
	341,333	6,128,990

The amount of business handled by the East Coast system shows an increase from last year's business amounting to 77,029 messages, containing 1,295,123 words. The Great Lakes system (operated by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, Limited, under contract) shows an increase of 1,027 messages, with a decrease of 32,916 words. The West Coast system (operated directly by this department) shows a decrease of 726,952 words.

The Hudson Bay system was not in operation during the year.

Revenue.—The total revenue collected during the year amounted to $50,322.29, as against $44,288.77 in 1918-19.

Examination for Certificate of Proficiency.—Three hundred and thirteen operators were examined during the year, including 35 re-examinations. One hundred and thirty candidates were successful and 183 failed. The holder of a certificate of proficiency in radiotelegraphy passed a successful examination in the operation of other equipments, and had his original certificate amended accordingly.

Assistance rendered to ships.—Assistance was rendered by the Government Radiotelegraph Service during the year to the following vessels in distress:—

WEST COAST.

S/S "Princess Ena"
" "Admiral Evans"
S/S "San Juan"
" "Shinbu Maru"

EAST COAST AND GREAT LAKES.

S/S "North Star"
" "Polareon"
" "Eagle"
" "Hoxie"
" "Polerland"
C.G.S. "Aranmore"
S/S "Carmania"
" "Messina"
" "Kamerima"
" "Guilford"
" "Langley"
" "Orion"
" "Wisconsin Bridge"
" "Schleisinger"
U.S.S. "Powhattan"
S/S "Bohemian"
U.S.S.B. "Lake Galewood"
U.S.S.B. "Lake Elmdale"
S/S "Hornsec"
" "Pro Patria"
" "Noordwijk"
U.S.S.B. "Lake Ellithorpe"
S/S "Tewksbury"

Direction Finding Stations, East Coast.—The Direction Finding stations continue to render valuable assistance to navigators. The following is a summary of bearings given to ships by the three stations on the east coast during the year ended March 31, 1920:—

Station.	Single bearings.	Cross Bearings.		Total.
		2 stations.	3 stations.	
Chebucto Hd	765	607	49	1,421
Canso	559	438	34	1,031
Cape Race	2,200	209	15	2,424
	3,524	1,254	98	4,876

NEW CONSTRUCTION, ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS.

WEST COAST.

Point Grey.—A temporary 3 K.W., C.W. set was installed and a considerable amount of testing carried out between this station and Alert Bay, Digby Island, Prince Rupert and Queen Charlotte city.

An 8-horsepower engine from Cape Lazo was set up and used in connection with this set.

Cape Lazo.—The apparatus and storage batteries were overhauled. A still for the supply of distilled water for the storage batteries was fitted up. One of the 8-horsepower engines was removed for use with the set at Point Grey.

Estevan.—The apparatus was overhauled and put in good working order. A new receiving apparatus was installed which has increased the receiving range of the station considerably.

Alert Bay.—The apparatus was overhauled and put in good working order. A considerable amount of receiving and testing work was carried out in connection with the 3 K.W., C.W. set and with the testing of new receivers.

Digby Island.—The buildings, plant walks and car tracks were repaired. A cover was placed over the water tank and a linen closet and stationery cupboard built. A considerable amount of work was carried out in connection with new arc receiving tests.

EAST COAST.

Grosse Isle.—A new operating house was built and a new steel mast set up at this station. A complete new ½ K.W. Marconi cabinet type W/T set was installed, at a total cost of $6,969.68.

Chebucto Head.—The furnace room was altered and facilities for storing a supply of coal provided, also a stairway leading to attic built in the operators' dwelling house.

Canso.—A dwelling house for the officer-in-charge was built and a stairway built in the operators' dwelling to provide access to the attic.

Cape Race.—A 4-horsepower Fairbanks-Morse gasolene engine direct connected to 2·5 k.w., D.C. generator also Hart type C.L. 7240 A. H. storage battery, and 2 k.w. (120 cycle) transmitter were installed an dplaced in operation.

Barrington Passage.—A directional aerial consisting of foua loops about 500 feet long was constructed for working with Bermuda. The installation of the bath, hot

water tank and heater for operating quarters was completed. The thick growth of underbrush on the station site was thoroughly slashed, stacked and burned. A considerable amount of work was done, in removing stones and levelling off the ground in the immediate vicinity of the station buildings. The road leading from the W/T station to the main coast road was repaired.

PERSONNEL.

	Government.				Commercial.			
	H.Q.	Cst. Stns.	Ld. Stns.	Shp. Stns.	H.Q.	Cst. Stns.	Ld. Stns.	Shp. Stns.
Engineers and officers in charge	4	14	6	14	14	30	10	128
Operators	.....	44	7	.....	.....	64	16	10
Other employees	12	7	10	.....	96	.....	27	
Executive officials and inspectors	4	.....	6	.....	10	.....	.....	
	20	65	29	14	120	94	53	138

Total personnel—553.

(9) STORES BRANCH.

During the fiscal year under review, the activities of the Stores Branch have been for the greater part of a totally different nature to those of any year since its organization. The functions and the organization of the branch have remained the same, but the conditions and the requirements of the Service generally have changed. Though less active in certain respects, owing to the demobilization of the various war services, and the consequent reduction in naval personnel, these very factors in themselves introduced a phase of supplies work, at once difficult and complicated. Instead of only issuing stores to ships and other establishments involving but comparatively small returns of stores, the Branch was confronted with the task of having large quantities of stores returned into stock within a short period, with all the work of surveying, repairing and disposal to cope with, all of which had to be done with despatch so as not to hinder the dispersement of the forces. There was also the adjustment and reorganization of the different phases of stores work to be taken care of, for the reason that the abnormal requirements during the period of the late war practically disappeared with the cessation of hostilities. Satisfactory progress has been made in these matters, and the way paved for continuing the operations of the Branch under the new conditions.

As in the past, first attention has been paid to the requirements of naval ships and establishments. In all 140 ships of the Canadian Naval Service, including small craft, received continuous service during the year, and 19 of the Imperial Service received occasional service. Large supplies, chiefly of provisions, have been shipped to H.M. victualling yards at Bermuda and Hong Kong. The facilities afforded the Imperial Service have been continued to the mutual satisfaction of both Governments.

In addition to men-of-war and other naval establishments, service has been rendered to all the auxiliary services connected with the department, as well as in several instances other Departments. These include the Radiotelegraph Service, Fishery Protection Service, Hydrographic Survey, Tidal and Current Survey, Life-saving Service, Fish-breeding Service, Fisheries Patrol Service, and the various other fishery establishments throughout the country. The policy of standardization of requirements for these various services has been continued, and considerable progress has been made.

Owing to the comparative inactivity of the year under review, no additions were made to the reserves maintained at the dockyards. Requirements were either filled

from stock or purchase made direct for the particular service demanding the stores. As in the past, the variety of stores handled by both dockyards and by purchase for delivery direct to outlying establishments has been very extensive. The following is but a generally descriptive list of the stores dealt with: Provisions, uniforms and clothing, and materials for making these; medical supplies, surgical instruments and hospital equipment; lumber; metals of many kinds and in every state of manufacture; hardware and tools; textiles, flags and cordage; packings and canvas goods; paints, lubricating and fuel oils; leather goods, brushes, furniture and furnishings; tackle; charts, meteorological and navigational instruments, and other miscellaneous supplies of almost every description; fuel; and ordnance, ammunition, torpedoes and torpedo stores. The value of stocks maintained during the year approximated in value $2,619,801 at Halifax and $749,245 at Esquimalt. In addition to the Canadian stocks above referred to, large quantities of fuel and ordnance stores, the property of the Imperial Government, have been maintained at both the dockyards. The values of these stocks are as follows: At Halifax—fuel, $170,000; ordnance and ammunition, $1,300,000. At Esquimalt—fuel, $21,400; ordnance and ammunition, $324,500. Because of the absolute necessity for maintaining very large reserves of all stores while the late war was in progress in order to meet any emergency that might arise, the quantities on hand in the case of certain stores are in excess of the requirements of the present or immediate future, as far as these can be foreseen. Accordingly, as soon as the fullest data is available steps will be taken to dispose of whatever surpluses may exist.

The value of transactions handled by both dockyards has been considerably smaller than during the preceding years. At Halifax the value of receipts amounted to $997,785 and the issues $755,818;; at Esquimalt the receipts totalled $286,476 and the issues $345,252. These figures do not represent in any degree the volume or the complexity of the work which has had to be coped with during the year, owing principally to the fact that the receipts include the returns from ships consequent upon demobilization. Because of the depreciated value of stores on return after being utilized in the service, the quantities of the different articles represented by the above values are necessarily much greater than in the case of ordinary receipts from contractors. Moreover, the survey, classification, repair and subsequent disposal of such stores require particular attention and involve a very considerable amount of additional labour.

The purchasing work of the branch, though not comparable in total value with similar activities of the war, has nevertheless been consistently voluminous. As a general rule, the purchase of large quantities of any given supplies is comparatively less difficult than the purchase of small requirements, inasmuch as the former at once stimulates greater interest on the part of contractors generally, and on the other hand the latter involves practically the same amount of work. The purchases during the year have amounted to $1,552,060, which have been for the greater part of small requirements. The value of the different classes of stores purchased is as follows: Provisions, $301,533; clothing and clothing materials, $63,597; naval stores (including timber, metals and metal stores of all kinds, textiles, electrical stores, scientific and meteorological instruments, miscellaneous packings, oils, paints, etc.), $427,007; fuel, $522,942; medical stores, $4,650; ordnance, ammunition and torpedo stores, $2,287; stationery and printing, $122,691, and miscellaneous other purchases, $107,353. The same procedure for the purchase of supplies has been followed as in past years. Inquiries have been forwarded to all known manufacturers, wholesale establishments and other dealers, thus affording the trade the fullest opportunity to secure the business, at the same time resulting in the purchase of supplies to the best possible advantage. Although the bulk of requirements are purchased direct from headquarters at Ottawa, a considerable proportion of the purchases are effected locally. In all instances, the same procedure governs, and the whole supervised by headquarters. Contracts have been maintained on both coasts for supplies of fresh provisions, etc..

for the convenience of ships of this service as well as those of the Imperial Government. Expenditures under these contracts are included in the above amounts.

The number of vessels and motor launches employed during the last year of the war in connection with the submarine menace was very great and as no further use could be found for these in the Service, it was necessary that they be disposed of. All told; 17 trawlers and other ships and 11 motor launches were sold, for which $310,502 and $4,960 respectively were realized. In all instances sale was advertised in the public press and the fullest opportunity afforded all interested parties to tender. The highest quotations were accepted, except in a few instances, when these were unquestionably too low, necessitating that further tenders be invited or sale made by direct negotiation to the best advantage. In addition to the above, there were large numbers of trawlers and drifters belonging to the Imperial Government to be disposed of in a similar manner. This department accordingly concluded negotiations for the sale of 23 drifters and 7 trawlers.

The system of General Messing, by means of which the victualling of crews is undertaken by the department direct, has been extended to practically all the ships coming under the jurisdiction of the department. Much of the dissatisfaction which was evident under the former system of victualling by stewards under contract has disappeared and an appreciable saving has been effected. In conjunction with the general messing system, a victualling audit has been instituted to determine whether or not the crews are satisfactorily victualled and the food properly and economically handled. If possible, even greater results than were anticipated are being realized under the new system.

The reserves of steaming coal maintained at both dockyards for ships of the Canadian and Imperial services have been reduced considerably during the year; similarly, the value of receipts and issues has fallen as compared with the past few years. At Halifax the total receipt of fuel amounted to 19,558 tons, and the issues were 23,014 tons; at Esquimalt there were no receipts, and the issues were 3,911 tons. The stocks on hand at the end of the year were as follows: Halifax, 14,091 tons; Esquimalt, 1,780 tons. A very considerable part of the above quantities was Admiralty coal, and the value thereof is not therefore included in the stated value of purchases, receipts and issues.

Owing largely to conditions which prevailed during the war, and to the large quantities of stores returned from ships after demobilization, as well as in a measure to the effects of the regrettable disaster of December 6, 1917, which continued to be felt so long as the pressure of work remained very heavy, a general and complete stocktaking of all stores at Halifax Dockyard was started, under supervision of a staff from Headquarters. At the close of the fiscal year this work was still in progress. At Esquimalt the system of biennial stocktaking, whereby the stock is completely reviewed in the course of two years, has been successfully carried on, with satisfactory results.

The audit of all store accounts has been continued with satisfactory results. Not only the dockyards, but all ships and establishments keep store accounts in which receipts and expenditures are fully recorded. It is one of the functions of the branch to control the consumption of all stores so long as their serviceability continues. Each officer responsible for the custody or expenditure of stores of whatever nature must, therefore, make a full accounting for them, reporting direct to Headquarters, where the audit is carried out.

GENERAL.

I have much pleasure in expressing my satisfaction with the efficient manner in which officers of the department have carried out their duties during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

G. J. DESBARATS,
Deputy Minister.

FIFTY-THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FISHERIES BRANCH

Department of the Naval Service

FOR THE YEAR

1919

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
THOMAS MULVEY
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1920

To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency and the Parliament of Canada, the fifty-third annual report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of the Naval Service.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

C. C. BALLANTYNE,
Minister of the Naval Service.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE,
OTTAWA, June, 1920.

5703—1½

CONTENTS.

DEPUTY MINISTER'S REPORT covering—

PAGE

International Questions.... 7
Fisheries Commission.... 7
Pelagic Sealing Treaty.... 8
Departmental Activities.... 8
Educational Campaign in Lobster Conservation.... 9
Control and Protection of Fisheries.... 10
Fisheries Patrol Service.... 10
Publicity and Transportation Division.... 11
Investigations at Biological Stations.... 11
Natural History Investigations.... 15
Fish Culture.... 15
Oyster Culture.... 17
Fish Inspection.... 17
Cannery Inspection.... 19
Drift-net Fishing Operations.... 19
Bait Reporting Service.... 19
Fisheries Statistics.... 20
Fishing Bounties.... 20
Proposed New Activities:—
Proposed Scientific Division.... 22
Proposed Technical Education.... 22
Reorganization of the Outside Service.... 23
Review of the Fisheries of 1919.... 25
Atlantic Fisheries.... 25
Inland Fisheries.... 27
Pacific Fisheries.... 27

APPENDICES.

1. Reports of Inspectors of Fisheries.... 30
2. Natural History Report.... 52
3. Entries in Canadian Ports by United States Fishing Vessels.... 58
4. Fisheries Expenditure and Revenue.... 64
5. Prosecutions, Confiscations and Sales.... 65

DEPUTY MINISTER'S REPORT.

To the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne,
Minister of the Naval Service.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the fifty-third annual report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of the Naval Service, which deals with:—

(*a*) International questions;
(*b*) The various activities of the branch;
(*c*) Proposed new activities;
(*d*) Reorganization of the Outside Service;
(*e*) The fishing operations of the year 1919.

Appendices to this report include the following:—

1. Reports of Inspectors of Fisheries.
2. Natural History Report.
3. Entries in Canadian Ports by United States Fishing Vessels.
4. Fisheries Expenditure and Revenue.
5. Summary of Prosecutions, Confiscations and Sales.

INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS.

While the oceans are commercially regarded as the great dividers of nations, from a fisheries standpoint they form the meeting grounds of the nations of the world. Hence from the earliest time, the fisheries have been a fruitful source of international problems, and in all probability, they always will be so.

FISHERIES COMMISSION.

The work of the International Fisheries Commission, which was appointed in 1918 to consider a settlement of outstanding fishery questions between Canada and the United States, was explained in my report of last year. Substantial progress has been made following consideration of the report of the commission by the two Governments. On the 2nd of September last a treaty was signed at Washington for the joint protection, preservation and propagation of the sockeye salmon fishery of the Fraser River system. When this treaty was under consideration by the United States Senate with a view to ratification, it was discovered that under the wording of the final sentence of article 2 thereof, a person who had been tried and acquitted for an offence against the regulations in one country, if he subsequently went to the other, could again be tried for the same offence. As such a possibility is seriously objectionable, it was decided by the President of the United States to withdraw the treaty from the Senate for re-negotiation of this article. The amending article has been practically agreed upon and it is anticipated that the treaty will be ratified during the coming year.

Negotiations have also been proceeding towards the settlement of a number of questions regarding privileges, etc., of the fishing vessels of one country when visiting the ports of the other. These are matters which have been the cause of friction between the two countries ever since there was a United States. It will be remembered that they were temporarily settled by authority of an order of the United States Secretary of Commerce, issued by authority of the President, on the 21st of February, 1918, so far as the United States are concerned, and by an Order in Council of the 8th of March of that year, so far as Canada is concerned. The provisions of these arrangements are being maintained pending the outcome of the negotiations for a more permanent arrangement.

PELAGIC SEALING TREATY.

The Pelagic Sealing Treaty, which was signed on July 7, 1911, is demonstrating its efficiency from all standpoints. Following the ratification of the treaty, all commercial killing was prohibited on the United States and Russian islands for a period of five years, so that commercial killing, which was carried on to a small extent in 1912 before the close season became effective, did not again begin on the United States islands till the latter part of the season of 1917, and on the Russian islands until the season of that year. Under the treaty, Canada received from the United States an advanced payment of $200,000 and $10,000 a year for five years covered by the close season. These advanced payments have, however, to be recouped by the retention of a sufficient share of the skins that would otherwise come to Canada. Canada receives 15 per cent of the skins taken on the United States and Russian islands and 10 per cent of the skins taken on the Japanese islands. The total number of skins taken on the different islands for commercial purposes has been as follows:—

Year.	United States Islands.	Russian Islands.	Japanese Islands.
1912	3,764	nil.	139
1913	nil.	"	547
1914	"	"	537
1915	"	"	571
1916	"	"	nil.
1917	1,831	806	"
1918	34,890	no record.	550
1919	27,821	636	555

An accounting has not yet been completed with the United States, but keeping in view the prices at which the seal skins sold up to and including the sale of February last, and on the assumption that similar prices will be obtained for the skins that are still on hand, Canada will receive, for her share of the skins taken up to the end of 1919, after recouping the United States for the advanced payments, well over $800,000 from that country, in addition to over $30,000, for the unsold skins received from the Russian and Japanese islands.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES.

The year 1919-20 has been a busy one in the life of the Fisheries Branch, and has also been one of great importance; as measures—consideration of which had to remain in abeyance during the war—were effected, which clear the way for further action towards the encouragement of proper and speedy development of our fisheries.

The activities of the branch during the year, in the direction of the conservation, propagation, and increased commercial development of our fishery resources, and the maintenance of a high standard of quality in Canadian fish products, comprised the following:—

Educational campaign among lobster fishermen and packers.
Control and protection of fisheries,
Fisheries patrol service,
Publicity and Transportation Division,
Investigations at biological stations,
Natural history investigations,
Fish culture,
Oyster culture,

Fish inspection,
Inspection of canneries and canned fish,
Drift-net fishing operations,
Bait-reporting service,
Fisheries statistics,
Fishing bounties.

EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN AMONGST LOBSTER FISHERMEN AND PACKERS.

This work was begun in 1918 and proved so useful that it was resumed this year. The campaign was under the personal direction of Doctor A. P. Knight, of Queen's University, who has been, for some years past, engaging in investigations into the natural history of the lobster. Doctor Knight organized the campaign for the season of 1919, but shortly before the work began he became ill, and unfortunately was unable to take further active part in it.

The campaign was carried on mainly during the spring lobster fishing seasons. Those engaging in it and the districts in which they were working were:—

1. Mr. Andrew Halkett, Naturalist of the department—Southern New Brunswick and a portion of the southern coast of Nova Scotia.
2. Rev. Doctor Macgillvary, of Kingston—Western Nova Scotia.
3. Professor C. J. Connolly, of St. Francis Xavier University—Cape Breton island.
4. Professor W. T. MacClement, of Queen's University—Northern Nova Scotia and eastern Prince Edward Island.
5. Professor H. G. Perry, of Acadia University—Queens and Prince counties, Prince Edward Island.
6. Rev. Professor Vachon, Laval University—Eastern and northern New Brunswick.

The results of this work are most encouraging. The different lecturers never failed to adapt themselves unhesitatingly to the local conditions. Hence, the work was not carried out according to any fixed method. Cannery managers, foremen, cannery helpers, fishermen and others interested were called together in halls, schools, etc., when addresses were given and discussions invited. Also groups were addressed in the canneries, on the wharves, etc., as opportunity might offer and in different instances, access to the churches was sought, when the guiding thought of the proper use of the natural gifts of the Creator was impressed.

The direct information given the fishermen and others interested has resulted in a much more general knowledge of the natural history of the lobster, and the need for its protection. As a consequence, the liberation, by the fishermen, of all egg-bearing lobsters found in their traps, is obviously becoming more general. The fishermen are discussing the natural history of the lobster, and the desirability, in their own interests, of affording it proper protection, to an extent they were not doing before, and such discussions are sure to be helpful. It also seems evident that the need for co-operation by the fishermen and canners with the department in protecting the industry is more generally realized.

This campaign was followed up during the winter, when the fishermen have more time at their disposal, by a series of addresses by Mr. Halkett. These addresses were illustrated with lantern slides, and as a general thing they aroused keen interest. Mr. Halkett's time was entirely taken up during the winter in western Nova Scotia, but it is the intention that he will resume such work on other portions of the coast during the winter of next year.

CONTROL AND PROTECTION OF FISHERIES.

The important work of the year in this connection is dealt with below under the heading, "Reorganization of the Outside Service." It is therefore considered unnecessary to make any remarks at this point.

FISHERIES PATROL SERVICE.

The work of fishery officers on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts in enforcing close seasons and other fisheries regulations, and in preventing illegal fishing, is supplemented by that of motor-boats and small steamers which patrol stretches of the coast where it might otherwise be difficult for the officers to put an effective stop to violations of the law.

Three boats, the *A*, the *B*, and the *F*, patrolled the waters of Nova Scotia from Lunenburg county westward while two boats, (the *C* and the *E*) were on patrol duty along the shores of Halifax and Guysborough counties and the Northumberland strait shore of the province. Some seizures of illegally set lobster gear were made, but on the whole the regulations were well observed.

Prince Edward Island waters were patrolled by the *D*, the *J. L. Nelson* and the *Richmond*, throughout the summer, and by the *Ostrea* and the *33* for a brief period in the fall. A determined attempt at fishing lobsters in close season was so successfully suppressed by the vigilance of the patrol-boat captains and crews that the *Ostrea* and the *33* found nothing to accomplish during their period of patrol.

In patrolling New Brunswick waters, four boats were employed in the Bay of Fundy, one in the Northumberland strait, and one at Miscou and Shippegan islands. Owing to the energetic efforts of the special patrol officer employed at Whitehead, Grand Manan, where it has been a common practice to dynamite pollock, no attempts were made to use dynamite last year. The *Phalarope*, the *G*, and the *Sea-Gull* did good work in destroying lobster traps; and it is noteworthy that violations of the lobster fishing regulations are becoming fewer each year. In the Northumberland strait, the *Hudson* was on salmon patrol duty for a time at Miramichi bay, and later did good work on lobster patrol and nipped in the bud the attempts at illegal fishing. At Shippegan and Miscou islands, formerly notorious for lobster poaching, the illegal fishing has been broken up, due largely to the good work of the *En Avant*.

The steamer *Loos* is used by the inspector of fisheries for the province of Quebec, in patrolling the waters of the gulf of St. Lawrence, and in visiting the widely separated points on the north shore, which would otherwise be almost inaccessible. At the Magdalen islands, a hired motor-boat, the *Waldren W*, was employed on lobster patrol duty.

The steamer *Bradbury* patrolled lake Winnipeg, and assisted in collecting whitefish and pickerel spawn for the fish hatcheries.

The following regular patrol-boats were on patrol duty on the Pacific coast during the year:

Southern District (comprising the Fraser river, Howe sound, and part of the gulf of Georgia):—*Merrysea, Swan, Foam, Elk*, and *Semiahmo*.

Northern District:—S.S. Crosby, Hawk, Kayex, Merlin, Linnet, Bonila Gannet, Kingfisher, Babine No. 1 and Babine No. 2.

Vancouver Island District:—Cohoe, Gull, Black Raven, Heron, Egret, Alcedo, and *Fispa*.

Besides the regular patrol-boats mentioned, twelve chartered launches were employed for periods ranging from two to six months in the Northern District; and two chartered launches and one confiscated lauch, in controlling the operations of Indians in the Southern District.

Several seizures were made, and the illegal operations carried on by Skeena river and Rivers inlet fishermen were greatly curtailed.

PUBLICITY AND TRANSPORTATION DIVISION.

In 1907 the department realized that if a demand for fish was to be built up in this country and the fresh fish industry developed accordingly, tranportation facilities for fish had to be greatly improved and comparatively cheap rates made available. What the department did in such directions has been fully explained in previous reports, and need not therefore be repeated here. Suffice it to say that investigation left little room for doubt that the industry had attained such proportions that it could henceforth take care of itself so far as transportation charges are concerned. Hence, in August last, after due notice to those interested had been given, all such assistance was withdrawn as it was considered that from then on more effective work towards expanding the demand for fish generally could be done in other directions. This does not mean that the department will, in future, cease to give attention to more and more adequate transportation facilities being provided. On the contrary, close direct effort will be continued along such lines.

To enable the department to best serve the industry, a new division known as the "Publicity and Transportation Division" was added during the past year. An officer to take charge of this division was not secured until late on in the year, so that actual organization thereof did not begin until the 15th December last. Much has already been done through this division in the way of interesting the press of the country in giving attention to the great asset it has in its fisheries by affording space to articles containing interesting information about the fisheries and otherwise. Efforts are being made through this division to have the schools of the country give greater attention to our fisheries, and a contest has already been instituted among the pupils of domestic science schools—the future housewives—throughout the Dominion, in the use of fish. Prizes are being offered for the best original recipes. Also, an essay writing contest among the pupils of the schools generally is being organized with the object of arousing deeper interest in the industry.

When the organization of this division is completed and the situation sufficiently studied, it is felt that it will be able to do a great deal towards increasing the demand for fish not only in this country, but throughout the fish importing countries of the world. It already has taken over the work that was undertaken by the Canadian Trade Commission and it will co-operate closely with the Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

By co-operation with the publishers of the *Canadian Fisherman*—the organ of the Canadian Fisheries Association—and the Canadian Trade Commission, this department arranged for the issue of three special editions of the *Canadian Fisherman* to be placed in the hands of importers of fish in the different parts of the world. These editions were published in English, French and Spanish, in parallel columns, as one or the other of these languages can be read in practically every fish-importing country. Each of these editions was carefully prepared and reflects much credit on the editor of the paper. They were quite fully descriptive, both by printed matter and illustrations, of our Canadian fisheries, and contained lists of addresses of our fish producers with invitations to importers to get into direct communication with them.

WORK OF THE BIOLOGICAL STATIONS.

The past season, 1919, has been the most successful one on record, as as there have been larger staffs of scientific workers carrying on investigations at both stations, and the work is now carried on all the year round and not merely during the summer months, as formerly.

St. Andrews Biological Station.

The scientific staff in 1919 numbered in all twenty-one. There were:—

Professor Knight, Kingston, Ont.
" Bailey, Fredericton, N.B.
" Cox, Fredericton, N.B.
" Connolly, Antigonish, N.S.
" J. W. Mavor, Union College, Schenectady, N.Y.
" Vachon, Laval University, Montreal.
Doctor Slater Jackson, McGill University, Montreal.
Miss Shanly, McGill University, Montreal.
Doctor Louis Gross, McGill University, Montreal.
Miss Mossop, Western University, London, Ont.
Miss Anderson, Fredericton, N.B.
Mr. Leim, Toronto University, Toronto.
Dr. W. G. Savage, Bristol England.
W. Savage, Bristol, England.

Dr. Huntsman and Professor Prince, and the permanent aids on the staff: Messrs. E. G. Rigby, A. E. Calder, M. Bartlett, and Miss Harris and Miss Rigby.

Doctor Klugh, Kingston, and Mr. D. A. MacKay, Science Master, Collegiate Institute, Ottawa, did important lobster and other work in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Over forty fishery problems occupied the staff's attention, of which the most important were:—

(1) Investigation of lobster breeding grounds, St. Mary's bay, by regular dredging, beam trawling, shrimp trawling, seine and special traps at regular intervals weekly. The launch *Prince* was busy with these investigations from June to September, and collected also " plankton " and hydrographic material for study. Doctor Cox, Doctor Connolly and Doctor Huntsman took part. Doctor Mavor completed, at the same time, a study of water movements in the southern half of the Bay of Fundy.

(2) The shad fisheries, spawning grounds, resorts of young shad, food, movements, etc., occupied Mr. Leim from July 29 to September 3. The Shubenacadie and Annapolis rivers were specially studied, and Doctor Huntsman assisted Mr. Leim's work.

(3) A disease of the salmon near Campbellton, New Brunswick, was studied by Doctor Huntsman.

(4) The young lobster distribution in Richmond bay, Prince Edward Island, and other localities, occupied Mr. Klugh and Mr. A. D. MacKay, under Professor Knight.

(5) Deterioration of canned lobsters and other bacteriological fish questions were the subjects of research by Miss Shanley and Miss Macfarlane, both experts of high repute.

(6) The mussel as a new food, its culture, growth, etc., were questions laboriously investigated by Miss Mossop.

(7) Food of fishes, especially diatoms in the surface life of the sea, occupied Professor L. W. Bailey.

Valuable material for the study of specialists in various university laboratories was collected by the staff and was studied as follows:—

(*a*) Professor Willey, McGill.—Stomachs and food contents of plaice and other flat fishes.

(*b*) F. Johansen, Ottawa.—Life-history of sea perch or cunner, and its value as a new food fish.

(*c*) Professor Clara Benson, Toronto.—The flesh of skate, dogfish, etc., as food.

(*d*) Miss Neff, Toronto.—The hake as a food fish and reasons for unsatisfactory refrigeration of the same.

(*e*) The late Prof. E. MacKay, Halifax.—Spoiling of canned lobsters and clams.

(*f*) Prof. Piersol, Toronto.—The flesh of the hake as a food (histological study).

(*g*) Dr. Clemens, Toronto.—The Mutton fish, a new food fish, and the ciscoes of lake Erie.

In addition to these lines of work, a committee was formed of representatives from MacDonald College, St. Anne; MacDonald Institute, Guelph; and the Domestic Science Department, Toronto, including Professor Clara Benson, Professor Annie Laird, both of Toronto, Miss Watson and Miss Hill; and reports have been already submitted by Dr. Benson and Misses McHenry and Martin on new varieties of fish upon the table and best modes of preparation and cooking.

The Biological launch *Prince*, under Captain Rigby, with Mr. A. E. Calder and Mr. D. V. Bourgeois, carried out the programme of observations in the Bay of Fundy during the winter months, and secured valuable information *re* the spawning and migrations of smelt, bass, tommy cod, etc., and taking temperatures and salinities.

Preparations for a course of biological and fish culture training for Dominion hatchery officers were made at St. Andrews, but the work was postponed until 1920. It was arranged also that Doctor Knight, Doctor Huntsman and Professor Prince should give addresses to the reorganized staff of fishery officers in the Maritime Provinces. Professor Prince gave twelve addresses in this connection in February and March.

Pacific Station, British Columbia.

The Pacific Station was chiefly occupied with problems relating to the salmon, herring, various rock cods, etc., and with the solution of questions referred for report by the Fisheries Department. The station's launch *Orduna* made continual cruises to the various fishing localities, and much material for determining the occurrence, migrations and feeding and breeding habits of fish was collected. Professor J. J. R. MacLeod, of Toronto University, got ample material of fresh value for his researches, and Mr. C. Berkeley completed an important report on the bacteriology and chemistry of sea water in connection with fish life.

Doctor Fraser, in view of the shortage of university professors in British Columbia University, spent three months in Vancouver, giving university lectures in zoology at the request of the president, and with the sanction of the Biological Board.

The Museum and Library received valuable additions, and new apparatus and reagents for research were procured.

Publication of Reports.

The board have nearly ready for issue the following publications:—

(1) Leaflets.—Popular leaflets for the information of the fishermen and the public on new food fishes, new effective baits for fish, causes of decay of fish, etc., have been completed by members of the staff.

(2) Bulletins.—In addition to a handsome bulletin on the "Canadian Plaice," three new bulletins will soon be issued, viz.: The Lumpfish, by Professor Cox; The Angler Fish, by Professor Connolly, and the Mutton Fish, by Doctor Clemens.

(3) A new volume of "Contributions to Canadian Biology," 1919-20, includes fourteen reports, many of them of great and immediate practical use to the public; others of scientific value as aids to the conservation and expansion of the fisheries. The titles of the reports in the series are:—

1. Further studies on the Growth Rate in Pacific Salmon. *By C. McLean Fraser, Ph.D., F.R.C.S., etc., Curator of the Pacific Biological Station, Departure Bay, British Columbia.*
2. Some Apparent Effects of the Severe Weather of the Winter and Spring (1915-1916) on the Marine Organisms in the Vicinity of Departure Bay, British Columbia. *By C. McLean Fraser, Ph.D., F.R.S.C., etc., Curator of the Pacific Biological Station, Departure Bay, British Columbia.*
3. Temperature and Specific Gravity Variations in the Surface Waters of Departure Bay, British Columbia. *By C. McLean Fraser, Ph.D., F.R.S.C., etc., Curator of the Pacific Biological Station, Departure Bay, British Columbia.*
4. Experimental Cultures of Diatoms Occurring Near St. Andrews, N.B. *By Clara W. Fritz, B.A., M.Sc., Principal of East Angus Academy, Quebec.*
5. Plankton Diatoms: Their Distribution and Bathymetric Range in St. Andrews Waters. *By Clara W. Fritz, B.A., M.Sc., Principal of East Angus Academy, Quebec.*
6. A Contribution to the Biology of the Mutton Fish (Zoarces). *By W. A. Clemens, Ph.D., Assist. Prof. of Biology, University of Toronto, and Lucy Smith Clemens, Ph.D.*
7. Eastern Canadian Plankton: The Distribution of the Tomopteridae Obtained During Canadian Fisheries Expedition, 1914-1915. *By A. G. Huntsman, B.A., M.B., F.R.S.C., Biologist to the Biological Board of Canada.*
8. Eastern Canadian Plankton: Distribution of Floating Tunicates (*Thaliacea*) obtained during Canadian Fisheries Expedition, 1914-1915. *By A. G. Huntsman, B.A., M.B., F.R.S.C., Biologist to the Biological Board of Canada.*
9. An Investigation into the Rate of Putrefaction in the Commoner Food Fish Caught in and Around Passamaquoddy Bay. *By Louis Gross, M.D., Douglas Fellow in Pathology, McGill University, Montreal.*
10. Canned Sardines: The Causes of "Swells" or "Blown Cans." *By Wilfred Sadler, M.Sc., University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada.*
11. List of Fishes Collected in 1917 off the Cape Breton Coast and the Magdalen Islands. *By Philip Cox, Ph. D., B.A., etc., Professor in Geology, University of New Brunswick.*
12. The Diatoms of Canada. *By L. W. Bailey, L.L.D., F.R.S.C., and A. H. MacKay, L.L.D., F.R.S.C.*
13. The Utilization of Dogfish and Selachians. *By Prof. J. W. Mavor, Ph.D., Union College, Schenectady, N.Y.*
14. Hydroids of Eastern Canada. *By C. McLean Fraser, Ph.D., F.R.S.C.*

NATURAL HISTORY INVESTIGATIONS.

The Fisheries Naturalist of the Department, Mr. Andrew Halkett, besides taking part during the year in the educational campaign for lobster conservation, referred to above, carried out the following investigations:—

Lobster observations on the coast of the Bay of Fundy, N.B., and at the Magdalen Islands.

Investigations into the condition of scallops at Mahone Bay, N.S.

Observations on the metamorphosis of the scallop.

Identification of a collection of specimens from Hudson Bay waters, received from Rev. W. G. Walton, missionary at Fort George, Que.

Details in regard to these investigations and their results are to be found in Appendix 2 to this report.

FISH CULTURE.

The fish cultural operations for the calendar year 1919 embraced the fresh-water and anadromous species only, and were confined almost entirely to the most important commercial food fishes, such as Atlantic salmon, in the east, whitefish, cisco, salmon trout and pickerel in the interior, and the Pacific salmon in the west.

The commercial species were practically all distributed as fry, after the food-sac was absorbed, on the natural spawning areas, and largely where such eggs were collected, but a small percentage was reared to the advanced fry and fingerling stages. The sporting species such as speckled trout in the east, and cutthroat and rainbow trout in the west, were hatched in small numbers, and after adequate return was made to the areas where the eggs were collected, were practically all distributed in public waters. A percentage was allotted to privately controlled or leased areas, on payment of nominal prices, and the distribution expenses.

The sockeye salmon hatchery on Stuart lake at the headwaters of the Fraser, which was closed in 1916, was reopened. It was filled to capacity with eggs collected in the Babine lake district on the Skeena, without any appreciable effect on the spawning areas of that district, as these were abundantly seeded, and there were more unspent salmon in the creeks where the eggs were collected at the close than at the beginning of the egg-collecting season.

The construction of a larger and more modern hatchery on Granite creek, Lakelse lake, was undertaken. This hatchery is to take the place of the old one that was put out of commission by floods in the fall of 1917.

The total distribution of all species was increased over that of 1918, by over 45,500,000.

The total collection of eggs in the east and in the interior, was not as large as usual, but the collection of the different Pacific salmon eggs largely exceeded that of recent years, and in addition, the spawning grounds of the British Columbia rivers, except the upper Fraser, were abundantly seeded.

There are 35 main hatcheries, 11 subsidiary hatcheries, and 6 salmon retaining ponds in operation. From these the total distribution of the different species in each province, during the season of 1919, was as follows:—

Distribution of eggs and fry by Provinces, during 1919.

Nova Scotia—		
Atlantic salmon	7,210,500	
Rainbow trout	83,000	
Speckled trout	330,000	
		7,623,500
New Brunswick—		
Atlantic salmon	9,482,305	
Speckled trout	348,600	
		9,830,905

Prince Edward Island—		
Atlantic salmon	859,379	
Speckled trout	125,635	
		985,014
Quebec—		
Atlantic salmon	6,487,251	
Speckled trout	253,935	
		6,741,186
Ontario—		
Spring salmon	374,500	
Whitefish	276,710,000	
Salmon trout	31,746,850	
Herring	46,340,000	
Pickerel	177,150,000	
		532,321,350
Manitoba—		
Whitefish	297,975,000	297,975,000
Saskatchewan—		
Whitefish	59,039,000	
		59,039,000
Alberta—		
Atlantic salmon	154,574	
Rainbow trout	166,575	
Cutthroat trout	118,936	
Salmon trout	190,701	
		630,786
British Columbia—		
Atlantic salmon	320,000	
Rainbow trout	9,175	
Cutthroat trout	126,530	
Steelhead salmon	63,798	
Kamloops trout	1,198,300	
Sockeye salmon	54,443,875	
Spring salmon	2,722,960	
Cohoe salmon	3,952,819	
Pink salmon	40,000	
Chum salmon	383,000	
Speckled trout	17,052	
Whitefish	6,600,000	
		69,877,509
Total distribution		985,024,250

A detailed report on the fish cultural operations of the department is being published separately in pamphlet form.

The good effects of the fish culture service have become more and more manifest on all sides, with the possible exception, to some extent, of the sockeye salmon culture in British Columbia. But even in that fishery there is tangible evidence of its beneficial effects. Since the unfortunate depletion of the Fraser river, due to inetrnational conditions and railway building operations, the Skeena river is the most important salmon-producing stream in British Columbia. Two hatcheries, which have been propagating sockeye, have been in operation on this stream for some years. One of these hatcheries, which is located on a stream flowing into Babine lake, was placed where it is owing to the facilities the stream afforded for the operation of a hatchery, but the stream itself was not frequented to any important extent by salmon. After stocking this stream from the hatchery for some years, salmon now each year crowd into it in such large numbers to spawn that it is practically relied upon for filling the hatchery. Moreover, while for a long series of years the sockeye pack of the Skeena river had been going down, the decline ended in 1917, and during the past two years it has been rapidly recovering. Last season the sockeye pack there was 184,945 cases, or only about 2,000 cases less than the biggest pack ever put up on that river.

In the inland fisheries the good results are patent to all. Lake Winnipeg, the fisheries of which were in a seriously low condition some years ago, have been brought back, until now they are as productive as they ever were, the catch per net being as heavy as it ever was.

In the Great Lakes until recently fish hatching has been largely centered in lake Erie and in lake Ontario. Twenty-five years ago lake Erie, which is the greatest whitefish producer of the Great Lakes, was regarded as practically depleted of whitefish. The Canadian catch that year was but 1,480 cwts., but by co-operative fish-breeding efforts in both Canada and the United States, not only have the catches been rapidly increasing, until now they are, one year with another, bigger than they ever were, but since 1903 there has been no close season on this lake. In 1915 the Canadian catch had risen to 18,322 cwts. of whitefish. There have been fluctuations since, due to weather conditions, and not to the scarcity of fish.

Lake Ontario twenty years ago was also regarded as depleted of whitefish, the Canadian catch that year being 1,291 cwts. Now it is second only to lake Erie, the catch of such fish there last year being 13,365 cwts.

Atlantic salmon are increasing in the streams that are being stocked The more important rivers are being maintained at a high state of productiveness and salmon are coming back to various streams, as a result of stocking, from which they were practically absent for many years. Recently one of our enthusiastic sport fishermen wrote to the department that he spent the 12th and 13th of September on the Petitcodiac river, which was then at high water, and it seemed almost full of salmon. He stated that if the stream is properly protected it will, in a few years, contain as many fish as it did in the early days of settlement, provided of course that the placing of fry in it each year is continued for some years to come.

OYSTER CULTURE.

The officer in charge of this service visited the various oyster beds in the gulf of St. Lawrence, cleaned such as required cleaning, and restocked others with young oysters.

From several oyster areas at Richibucto, N.B., 230 barrels of small oysters were taken, and planted in Brule harbour, N.S. Later in the season they were reported to be growing nicely.

The oysters planted in the Narrows below Richibucto during the preceding year were found to have lived and grown well.

While some young and healthy oysters were found in parts of Richmond bay, P.E.I., where the blight of a few years ago had practically killed off the stock, the conditions throughout the bay generally have not improved much, if any, and the officer in charge is unable to suggest any method by which improvement may be accelerated.

The beds at Shediac and Cocagne were examined and found to be in a very weedy condition. They were cleaned and raked. The Shediac beds especially would seem to require restocking, however.

INSPECTION OF FISH.

The inspection of pickled fish and barrels was carried on during the season of 1919 by one inspector in Nova Scotia, two in New Brunswick, and by one, during the winter herring season, in British Columbia.

The sudden ending of the war in 1918 so upset markets for pickled fish that much of the herring pack of that year was carried over into the season of 1919. Part of it was sold for much lower prices than were anticipated when the curing was taking place, while part of it remained unsold throughout the whole of the latter year. As a consequence of these unsatisfactory conditions, and the

high cost of barrels and salt, much less attention than usual was given to catching and curing herring during the 1919 season, and so the number of barrels of pickled fish submitted for inspection was smaller than in the preceding year.

The following shows the number of packers who submitted their fish for inspection and the number of barrels inspected annually since inspection was first made available.

Year.	Packers.	Barrels Inspected.
1915	16	1,320
1916	73	7,213
1917	80	8,977
1918	110	20,664
1919	82	8,730

Instruction was given in barrelmaking, and fish curing, by the inspectors during the season. The inspectors, on occasion, have had to make stencils, repair damaged barrels and even dictate the correspondence of some of those seeking advice.

It should be noted that the Inspection Branch extends its instruction beyond barrel making, and the packing of fish. For example, by the advice and under the supervision of this branch, two firms on the Gaspé coast erected smokehouses and started the smoking of fish last spring.

The Act under which inspection is carried on, which was passed in 1914, was designed to encourage improved methods of putting up pickled fish and the use of proper barrels. It does not, however, compel the use of improved methods. It simply provides that packers using proper packages and putting up their fish accordingly may have their packages and fish inspected, and if found to be in accordance with requirements, the former will be branded with a Government brand as a guarantee of the quality of the contents. While, as a result of this Act, and the direct instructions given by the general inspector and district inspectors of pickled fish, and the continuous efforts that were made to induce packers to adopt better methods, some progress has been made, it has been slow. Indeed, those interested are almost unanimously of opinion that before the standard of our pickled fish can be raised to the level on which it should be, it is necessary to compel packers to use proper packages and put up their fish according to proper methods. To this end a Bill to amend the Fish Inspection Act was introduced into the House of Commons and had its first reading on the 28th of March, 1919. It was then referred to the Select Standing Committee on Marine and Fisheries, for consideration, but unfortunately the time of that committee was so continuously occupied that it was unable to deal with the Bill. It is, consequently, proposed to take up the matter again during the next session of Parliament, when it is hoped that an amending Act will be passed.

It is considered well, however, to lay stress here on the fact that those engaging in the industry should not rely too far on legislation to encourage better methods. It is realized by the leaders in the industry that Canada cannot take the place that she should in the fish markets of the world unless her producers provide articles of standard quality. It is to be hoped that these leading producers will not only insist on first-class quality in all that they themselves produce, and will study the classes of curing designed to meet the tastes of the different importing countries and prepare their fish for such countries accordingly, but that they will do their utmost to influence the smaller producers on all parts of the coast to do likewise.

CANNERY INSPECTION.

During the canning season of 1919, the outside staff of fishery officers systematically inspected all fish and shellfish canneries.

This inspection is carried on under authority of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, and attention is given chiefly to seeing that buildings and utensils are in accordance with the standards laid down in the regulations; that fish undergoing the process of canning are sound, and fit for human food; and that the cans contain the weight of fish prescribed by, and are marked in accordance with the law.

There were in operation on the Atlantic coast, 544 establishments canning lobsters; two canning sardines; one canning salmon; four canning clams; and fifteen canning other fish such as mackerel, cod, and haddock.

On the Pacific coast salmon were canned in seventy-seven establishments; herring, pilchards, etc., in seven; and clams in one. In the Prairie Provinces lake fish were canned in one establishment.

In all, 1,882 inspections were made and reported on during the year, and while no very serious defects were found, a number of minor faults in buildings and equipment were noted and corrected.

DRIFT-NET FISHING OPERATIONS.

As in the preceding year, the steamer *Thirty-Three* was equipped with herring and mackerel nets and sent to sea in the summer of 1919.

Operations began in the end of May, and continued till the middle of September, with intervals due to unfavourable weather, and the need for repairs to gear.

From May 27 to June 10 mackerel fishing was carried on in the waters ranging from Cape Sable to Cape Canso, and resulted in a catch of 17,530 pounds of mackerel.

From June 13 to June 25 mackerel fishing was continued in the waters between Inverness county and Prince Edward Island, when a catch of 25,795 pounds of mackerel was landed.

From July 6 to July 9, herring fishing was carried on off Halifax and resulted in a catch of twelve barrels.

From July 16 to July 20, herring fishing was continued off Port Hood, Inverness county, but only one barrel of herring and 319 pounds of mackerel were taken.

From July 28 to August 2, operations were carried on off North Sydney, but no fish were taken.

From August 8 to September 15 herring fishing was continued in Chaleur Bay, when 184 barrels of herring and 1,500 pounds of mackerel were taken.

The fish were sold in the port nearest to the fishing ground being operated on, where buyers were found prepared to handle the catches.

BAIT-REPORTING SERVICE.

The bait-reporting service was instituted for the purpose of directing masters of fishing vessels and those in search of bait to where supplies might be available throughout the spring, summer and fall. Definite information is gathered by officers of the department as to the quantities of bait landed along certain stretches of the coast day by day. These officers send the information by telegram daily to certain ports, where it is posted up. The information is also published free by the Halifax daily newspapers.

In the spring months telegrams giving information as to ice conditions and bait supplies were sent from the Magdalen Islands, Souris, P.E.I., Queensport and North Sydney, N.S., to Canso, Halifax, and Lunenburg, N.S.

During July and August telegrams were sent from Canso, Wine harbour, and Musquodoboit harbour, covering the coasts of Guysboro and Halifax counties, to North Sydney, Canso, Halifax, Lunenburg, and Shelburne, N.S. Also, from Lockeport to Halifax, Shelburne, and Barrington Passage, the latter for transmission by telephone to Clark's Harbour and Port Latour; and from Shag Harbour, Yarmouth, and Digby to Halifax, Shelburne, Lockeport, and Barrington Passage, N.S.

From September to the middle of November telegrams were sent from Campobello, N.B., covering information as to supplies of bait in the counties of Charlotte and St. John, N.B., to Digby, Yarmouth, Pubnico, and Barrington Passage. N.S.

FISHERIES STATISTICS.

Under an arrangement between this department and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the latter now compiles and publishes the annual statistics relating to the fisheries, as part III of its census of Industry. The information is secured partly from manufacturing establishments, on individual schedules designed to fit in with the Bureau's general scheme of securing industrial statistics, and partly by the officers of this Department, from those fishermen and dealers who are not classed as manufacturers, but who market their own produce. The returns from both the manufacturers and our officers are checked in this department, and afterwards handed over to the Bureau of Statistics for publication. A general review only, made up from information obtained by the department from time to time, is given in this report.

Monthly returns of the quantities and values of sea fish landed are sent to the department, as usual, by the officers in sea-fishing districts. The returns are checked and compiled to show the landings in each county and province, and in the whole of Canada. The compiled information is then summarized in a report by the department and made public through the press, monthly.

FISHING BOUNTIES.

Under the authority of "An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the building of Fishing Vessels," the sum of $160,000 is appropriated annually by the department and paid to fishermen of the eastern Maritime Provinces. The bounty is distributed under regulations made from time to time by the Governor in Council.

For the year 1919 payment was made on the following basis:—

To owners of vessels entitled to receive bounty, $1 per registered ton; payment to the owner of any one vessel not to exceed $80.

To vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty, $6.40 each.

To owners of boats measuring not less than 13 feet keel, $1 per boat.

To boat fishermen entitled to receive bounty, $4.10 each.

There were 13,068 bounty claims received, and 13,061 paid. In the preceding year 14,452 claims were received, and 14,440 paid.

The total amount paid was $155,136.70, allocated as follows:—

To 749 vessels and their crews, $52,990.05.

To 12,319 boats and their crews, $102,146.65.

The following table shows in detail the payment of the bounty by counties for the year 1919:—

Provinces and Counties.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Tonnage	No. of Men.	Amount paid.	No. of Boats.	No. of Men.	Amount paid.	Total Bounty paid to vessels and boats, 1919.
					$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.
NOVA SCOTIA—									
Annapolis	1	13	13	3	32 20	154	256	1,202 30	1,234 50
Antigonish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	193	1,930 30	930 30
Cape Breton	26	402	15	116	1,142 15	467	871	4,035 70	5,177 85
Cumberland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	23 50	23 50
Digby	6	164	27	50	483 10	354	601	2,818 10	3,301 20
Guysboro	58	923	16	295	2,808 15	792	1,283	6,047 90	8,856 05
Halifax	66	1,032	16	306	2,987 10	1,292	1,734	8,400 50	11,387 60
Inverness	28	436	16	127	1,248 80	384	778	3,575 90	4,824 70
Kings	1	11	11	3	30 20	53	76	364 60	394 80
Lunenburg	145	8,815	61	2,316	23,626 65	536	639	3,155 90	26,782 55
Pictou	1	15	15	2	27 80	46	61	296 10	323 90
Queens	12	146	12	31	344 40	152	258	1,209 80	1,554 20
Richmond	41	737	18	208	2,065 50	470	810	3,791 00	5,856 50
Shelburne	32	669	21	220	2,073 55	551	1,078	4,970 80	7,044 35
Victoria	12	162	14	52	494 05	337	516	2,452 60	2,946 65
Yarmouth	29	1,209	42	388	3,689 20	119	262	1,193 20	4,882 40
Totals	458	14,734	32	4,117	41,052 85	5,849	9,421	44,468 20	85,521 05
NEW BRUNSWICK—									
Charlotte	9	117	13	25	273 00	382	636	2,985 75	3,258 75
Gloucester	243	3,517	14	1,056	10,268 75	162	381	1,724 10	11,992 85
Kent	7	72	10	17	180 80	44	72	339 20	520 00
Northumberland	2	34	17	8	85 20	2	4	18 40	103 60
Restigouche	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	11	50 10	50 10
St. John	1	14	14	3	33 20	16	27	126 70	159 90
Totals	262	3,754	14	1,109	10,840 95	611	1,131	5,244 25	16,085 20
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—									
Kings	8	138	17	26	304 40	395	556	2,674 00	2,978 40
Prince	7	99	14	28	278 20	406	938	4,242 70	4,520 90
Queens	2	24	12	4	49 60	116	253	1,153 30	1,202 90
Totals	17	261	15	58	632 20	917	1,747	8,070 00	8,702 20
QUEBEC—									
Bonaventure	2	26	13	8	77 20	876	1,569	7,306 20	7,383 40
Gaspé	7	76	11	25	245 85	2,977	6,098	27,966 40	28,212 25
Rimouski	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	121	578 80	578 80
Saguenay	3	45	15	15	141 00	1,006	1,831	8,512 80	8,653 80
Totals	12	147	12	58	464 05	4,942	9,619	44,364 20	44,828 25
Grand Totals	749	18,896	25	5,342	52,990 05	12,319	21,918	102,146 65	155,136 70

PROPOSED NEW ACTIVITIES.

PROPOSED SCIENTIFIC DIVISION.

At the present time the Canadian Biological Board is the only institution carrying on fisheries scientific investigations. While this board, particularly in more recent years, has been doing good work, it is a volunteer organization, and consequently cannot be expected to cope with the vast amount of fisheries research work that should be undertaken without delay. It is of primary importance that thorough investigation should be made to ascertain the migrations of fish, the causes of such migrations, the effects of different methods of capturing fish, the spawning places of fish, the haunts of young fish, the abundance of the organisms which supply food for fish, and to secure information on a great number of other questions. Also, close study should be made into methods of preservation of fish. While the preservation of fish by salting has been in practice for hundreds of years, little improvement in the methods has been devised, strange to say. Each year, large quantities of fish are either spoiled in curing or are of a low grade, owing to lack of knowledge on the part of those carrying out the operations as to certain causes and their effects.

Keeping in view the fact that at least 25 per cent of the weight of fish caught is unedible, but that this unedible fish can be converted by proper methods into oil of high grade, and into valuable food for stock, which in turn becomes food for man—as well as into unusually good fertilizer, to increase the crops on which stock feeds, it is a matter of great regret that up to the present no feasible means of handling fish offal so as to convert it into such products, has been found on the large portions of the coast, where the quantities produced are now comparatively small. It is obviously of great importance that close investigation be made with the object of finding some means, either by cheap concentration of the raw material at the places it is produced, and sending the concentrated article to a central plant to be finished, or otherwise.

As the waters of our Atlantic coast resorted to by our fishermen are also frequented by those of Newfoundland and the United States, and those on the Pacific coast. by our own fishermen and those of the United States, such research work is of as much interest to these countries as it is to Canada. Obviously, it could be carried out most economically most efficiently and most expeditiously, through joint action by the three countries. Hence, steps have been started looking to the formation of a scientific council consisting of representatives of these three countries for the carrying out of such work. It is hoped that such can be effected during the year 1920–21.

To take direct charge of such work, it has been decided to add to the Fisheries Branch a Scientific Division. It is hoped that when this division gets into active operation, the trade will closely co-operate with it, and will not fail to make it a practice to refer to the department for thorough investigation any problems that may arise in their experience. Also, that they will always be ready to assist in proper investigations, by observing and tabulating such data as may be desired.

PROPOSED TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Prior to the war, the Fisheries Branch had desired to take up the question of technical education amongst the fishermen, embracing not only the better handling of fish, but also navigation, the operation, adjustment and effecting of minor repairs to gasolene engines, improved methods of fishing, etc. It was then found necessary to await consideration of the whole question of such education, in the light of the report of the commission that had been appointed to fully investigate the matter; but this was delayed by the war. It is, however, hoped that following the legislation of last year for the assistance of technical education, it will be found possible for at least the different provinces specially interested, with the federal aid available, to take up such work.

Direct educational work amongst the fishermen and producers has, however, been given such attention as has been possible, and during the coming year it is contemplated that it can be expanded to an important degree, by direct instructions in the packing and curing of fish, and in the handling of fresh fish.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE OUTSIDE SERVICE.

The previous service—with the exception of that in British Columbia, where reorganization was effected before the war—was merely a growth of the organization originally made following Confederation. It contemplated the employment of a large number of local officers who were not paid anything like a sufficient salary to enable them to devote their whole time and attention to their duties, and consequently, as a general thing, they were first of all farmers, blacksmiths, etc., and afterwards fishery officers Besides while the salary was small, these officers, when using their own teams, were allowed to charge ten cents a mile for travelling. This resulted in much unnecessary travelling, which made the service on the whole an expensive one, though it was far from adequate. There were in the previous service some officers who were striking exceptions to the general rule and who were efficient to a high degree. It was a painful matter to the department to find it necessary that the employment of such men should be discontinued to enable a reorganization of the whole service to be effected.

Under the reorganized service, Canada—with the exception of Ontario and the inland waters of Quebec, where the fisheries are being administered by the provinces—is divided into three main fisheries divisions, the fisheries within each being similar in character. These divisions are:—

Eastern Division—consisting of the Atlantic provinces.

Prairie Division—consisting of the three Prairie Provinces and the territories north thereof.

Western Division—consisting of British Columbia.

Each division is placed under the direct supervision of a chief inspector. This officer is given extensive powers so that he can co-ordinate the whole service in his division to the best advantage by moving patrol-boats from one district to another as needs require, as well as by using the services of the overseers for certain districts in others at special times, etc.

Each province is, as heretofore, divided into district inspectorates, and these districts are again subdivided into overseers' districts, each of which latter, however, is made as large as it is practicable for one man to supervise by giving his whole time and attention to his duties. The overseers appointed for these districts were selected by the Civil Service Commission and were required to have qualifications that would assure efficient performance of their duties. They must devote their whole time and energies to their duties, and are also called upon to provide themselves, at their own expense, with horses and vehicles, and where needed, with motor-boats or canoes, for the maintenance of which a reasonable allowance, in addition to their salaries, is made; but no charges may be made for travelling in addition to the actual hotel expenses of the officers themselves. In the Eastern Division ninety-two overseer positions have been replaced by fifty-six.

The duties of the new officers will not be confined to preventing violations of the law. Following their appointment they were called together in groups and given a preliminary course of instruction on fish life, as well as on their administrative duties, and it is the intention to arrange for a course of instruction to them each year at a suitable time, covering fish life, curing and packing of fish, etc., so that they will not only be able to intelligently bring to the attention of the department the things that should be done to facilitate the industry, but will be helpful to those engaging in the industry in a direct way.

It has, at times, been urged that Canada is spending too much in the protection of her fisheries, but an examination of the conditions will make it obvious that keeping in view the vast amount of work involved the service is being carried on in an unusually economical manner. It must not be overlooked that unlike most other countries having fisheries of importance, the Canadian federal authorities are responsible for the regulation and administration of the fisheries not only on our extensive sea coasts, but in all parts of our great Dominion, with the exception of Ontario and the inland portions of Quebec.

It must also not be overlooked that the Canadian inshore and inland fisheries, consisting of salmon, lobsters, smelts, whitefish, salmon trout, pickerel, etc., etc., make up at least half the total value of the fisheries of our country; and, from the nature of these fisheries, if they were not carefully protected, they would be depleted in a few years.

On account of the greater abundance of the fisheries and the greater density of the population, relatively more officers are employed in the Maritime Provinces than in any other part of the Dominion. An examination of the average size of the districts there will, therefore, give at least a fair indication of the protective service employed, and will show that it is no greater than experience has made it clear is absolutely necessary if an efficient service is to be maintained. Obviously it would be better to have no service than one that would not reasonably carry out the duties involved, as a waste of money would result.

Nova Scotia covers 21,528 square miles, and owing to its shape it has an unusually extensive coast line, all of which is adjacent to waters containing valuable fisheries. It also has a large number of splendid fishing streams and lakes. We have in Nova Scotia three district inspectors of fisheries and thirty-two fishery overseers, or an average of $672\frac{3}{4}$ square miles of land to each overseer.

New Brunswick covers 27,911 square miles and possesses several large rivers, and a great number of smaller ones, as well as lakes. There we have three district inspectors and twenty-one overseers, or an average of 1,329 square miles for each overseer.

Prince Edward Island has an area of 2,184 square miles. It also is plentifully supplied with streams. There we have one inspector and four overseers, or an average of 546 square miles to each overseer.

As above indicated, in the western provinces the area under the supervision of each overseer is vastly larger.

These overseers are also charged to see that the coastal fisheries are carried on properly and that no illegally caught fish are landed. To assist them in doing this a Fisheries Patrol service has been found absolutely essential; but this patrol service also is as small as is compatible with efficiency. The Atlantic coast line is approximately 5,000 miles long, without taking into account the smaller indentations. We maintain there fifteen small patrol-boats and one fairly large steamer. Thus on the average, each boat has $312\frac{1}{2}$ miles of coast to patrol. The steamer is needed to control conditions in the northern part of the gulf of St. Lawrence. On the Pacific coast there are about 7,000 miles of sea coast. There we maintained this year twenty boats, or an average of 350 miles to each boat. It is true that during the height of the salmon-fishing season eighteen additional boats were hired, mainly for short periods, but even with these, there was at that time an average of 184 miles for each boat.

While the reorganized service when it gets into proper working order will be a vast improvement in every way on the previous service, it will cost little if any more. It will relieve headquarters of a vast amount of detail that in the past has been so exacting as to leave too little time for consideration of constructive work, and, as previously indicated, it will therefore enable the branch to give greater attention to the devising and carrying out of measures for the general encouragement of the development of the fisheries.

REVIEW OF THE FISHERIES OF 1919.

The compilation of the statistics connected with the fisheries for 1919 has not been completed at the time of writing, consequently only an estimate of their total value and a general summary of the results of the year's operations can be given in this review.

The estimated marketed value of fish and fish products for the whole of Canada in the past year will be about $58,000,000. This is less than that in the preceding year by about $2,000,000. The falling-off in value is largely due to the very greatly reduced price paid for sardine herring in the Bay of Fundy, and to the diminished pack of chum salmon in British Columbia.

On the Atlantic coast weather conditions were quite favourable for fishing operations during the whole of the first half of the year, except in the last week of May, when a severe northeast storm destroyed a great many lobster traps and herring nets. In the second half of the year, short spells of bad weather occurred during July, September, and October. A heavy easterly gale in the first week of November wrecked or damaged many boats and much fishing gear, while a long stormy period in December seriously interfered with boat fishing.

On the Pacific coast the weather was rather unfavourable for fishing during the first half of the year, with the exception of the month of April. Good weather prevailed during the first three months of the second half of the year, but the final three months were characterized by rather unfavourable fishing weather.

ATLANTIC FISHERIES.

Cod, Haddock, Hake and Pollock.

Along the south shore of Nova Scotia cod, haddock and pollock fishing was exceptionally good. In the Cape Breton Island district, owing to lower prices and more remunerative employment on shore, the cod fishery was not prosecuted so vigorously as usual. The catch of haddock at Ingonish was less than in the preceding year, but around cape North, owing to the operation of more trap-nets, it was greater. The landings of two steam trawlers at Port Hawkesbury, however, made up for any slackness in line fishing in the district.

In the Bay of Fundy district of New Brunswick, the catch of cod and hake was good. Pollock were exceptionally plentiful at Grand Manan, but rather scarce at Campobello and Deer Island.

In the northern district of New Brunswick, which borders the gulf of St. Lawrence, cod, haddock, and hake were not landed in such large quantities as in the preceding year. Unfavourable weather towards the end of the season and the high wages offered for labour in the woods induced many of the fishermen to give up fishing earlier than usual.

In Prince Edward Island the result of the cod, haddock, and hake fishery was not quite so good as in the preceding year. On the coasts of Gaspé cod was scarce until the end of the season, consequently the catch was not so large as that of 1918. Cod appeared in very large quantities along the shore of Saguenay county from Natashquan westward, early in June, and good catches were landed. From St. Augustin eastward to Blanc Sablons ice remained on the coast till a very late date. After it left, cod appeared in large quantities for about three weeks and good hauls were secured.

Mackerel, Herring and Sardines.

The mackerel fishery gave better results than in the preceding year. Very good catches were made in Digby basin and on the shore of Annapolis county in Nova Scotia. This had not been the case for a number of years. Mackerel were plentiful in the Cape Breton Island district; prices were good and those engaged in this fishery had a successful season. There was a slight increase in the catch in New Brunswick. The spring mackerel fishery at Magdalen Islands resulted in a somewhat smaller catch, owing to a storm at the beginning of the season, which did much damage to nets.

The herring fishery in Nova Scotia was not prosecuted with the usual vigour, owing to low prices and a poor demand, consequently the catch was less than that of the year before. Taken over all, the quantity of herring landed in New Brunswick was about equal to the previous year's catch. At the Magdalen Islands these fish appeared in normal quantities in the spring. The catch was not quite so large as that of the preceding year, but it was sufficient to supply all the needs of the lobster and cod fishermen for bait, and of the smoke-houses.

The sardine fishery of the Bay of Fundy during the season under review was a very unprofitable one for fishermen. Sardine herring were never more plentiful in the weirs, but the price at which the fish were bought made the season financially one of the worst ever experienced. The ending of hostilities in November, 1918, almost entirely stopped the demand for canned sardines, and when the season of 1919 arrived a large proportion of the abnormal pack of the preceding season was still unsold. Most of the canneries, therefore, remained closed until the season was half over and prices were paid at which fishermen could not afford to operate.

Other Sea Fish.

The landings of halibut and swordfish were greater than in the preceding year, but those of albacore flatfish and tomcod were rather less.

Shellfish.

The lobster fishery on all parts of the coast resulted in a catch that was very considerably greater than that of the preceding year. It must be remembered, however, that the preceding year's catch, mainly owing to much rougher weather, was little more than half the average annual catch of the four years which preceded it. The catch was exceptionally good on the New Brunswick side of the Bay of Fundy. In the Cape Breton Island district it was said to be a record one. Along the gulf shores of New Brunswick, and around Prince Edward Island, there was a greatly increased catch, notwithstanding destruction of traps by a gale at the opening of the season. The results on the Gaspé coast were equal to those of the preceding year, but at the Magdalen Islands there was a falling off in the catch as a number of fishermen considered the price insufficient and turned their attention to cod and mackerel fishing before the end of the season.

The quantity of oysters taken was slightly less than that in the preceding year. Clams of various kinds were taken in about the same quantity.

River Spawning Fish.

The total salmon catch on the Atlantic coast was 50 per cent less than that of the year 1918, which in turn was less than that of 1917. The falling off was equally pronounced on all parts of the coast.

While the smelt fishery was not quite so good in the northern part of New Brunswick, the principal seat of the fishery, owing to unfavourable weather at the opening of the season, it was better than that of the preceding year on all other parts of the coast.

The total catch of alewives was rather less, but its value was greater, owing to higher prices. Shad were not so plentiful as in the preceding year.

INLAND FISHERIES.

In the inland district of New Brunswick, which consists of the St. John River system, the catch of salmon for the season under review was said to be 25 per cent less than that for the preceding season.

The Ontario fisheries were not quite so good financially as in 1918. There was an increase in the catch of whitefish and of pike and a considerable increase in that of pickerel, but the quantity of trout taken was somewhat less, and of herring very much less.

There was an increase in the quantity of all kinds taken from lake Winnipegosis, Manitoba, during the winter season of 1918–19, but during the summer of 1919 the catch was less than half that of the preceding summer; pickerel, especially, being much less abundant.

In the northern district the total catch of all kinds during the winter of 1918-19, owing to a late start and fewer licenses having been issued, was less.

The summer fishery was practically a failure as a result of low water in the Saskatchewan river and tributaries, which prevented the collecting tug from reaching the fishing lakes.

The total catch of fish of various kinds throughout the province of Saskatchewan was not quite so good as that of the preceding year. While some lakes produced more others produced less, the increase or decrease in each case being due to a greater or smaller number of fishermen having operated. It is reported that none of the lakes show any sign of depletion.

In northern Alberta, there was a general increase in the production of fish. This was due to increased operations in lakes in which little fishing had previously taken place, to improved transportation facilities and to an increased local demand.

In the Yukon the run of salmon was not so good as in the preceding year, and the catch was small. In the Porcupine district, salmon fishing was a failure. The small run of salmon in the upper river is said to be due to the operations of a cannery at the river's mouth.

PACIFIC FISHERIES.

Salmon.

The total pack of all kinds of salmon throughout the province of British Columbia was 1,393,156 cases, against 1,616,157 cases in the preceding year. The decreased pack was mainly due to a falling-off in the demand for canned chum salmon, and to an increase in the exportation of the fish in a fresh state to the United States.

In the Fraser river district, the pack of sockeye salmon was greater by about 12,000 cases. The total pack of all varieties, however, was considerably less owing to the causes mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

In the northern district as a whole there was a shortage in the salmon pack of approximately 100,000 cases. The diminished pack is chiefly attributable to the Naas river, Rivers inlet and Bella Coola sections. While the sockeye run was as good as ever in the Naas river that of all other kinds was a complete failure owing, it is said, to the use of traps outside the Pearse canal.

Sockeye in the Skeena river were more abundant than they had been since 1913. Spring salmon were not so plentiful, however, and the run of pinks and cohoes was a poor one.

In the Bella Bella section all varieties of salmon were fairly plentiful, and the pack was above that of the preceding season. In Smiths inlet there was good run of all kinds. At the Massett inlet, Skidegate inlet and on the west coast of Queen Charlotte islands, salmon fishing was poor; but, from Cumshewa inlet southwards, chum salmon were plentiful.

In the Vancouver island district, the total catch of salmon was greater than that of 1918. The total pack was less, however, owing to the great exportation of fresh chum salmon to the United States.

Trolling for spring and cohoe salmon was carried on by a greater number of fishermen and while the individual catches were not so large, owing to unsuitable weather, the aggregate take by this method was fully equal to that of the preceding year.

Halibut.

The halibut fishery was successfully prosecuted from Prince Rupert and the total quantity landed was greater than in the year before. It has to be noted, however, that the landings of American vessels account for almost two thirds of the total.

Herring.

Herring were very abundant in the vicinity of Nanaimo harbour, and inthe Barclay sound district, during the winter season of 1918-19 and large quantities were taken. After the signing of the armistice, in November, 1918, the demand for pickled herring in the United States, the chief market for such, fell off. Consequently, the quantity prepared in that way was much less. There was again a large pack of canned herring, while the quantity drysalted for the orient very greatly increased.

Other Sea Fish.

Pilchards of excellent quality were abundant on the west coast of Vancouver island and a large quantity was taken, most of which was canned. The business of canning these fish is increasing year by year. The catch of black cod was about the same as that in the preceding year. The landings of flatfish increased by about 30 per cent while those of red cod increased by about 14 per cent.

Whales.

The Kyuquot Naden Harbour and Rose Harbour whaling stations were operated during 1919 and the number of whales landed was 432. No whale meat was canned.

GENERAL.

Unquestionably, good progress in the industry is being made. More care is being given year by year to the curing of our fish, and up-to-date methods of fishing are becoming more general.

Steam trawling has become firmly established on our Atlantic coast and, to a limited extent, on our Pacific coast. Drifting, particularly for mackerel, is beginning to take the place of anchored nets. Inshore fishermen are rapidly equipping their boats with motors so that they may, in a large measure be independent of wind and weather and so spend a great deal more time in actual fishing. In 1910 there were but 2,200 motor-boats used in the Atlantic fisheries. In 1919 the number had risen to about 12,000. For the whole of Canada the number is about 14,000.

I very much regret having to report that twenty-four men, seventeen on the Atlantic and seven on the Pacific—lost their lives in the prosecution of the fisheries, during the year.

In conclusion, I would express my high appreciation of the manner in which the officers and clerks of the Fisheries Branch performed their duties during the year.

I am, sir Your obedient servant,

G. J. DESBARATS,

Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.

APPENDIX 1.

REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF FISHERIES.

REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR, WARD FISHER, EASTERN FISHERIES DIVISION, FOR 1919.

Although I was appointed in August, 1919, under the reorganization of the outside fisheries service, as the chief inspector of the Eastern Fisheries Division, I did not actually take charge of the work until the latter part of November, and therefore had not been in a position to closely follow the operations carried on in the division during the whole of the year. I have had, fortunately, however, considerable supervisory experience as one of the inspectors for an important section of the division, and also for some years previous to the present appointment been engaged in an administrative capacity as an assistant to the general superintendent, and am therefore, not unfamiliar with the actual operations carried on, and the conditions affecting the fisheries of the division.

The division comprises the fisheries of the three eastern provinces, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, covering a seacoast of over 5,000 miles, and occupying a most strategic position from a fisheries point of view, as the waters are abundant with the chief commercial and food fishes. The number of persons employed in primary operations is about 38,000, and in canning and curing about 8,000, or a total of 46,000. The capital invested is over seven million dollars, and the marketed value of the catches annually for the past several years is about $20,000,000. Therefore it can readily be seen that industrially and commercially as well as from an economic point of view, the industry is already of great value and offers as a natural resource one of the best opportunities for development.

The conditions under which the industry is carried on, and the product prepared and marketed, are rapidly changing, and consequently the reorganization of the administrative service was most timely, and should be potent for much good in connection with the regulation, conservation and expansion of the industry. Necessarily the working out of the reorganization in a satisfactory manner will occupy much time and attention, but with favourable conditions the prospects for a thoroughgoing betterment of the service are hopeful.

The general conditions affecting the fisheries during the past year have continued to be somewhat abnormal as a consequence of the conditions arising from the great war. Briefly, the following résumé of the principal fisheries, together with certain observations thereon, are presented.

(1)

LOBSTERS.

There was a very considerable increase in the catch throughout the whole division as compared with the preceding year. In Charlotte and St. John counties, New Brunswick, where a size limit of 9 inches has prevailed, the catch was the greatest in twenty-five years. Large increases were also notable for Cape Breton Island and Prince Edward Island. The pack increase was about 20,000 cases, and the prices received for the canned product were greater than any previous year. A portion of the pack was disposed of at $50 and more per case of 48 pounds. While transportation, exchange, and the greatly

unsettled world conditions appear to make the operations financially hazardous, the packers and dealers were again successful in gauging the demand for the product, and the ability of distributed markets to negotiate successfully for the product.

This industry demands the best possible protection, and every insistence should be laid on the observance of the regulations. The emphasis that is being placed on this requirement is having a good effect, and the regulations are being better observed than at any period since the rise of the industry. The investigations carried on by the department the past several years, and the educational features in connection therewith, have been of great value, and should be systematically continued.

The present regulations are, generally speaking, the most satisfactory yet devised.

(2)

COD AND HADDOCK.

The cod and haddock fisheries provide the chief food fishes, and offer fine opportunities for development. While the catches in Cape Breton Island, especially Inverness county, and also on the Nova Scotia side of the Bay of Fundy district, and on the coasts of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were not as large as usual, there was considerable increase in the catches landed on the Nova Scotia south shore ports, and also from the steam trawlers operating off Port Hood and Judique. The catch of the Lunenburg banking fleet was about 300,000 quintals, which is an increase of some 50,000 quintals over the preceding year. The prices of the dried product ruled high, averaging about $12 per quintal.

It will be interesting to note that there has been little or no increase in the volume of the catch for some years, and this condition is generally deplored when it is pointed out that the markets can absorb a very greatly increased catch. It should be observed, however, that the deep-sea fisheries generally of the whole division, show a similar lack of expansion. Several considerations enter into the study of the situation:—

(1) Notwithstanding the very great improvement in small boat fishing, due to the replacing of the row and sail boat by the adoption of the modern motorboat, there has been little or no increase in the number of vessels employed. Indeed, if it had not been for the operations of some five modern steam trawlers the catches of cod and haddock would have been insufficient to meet the demands of the fresh fish trade alone.

(2) The small prices secured for the fresh fish by the small boat and vessel fishermen affected the volume of the catch during the past year. While the cost of boats, gear and supplies, and also the cost of living has very greatly advanced, the prices secured by the fishermen on a large portion of the coast have increased only to a small degree. This has been true the past year in many sections of the New Brunswick and Cape Breton Island coasts, and has prevented a considerable number of the fishermen from diligently engaging in the work.

(3) The large stretches of coast without rail or steamboat facilities prevent advantage being taken of the best and most profitable markets. Also, the lack of adequate cold storage prevents the preservation of the catches to suit market and available transportation facilities.

On the other hand, it should be pointed out,—

(1) That our fishing population, even at the more advantageously located points, is not adequate to supply the demands for experienced fishermen, notwithstanding that at the favoured points the rewards of the industry are sufficiently great to tempt the enterprising and industrious. Such ports as Digby, Yarmouth and Lockeport find it difficult to steadily man the boats and vessels.

Even Lunenburg, with its wonderfully prosperous slack-salted and dried fish industry, cannot greatly increase its fleet owing to the scarcity of men. Unless there is a rapid increase in the fishing population, and the building of winter fishing fleets, the industry can only be extended by the operation of additional steam trawlers.

(2) While it may reasonably be contended that the rate received by the fresh fish fishermen for the catches landed has not increased in proportion to the increase in operating expenses, it remains true that no single natural resource offers the workers better opportunities than does the fishing industry. The prices vary with the local conditions obtaining, and the fishermen who are located at points where there is little or no competition for their catches should be encouraged to either properly cure and market their catches; or,

(3) Cold storage facilities should be extended so as to avoid glutting the markets, and to enable the preservation of the catches until the market conditions are favourable for the disposal of the catches at good prices. For instance, the prolific deep-sea fisheries of Cape Breton Island cannot be very greatly developed until adequate cold storage is provided, and also until reasonably safe harbours and anchorages are constructed. The present catches, while large in volume and value, comprise a mere bagatelle as compared with the possibility of easy and rapid increase.

(3)

HERRING AND MACKEREL.

The above observations are pertinent to a large degree to the herring and mackerel fisheries. The catches of both species are larger than usual in many districts, especially in Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island. It should be noted that these increases were in the districts where the equipment was modern. It should also be noted that some districts reported that owing to the increase in the cost of supplies such as barrels and salt, the fishery was practically abandoned when sufficient catches were secured to supply the local demand for fresh and pickled herring. This condition is deserving of serious thought. The quality of the catches of Atlantic fish, suitable for pickling is as good as can be secured in the waters of any country, and it would appear extraordinary that with herring selling at from $8 to $14 a barrel, and mackerel as high as $40 per barrel, that the comparatively small increase in the cost of salt, barrels, and other containers, should make it possible to profitably prepare the fish for market so as to take advantage of the high prices referred to, secured for properly packed and cured fish. When it is remembered, however, that as a rule our pickled herring and mackerel bring a much lower price that that received for the pickled product of other countries, the explanation is perhaps evident. But the query is obvious: Why is it that the prices secured for our pickled fish are often lower than similar products from other countries? The answer is that our fish are too often badly cured and badly packed, ungraded, in inferior packages, with the result that the product could not command the best prices, even when marketed under the most favourable conditions. Indeed, the conditions have been so bad that many dealers will not buy pickled fish for export in the original package, and packing is so inferior as to jeopardize not only the business reputation of the dealers, but also any possibility of profitable business. It is fortunate that during the past several years, the demand of the better class trade has resulted in the more reputable dealers insisting upon better methods, and consequently those dealers have no difficulty in disposing of large supplies at good prices. While the department has already endeavoured to improve conditions, there is much need of continued and systematic efforts, and it is hoped that regulations will be adopted governing the curing, packing and grading of mackerel.

(4)

HERRING SARDINES.

The sardine industry, which is carried on extensively in the Passamaquoddy Bay district, experienced the worst season in its history; notwithstanding that enormous quantities of the fish visited the coast, the demand, owing to the extraordinary conditions, was small and the prices extremely low. In 1918 an abnormal pack of canned sardines was made on both sides of the boundary line. The large pack was in a great measure due to the requests of the Governments of both Canada and the United States for increased production of fish foods. After the signing of the armistice the demand for canned sardines almost entirely ceased, with the result that the 1919 season found the packers with a large proportion of the previous year's pack on hand. As a result, most of the canneries did not open until about the first of August last year, when the season was about half over. Ruinous prices were offered the fishermen for their catches and with the limited demand and the extraordinary large run in the weirs it was comparatively easy for the packers to buy the fish at their own prices. Ten dollars per hogshead was paid at the beginning of the season, and few were taken even at that small price. Later in the season the price was dropped to $5 per hogshead, where it remained for the balance of the season. When it is remembered that the prices the preceding year ran as high as $70 per hogshead, it will easily be understood that the industry last year was conducted at a great loss to the fishermen.

(5)

SALMON, SMELTS AND ALEWIVES.

These species of anadromous fishes are growing in value and importance each year. The smelt fishery has a marketed value of over $250,000, while the alewife fishery is steadily growing in importance, the pickled product bring ing as high as $14 per barrel. The salmon fishery the past year was unusually poor, particularly during the first half of the season, although great numbers ascended the rivers late in the summer. The falling-off in the catches was most noticeable in the Restigouche, Miramichi, St. John, amd Margaree districts.

It is quite evident that the fisheries referred to, and also the trout fishery, should be afforded the best possible protection. The salmon, alewife and smelt for their commercial value, and the trout, and also the salmon, for their sporting value. While it is possible that the wonderful extent and variety of our rivers and lakes make unnecessary any unusual activities in restocking, yet it should be remembered that our waters are visited each year, to the advantage of the population generally and to the communities in particular, by many thousands of sport fishermen. Also, the power and other industrial developments have seriously affected a number of the best fishing rivers and streams. Further, the very variety and extent of our rivers and lakes prevent, to a large degree, adequate measures being taken to protect the fisheries from depletion by illegal fishing methods. Every effort should be made to preserve and increase the supplies, not alone for the benefit of the recreation-seeking poulation, but also in the interests of the shore fisheries, as it is evidenced from investigation and observation, that a decline in the river fisheries is followed by a decline in the shore fisheries. Therefore, added importance is given to the protection of the river fisheries, from a distinctly commercial point of view.

(6)

SHELLFISH.

The oyster fishery of the famous Buctouche, New Brunswick, and Bedeque, P.E.I., and adjacent districts, while showing an increase over the preceding year, is deserving of serious consideration, as the condition of the fishery is becoming more unfavourable each year. The dual administration in Prince Edward Island prohibits any efforts of general value, while the mud digging carried on extensively by the farmers in the vicinity of the oyster areas for the purpose of securing fertilizer, is destroying the grounds. Indeed, the encroachments upon the live beds by the diggers, some three hundred of which are operated in Prince Edward Island alone, is constant, and unless very decided action is taken to prevent or limit their operations, the oyster fishery will soon become extinct.

The scallop fishery is confined to Chester basin and Mahone bay district in Nova Scotia, and is an important industry employing some 500 boats during the season. There is evidence that over-fishing is having its ultimate result and action should be taken to curtail operations so as to prevent any dangerous disturbance of the balance of nature. From information at hand it would appear that scallop beds exist in other sections of Nova Scotia and also in districts in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. These districts should be examined to ascertain the extent of the areas and their commercial value, in order that the growing demand for this shellfish may be supplied, and the industry developed.

EDUCATIONAL.

The growing agitation for technical education is a most encouraging sign, as there can be no doubt that the industry will not fully take its place in the fish trade of the world until those engaged in the industry are familiar with the best methods of catching, curing, packing, and manufacturing the product so as to take advantage of the demand of the domestic and export trade. It is also quite true that the rapid development of motor power for small boat and vessel propulsion is bringing about a very decided change in the operations of the fishermen. The motor-boat permits the taking advantage of prolific fishing grounds which hitherto have been too distant for successful exploitation by sail and row-boat fishermen.

Technical education has been under consideration by the department for some years, but it has not appeared practicable to deal with the question until definite provision had been made for a foundation to properly organize, equip, and maintain the necessary essential work. Generous provision has been made in chapter 73 of the Statutes of 1919, entitled the Technical Education Act, whereby the sum of $11,000,000 has been provided to enable the Provincial Governments to initiate and organize technical schools suitable for the instruction of those engaging in these trades and callings. The Act provides an excellent opportunity for the technical education of the fishermen of these provinces, by arrangement between them individually and the Federal Department of Labour, and it would appear opportune for a beginning in this regard. I would propose:—

(1) *School of Navigation.*—The work of the School of Navigation now centered at the Halifax Technical College should be expanded by extension courses to be held at fishing centres throughout the division. There are a large number of uncertificated masters and mates of fishing vessels who should be enabled to perfect their knowledge and take the examinations necessary for the master's or mate's certificates. Also, with the development of the motor-boat there is wide need of a better knowledge of navigation in order that the fishermen operating considerable distances from the shore, be more generally equipped

in this regard. At present, it is not possible nor practicable for the fishermen to attend courses at Halifax, and the proposal therefore to have well arranged short courses conducted at the various centres, at suitable seasons, would be of great advantage.

(2) *Motor Engine Mechanics.*—A knowledge of motor engine mechanics would be of great value. The introduction of the modern motor engine is having a wide influence on the industry. Too often, however, the operators of such engines, while ingenious and naturally quick to learn and apply "first aid," are under heavy loss caused by preventable breakdowns and repairs, besides using unnecessary supplies of gasolene. It is suggested, therefore, that courses conducted similarly to those referred to in connection with navigation, be prepared and held under competent men. This suggestion is apparently quite feasible.

(3) *Short Commercial Courses.*—While at present a considerable number of the fishermen prepare and market their own catches to advantage, a very considerable number are unfamiliar with the primary commercial processes, and therefore are not in a position to enter into the necessary negotiations for the marketing of their product. A short commercial course would be of value.

The three above-mentioned courses might be arranged as Technical College extension courses, and held in common, one with the other. I have consulted with Principal Sexton of the Technical College, who gave great encouragement to the proposals and expressed his willingness to co-operate in every possible way.

(4) *Fish Curing and Packing.*—Reference has already been made to the necessity of wider and more definite knowledge of the best and most remunerative methods for curing, packing and manufacturing the products of the sea. Careless and inferior methods prevent advantage being taken of the best markets and prices. While the "Meat and Canned Foods Act" and the "Fish Inspection Act" are wisely devised, it would appear that these alone, particularly as they are largely restrictive in their provisions, cannot possibly be effective in any large degree in influencing and educating the fishermen and dealers in the prime need of adopting the best methods in handling and preparing their products. Therefore it is necessary that competent instruction be given. It may be found difficult to adopt and carry on the necessary instructions in this regard until wider and more generous provision is made for the costs in connection therewith. It appears to me that the system of fishing bounties might well be changed, and the small bounties, large in the aggregate, given the fishermen could be used to better advantage in providing systematic instruction on the lines above suggested.

(5) *Fishery Officer Instruction.*—Under the reorganization of the Fishery Officer Service there is afforded a good opportunity of securing within a few years, a body of officials who are continually in close touch with all phases of the industry, and who may under proper training, become to a large degree, experts in connection with the fisheries of their respective districts. Under the reorganized service the positions of fishery officers become permanent, and their whole time is now required to be given to their duties and they are not permitted to engage in any other occupation. The arrangements that are being made to afford these officers systematic and well-defined courses of instruction, both technical and administrative, by gathering them together in convenient groups, at suitable places, from time to time, where lectures, demonstrations and experiments will be conducted respecting fish life and the various phases of the fishing industry, together with instruction in correct methods of administration of the fishery laws and regulations, and the numberless items that enter into this work should in a few years result in a staff of officers who will be able to efficiently serve the industry from the various standpoints.

OBSERVANCE OF THE REGULATIONS.

The observance of the regulations is gradually improving from year to year, although much remains to be done before the conditions are reasonably satisfactory. It is, of course, difficult to adequately supervise the operations carried on along the extensive coast comprised in this division, and to afford protection against illegal fishing practices, too often prevalent in the multitude of rivers, streams and lakes. The lobster fishery has first demand, so far as the sea coast is concerned, and requires constant vigilance to prevent illegalities. The fishermen and cannery operators are, however, becoming quite alive to the necessity of protecting the fishery, and are, in a large measure, affording every assistance to the officers in enforcing the law. The fisheries of the river and other inland waters, are exceedingly difficult to thoroughly supervise and protect, as practically every river and stream is frequented by species of fish of importance, either locally or commercially, and are often relied upon to furnish needed supplies to the residents of the various localities. The conditions in the matter of pollutions from saw-mills, etc., are improving, and obstruction to the ascent of fish to the spawning grounds are being removed, or otherwise remedied.

There is great need of correct and systematic surveys being made of the inland waters, in order that intelligent and effective measures may be taken to preserve the fisheries. Action will be taken in this regard as expeditiously as possible.

I would express my appreciation of the interest of the inspectors and officers of the division. While many of the new officers are as yet unfamiliar with their duties, the evident desire of the returned soldier appointments to make good in their new positions is encouraging. Appreciation is also expressed of the assistance rendered by many public spirited citizens in the interests of the inland fisheries, and particularly of the kindly support and encouragement that the Victoria Protective Association through their secretary, Mr. George Kennan, have extended to the officers who have supervision of the sport fishing waters of Cape Breton.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. E. BERNIER, M.D., ON THE SEA FISHERIES OF QUEBEC, FOR THE YEAR 1919.

Notwithstanding that the fishing results of 1918 were barely average, the 1919 catch is even smaller, showing a decrease of over $200,000 in value, despite the fact that the prices of all products of the fisheries have been steadily advancing. The decrease is due to various causes which affected the cod fishery in all sections of the district except at the Magdalen Islands; and to the complete failure in Saguenay county of the salmon fishery, which was also poor in the counties of Gaspe and Bonaventure. In Saguenay county some fishermen who used to catch from 400 to 500 salmon during the season, only succeeded in taking 40 or 50; and many did not think it worth while to leave their nets in the water during the whole time that fishing was permitted. The catch of all other kinds of fish was fairly good.

Owing to market conditions, the monetary returns have been sufficient to enable the fishermen to live until next season. The preceding years have been profitable, and the fishermen of the north coast and the Labrador consequently enjoy greater prosperity than formerly.

As far as fishing methods are concerned the fisheries of the Gulf division still remain stationary, except for the growing use of motor-boats. In spite of all the campaigns of the last few years to popularize the fishing industry, it is noticed that young men especially seem inclined to go away to the cities, or to take up any other occupation than fishing. Although the population is increasing in certain important localities, there is a decrease in the number of fishermen and fishing boats, which is becoming alarming.

The principal fisheries of my district are those for cod, lobsters, herring, salmon and mackerel. Of these cod is the most important, exceeding in value all other kinds of fish together.

COD.

In the county of Saguenay cod appeared near Natashquan at the end of May, where they were found in very large quantities during the first weeks of June. From there, they went westward along the north coast, and reached the neighbourhood of Saguenay river, where they had not been seen for many years. Extraordinary as it may seem, they went up as far as the estuaries of certain rivers, and at Moisie many hundredweights were caught in the nets which had been set for salmon.

Their presence, in almost unlimited quantities at the beginning of the season, promised large catches, and fishermen were prosecuting the fishery in a most active manner when large schools of porpoises appeared on the whole of that coast. During June, July and August, these kept moving continually eastward and westward near the shore between the entrance of the St. Lawrence, and Natashquan. Fishery Officer N. A. Comeau, of Godbout, thinks that these schools are composed of from 15,000 to 18,000 porpoises, and from information received through telegraph offices, he observed that they were moving at the rate of 80 miles per day.

During the two or three days following each appearance (which took place three or four times monthly) cod rapidly disappeared, and it was impossible to catch any even in small quantities.

The oldest fishermen noticed, from time to time, some isolated porpoises in the gulf, but never saw nor heard of such large quantities appearing together. In supposing that each of these 15,000 or 18,000 porpoises consumed one hundred pounds of fish per day, we will have an idea of the enormous quantities that can be destroyed during a whole year, or even during a season.

About twenty years ago some naturalists, among whom was Mr. A. M. Montpetit, called the attention of the public to the enormous destruction of food fish by these porpoises; and they foresaw that, owing to their increasing number from year to year, there would come a time when they could not find food in the river, and would invade the gulf and there cause considerable damage to fisheries.

This anticipation was realized during the last season with the above consequences, which would have been disastrous if cod had not remained in such large quantities.

If it is admitted that these porpoises went into the gulf because they could not find in the river as much food as they needed, it is difficult to believe that the waters they have ruined gradually for many years will have time to restock themselves enough to permit those porpoises to live there permanently in future.

In Labrador, cod fishing was made impossible until the end of July, owing to the presence of ice which disappeared only late in spring, to be replaced almost immediately by other ice coming from the strait of Belle Isle. On the 8th July, following a strong eastern wind, a large field of ice was dispersed on an area of

about 100 miles, and obstructed the coast from Blanc-Sablons to St. Augustin. During the last week of the month, after ice had been removed by a strong wind, cod showed itself in large quantities up to the 15th August, and big catches made up for the failure of the beginning of the season.

In the counties of Gaspe and Bonaventure, and more particularly on the coast of Baie des Chaleurs, cod was scarce until fall, and no reason was found for the same.

LOBSTER.

In Magdalen Islands, the catch for 1919 shows a falling-off, due to the fact that fishing was conducted with less activity than in the past year, more than to the decrease of lobsters, which have always been of a good size and which remained in quite large quantities. The rather small prices paid to fishermen induced the latter to quit before the end of the season on the 20th July, and to give their time to cod and mackerel fishing which were more profitable.

In the counties of Gaspe and Bonaventure, the results were practically the same as those of last year.

The lobster canning has been discontinued in Anticosti island. In Labrador, many owners of lobster factories obtain licenses without, however, keeping their factories in operation, so much so that in the county of Saguenay the pack was only one-fourth of that of 1918.

It is true that in these far localities, where the necessary material for lobster fishing is expensive and often hard to obtain, the benefits derived are very small. Owing to the present market conditions, fishermen get better results in cod fishing.

It is observed that the public interest is increasing regarding the protection of this fish. During the season there were ten prosecutions for illegal fishing in Magdalen Islands, and one in the county of Bonaventure.

HERRING.

Herring appeared on the 21st April in the Baie Plaisante and remained in normal quantity all around the islands during the month of May and the first days of June. The total catches there although less considerable than those of last year, were more than sufficient for the needs of smokehouses, as sell as for the needs of cod and lobster fishing. As usual, they caught more than could be used. Foreign fishing boats, which come to the islands after bait, are becoming less and less numerous so that fresh herring is in less demand. The smoking industry, which started during the war, is being more and more expanded. From the number of new establishments which are built every year, one must conclude that those who are devoting themselves to the preparation of smoked herring are making large profits. In the counties of Bonaventure, Gaspe and Rimouski, herring is still used as fertilizer only, and as bait for lobster and cod fishing. In the county of Saguenay, it is rather scarce.

SALMON.

The production of salmon fisheries, which have been decreasing gradually for the last three years, is still falling off. Compared to that of the preceding season, the results of which were already bad, it shows a large decrease. This is due to the fact that in many localities the migration took place during the last days of July when the greater part of fishermen had stopped fishing. This late migration, which continued in August, was clearly demonstrated in Labrador where, at the beginning of the same month, a large number of salmon were caught in nets set for cod. I was informed by hunters, who visited certain rivers during the fall, that the spawning beds were full of parent salmon.

ANGLING WAS NOT A GREAT SUCCESS, EITHER.

The unsatisfactory results are also partly due to the absence of caplan in all the northern part of the gulf, and the presence of ice until July in Labrador.

Some rivers on the south shore of the St. Lawrence should be better protected than they are. From reports received, poaching is still going on in the rivers Cap Chat, Ste. Anne des Monts and Mont. Louis. I could not, however, obtain direct information to enable me to prosecute the poachers.

MACKEREL.

Mackerel, which is caught in the gulf division, comes from Magdalen Islands; the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure only supply small quantities. This fishing has been practically nil in the county of Saguenay for many years. No interest is taken and they do not even have necessary equipment. However, there are good indications that mackerel will reappear on this coast as well as in Chaleurs bay, where it was formerly found in such large quantities.

The production of the current year is inferior to that of 1918 which gave a result smaller than that of the last four years. This failure can be explained by the fact that serious damages were sustained by a large number of mackerel nets through a storm; the fishing, which was only beginning and showing good results, had to be abandoned.

It must be acknowledged that the last season was very quiet in all the stations of the district. There was no disorder worth mentioning, except a few violations of the law already mentioned in Magdalen Islands and in the county of Bonaventure. I wish to state again that in this last locality there is practically no officer for the protection of lobsters. I was informed during the winter that there was some live lobster trade going on after the 26th June. Mr. G. T. Annett has been looking after this section for the last two years, but as he is living at Gaspé, i.e., 200 miles east of the county of Bonaventure, he cannot reasonably be aware of what is going on. I am of the opinion that a permanent fishery officer should be appointed for Bonaventure.

The number of licenses issued in 1919 was smaller than in 1918. The difference is due to the fact that many Newfoundlanders who, as usual went to Labrador for codfishing, were prevented from doing so by the ice which remained near the coast up to the end of July.

REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR G. S. DAVIDSON, PRAIRIE FISHERIES DIVISION, FOR THE YEAR 1919.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

The district of northern Alberta shows a large increase in the catch of all kinds of fish, though the number of commercial and fishermen's licenses is not so large as in the year 1918. This increase may be attributed to the fact that the northern country is being rapidly settled, which means a larger demand for fish, the roads throughout the district improving greatly, enabling the fishermen to tap new lakes and to get their catch out of shipping points in good condition, increase in the number of dealers and improvement in their plants for the handling of the catch which allows of their handling more fish than formerly.

In the district of southern Alberta, angling, which is the chief fishing, has fallen off greatly. The past summer was one of great drought in this district; many of the streams which in previous years carried sufficient water to make good trout streams, dried up, or became mere trickles of water. Many fish were lost in this way. A number of streams were closed by the department to all fishing for a period of two years. This I am sure will have a beneficial effect and lead to the natural restocking of those waters. Action has been taken to compel the screening of all irrigation ditches. This will, undoubtedly, save immense quantities of sporting fish. The commercial fisheries of this district are of very little importance, the Red Deer river being fished for coarse fish under fishermen's licenses, only seven licenses having been issued, the catch being one thousand pounds each of pickerel and suckers, all of which is used locally. During the year there were ten prosecutions for violations of the regulations, as follows:—

Fishing in Close Season	3
Fishing without license	1
Possession of undersized trout	3
Dynamiting streams	3

One case of obtaining license by false representation was noted. In this case the license was cancelled at once. The fishways are in good order. Reports made in connection with obstruction of streams by beaver-dams were investigated and it was found that in practically every case the obstructions were situated within forest reserves. The Southern Alberta Fishermen's Association was formed in Calgary, with which will be affiliated like associations in the southern district. The members of this association have given their assurance that they will co-operate with the department in every way to further the protection of the sporting fish. They have already made several valuable suggestions along this line which have been placed before the department.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.

In the northern portion of the province, there was a decrease in the quantity and value of fish taken, due to fewer fishermen operating in many districts, though in some districts there were more fishermen than in the preceding year, and in such districts, increased catches were obtained. Not only are no lakes showing signs of depletion, but the fish are improving in quality and size.

Developments in the fishing industry during the year include the erection of a large warehouse at Big river and a saw-mill at Dore lake, for the manufacture of fish boxes, building of new piers and wharves, and improvements in the roads leading to the lakes. Many fish camps have also been built to replace those destroyed last year by forest fires. The demand for frozen fish is growing and prices are firm. Local markets are well supplied and the surplus shipped to United States markets.

The district was well patrolled by an efficient staff of officers, and the close seasons have been well observed. There are officers residing at most points where saw-mills are operating, and no pollution of streams took place. All fishways are in good condition, and allow the free passage of fish at all seasons of the year.

In the district of southern Saskatchewan, the catch of whitefish in Lowes lake district is smaller than in theyear 1918. This is accounted for by the overseer in charge, as owing to the strike in Winnipeg last summer, which stopped all shipments of fish, that being the chief market for the catch. Fish are as plentiful as in former years and there are no signs of depletion. It is reported that the whitefish have not spawned by the opening of the winter fishing season, December 15, the fish not having completed spawning until January 1. The same condition is observed in the Qu'Appelle lakes, and it would appear that a change in the date of the opening of the winter fishing season in these two districts would be beneficial.

The Qu'Appelle lakes and lake Katepwe have this season been administered under an overseer as one district; which has worked out to advantage. The stocking of these waters with whitefish from the Qu'Appelle hatchery is this year showing results, some fine whitefish having been taken. Owing to the whitefish coming to maturity this year a change in the mesh of nets used for fishing was made from 4½ inches as used in previous years to 5½ inches; this has resulted in a smaller catch of coarse fish and tullibee, and was not popular with the fishermen; but in my opinion was the proper course and should be continued. The catch is not so large as in the previous year but this may be put down to the use of the larger mesh. One hundred fishermen are shown as operating. Of these, sixty-six fished from January 1, 1919, to the end of the fishing season, and thirty-four from December 15 to December 31, 1919, so that during the latter period there were only about half as many fishing as there were last year, between the same dates. This would account for a smaller catch, the best catches being taken during the first two weeks of the season. A number of fishermen who last year fished the Qu'Appelle lakes are now fishing in Lowes lake, where they can take advantage of the summer fishing. This would account for the falling-off in the number of fishermen operating on the Qu'Appelle lakes at the present time. There are very few experienced fishermen on these lakes, a fact which tends to reduce the catch. There were four prosecutions in the southern district: three for fishing within twenty-five yards of the mouth of a fishway, one for selling fish taken under domestic license. An increase of four icehouses is noted at Lowes lake, also an increase in the number of row-boats and gasolene boats at the same lake, the fishermen adding to their gear, from year to year.

During the year 1919, I visited practically all the northern lakes and was gratified to find the great improvements in the methods of handling the catch. Every effort was being made to put the fish on the market in perfect condition. The sanitation of the plants was good, everything being kept clean and in good condition. Great attention was being paid to the proper cleaning of the fish, and all utensils were kept perfectly clean. I also met all the fish-dealers and had many discussions with them in connection with the different phases of the fish industry. I found them in nearly every case, ready and willing to do what was necessary towards the improvement of the industry and the preservation of fish. I am pleased to say that there was no waste of fish at all, though this particular point was under the closest scrutiny by officers on the ground.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

During the year just ended, the fishery service in Manitoba suffered the loss of three of its officers: Inspector J. A. Howell, whose death occurred on June 3; Guardian D. S. Daly, who died on the 13th of May; and Special Guardian William Overton, who died on the 5th of September.

Fishing throughout the province was, on the whole, as good as the previous year. Owing to low water in the Saskatchewan river and tributary waters, summer fishing in the northern district was practically a failure.

In District No. 1, lake Winnipeg, 783 licenses were issued.

In District No. 2, which includes the whole of the province with the exception of lake Winnipeg, 1,341 licenses were issued.

Only one prosecution took place in District No. 1, while in District No. 2 there were eight.

There has been in the past a tendency on the part of the fishermen, and fish companies, to use a smaller mesh net than that prescribed by law, but under the new reorganization it is hoped to put an end to this corrupt practice.

Much assistance was rendered by the members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, also by the provincial police of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, especially in those districts where conditions make it possible for guardians to visit only occasionally.

Taken on the whole the regulations were well observed when the area of the districts administered is considered.

The officers under my supervision, with very few exceptions, performed their duties in a satisfactory manner.

REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR, LIEUT. COL. F. H. CUNNINGHAM, WESTERN FISHERIES DIVISION (BRITISH COLUMBIA) FOR THE YEAR, 1919.

Assistant Chief Inspector, J. A. Motherwell, Vancouver, B.C.; District No. 1—A. P. Halladay, New Westminster, B.C.; District No. 2—J. T. C. Williams, Prince Rupert, B.C.; District No. 3—E. G. Taylor, Nanaimo, B.C.

There was practically no change in the administrative and commercial aspect of the fisheries as compared with the previous year.

In District No. 3, three new canneries were in operation, one located at Sooke harbour and two on Barclay sound, one of these being erected for the purpose of canning herring, and subsequently the operations were extended to the canning of salmon.

The only administrative change was in the experimental direction of extending the areas over which purse seine licenses could operate, Knight inlet being the most important used in this direction. The result was satisfactory except that the licensees congregated at the most valuable fishing grounds, and it is quite possible that the fishing would have been too intensive at these places had it not been for the watchfulness of the fishery officers, who strictly enforced the regulations regarding fishing boundaries. To obviate this in future the fishing boundaries must be extended further from the mouths of the rivers, not with the intention of handicapping the operations but in pure fairness to both fish and fishermen.

The total pack of all varieties of salmon was 1,392,966 cases, as compared with 1,616,157 cases for the previous year. The decrease is largely due to the limitation in the packing of chum salmon, the decreased run of pink salmon owing to the disastrous freshets of 1917 which affected the spawning areas, and also to the necessity for the earlier annual close season on account of the unprecedented dry season. This early cessation of fishing affected the cohoe pack as the pink salmon had gathered around the mouths of the streams and were joined by the cohoes. If fishing operations had been allowed to continue it would have proved disastrous to both these species as in taking the cohoes, pinks would have been caught which had so deteriorated as to render them of no commercial value. This possibly was a hardship on both fishermen and cannerymen but it certainly was in the interests of conservation and will no doubt be realized in the run of 1921.

Returned Soldier Citizens.—Owing to the necessity for the re-establishment of returned soldiers in the various avocations of life it was necessary to change the fisheries policy in the northern part of the province to meet these conditions. Consequently the number of salmon gill-net licenses issued was increased, thus enabling all returned soldiers desirous of doing so to take part in the actual fishing. The statement at the end of this report gives the number of returned soldiers who took advantage of this opportunity. Whilst many of these returned men were inexperienced in fishing they received assistance and advice with the result that on the whole they were successful, not perhaps to the extent they anticipated but the exaggerated benefits they were led to believe would accrue from the fishing planted the foundation for greater expectations than were warranted. Whilst these expectations were not fulfilled the general results were satisfactory to them.

DISTRICT NO. 1, (FRASER RIVER.)

The total pack of the Fraser river watershed amounted to 158,628 cases, as against 206,003 cases for 1918. The pack of sockeye was 29,628 cases, which was small even for an off year. It is encouraging, however, to note that this variety was in excess of 1918 by 12,779 cases. The quantity of salmon exported other than sockeye was greatly in excess of the previous year.

There was a very heavy run of sockeye during the month of October after the close season for the use of $5\frac{3}{4}$ inch mesh nets. These sockeye entered the streams tributary to Pitt lake, including the Lillooet river, Gilley creek, Silver creek and the Upper Pitt river, and large numbers found their way to the Coquihalla river and Kawkawa lake, which is tributary to the Coquihalla. There was also a large run to Cultus and Chilliwack lakes. These fish reached the spawning grounds in good condition and good results should follow in 1923. Whilst this run was late in 1919 there is nothing to prove it will always be a late run and may come as an early run in the year they return to their spawning beds.

From an inspection of the spawning grounds in the lower Fraser river watershed it is evident that the number of cases packed cannot be used as a basis for estimation as to the number of the different varieties that actually reached the natural spawning grounds. It is also pleasing to note that there is an encouraging improvement in the run to the Shuswap lake areas.

The regulations were fairly well complied with and the enforcement of clause 80 of the Fisheries Act, whilst perhaps a drastic measure, has had a salutary effect in minimizing the number of violations as compared with the number of licenses issued. There were eight gasolene launches used in patrolling the district, five being owned by the department and three under charter.

The services rendered by the fishery officers were of an energetic nature, impartial and satisfactory.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

Skeena River.—The abnormal run of sockeye to this river fully demonstrates what has been stated in previous reports that little is known of the natural life-history of the salmon. Notwithstanding the evidence obtained by the Fisheries Commission of 1917, which was on the lines of a depletion of this variety, yet the run to this river was the greatest since 1913, and resulted in a pack of 184,945 cases of this very valuable variety.

The run of spring salmon in the river was not as good as in 1918 but it must be remembered that there is a considerable drain on this run before it reaches the river owing to the intensive operations of the trollers outside, which naturally decreased the run to the river itself.

The run of pink salmon was not good but the run of 1918 was the heaviest experienced for many years and there is no doubt but that the unprecedented freshets of 1917 were responsible for this as they must have affected most seriously the spawning beds.

The operations of returned soldiers on the Skeena river were of necessity limited as it is a hazardous area to operate in owing to the tides and the rougher elements in Chatham sound, but experience at other places will be of great assistance to those soldier citizens desiring to operate this year on this river.

Naas River.—It is regrettable to have to report that the salmon fishery of this river needs special attention if the run is to be continued. I have already drawn the attention of the department to the operations of American traps outside Pearce canal, north along the Alaska coast to cape Fox. These traps were most successful in capturing salmon heading for the Naas river and unless some international arrangement is agreed upon whereby these salmon will receive proper protection whilst passing through international waters this river as a producer of salmon and as a commercial asset is in the opinion of the officers of the department doomed.

Portland canal, which used to carry great quantities of salmon previous to the operation of these traps, shows a great depletion, as also does Observatory inlet and Alice arm, and further, the reports of the special provincial and Dominion officers show practically no spawning fish on the grounds in Meziaden lake. It is certainly in the interests of both the American and Canadian industry that immediate action be taken to ameliorate this condition of affairs.

Rivers Inlet.—The total pack amounted to 80,367 cases, of which 56,258 cases were sockeye. The pack would indicate that the run of this species was poor but the actual fact is that the run was heavier than it has been for years. The reason given for this is that the fish were small and passed through the $5\frac{3}{4}$ inch mesh nets. Another reason advanced is that the fish swimming deep passed under the nets, and I am of the opinion that the latter is nearer the solution than the previous one. The spawning beds of Owekano lake carried more sockeye than for years past. In addition to the hatchery being filled to capacity the natural spawning beds were exceedingly well seeded.

Smiths Inlet.—The run of all varieties of salmon to this area shows an improvement and the reports of special officers inspecting the spawning beds indicate that they were well seeded.

Reference is made to the unfortunate action of gill-net fishermen in destroying the seines operated under license in Quashela creek. The license for this area has been in force ever since the cannery was erected, some twenty-five years ago, and whilst during the past four or five years it has been a bone of contention it must be remembered that it is only of comparatively recent date that sockeye have been caught by gill-nets in this inlet in paying quantities. The department had given sympathetic consideration to the contention of both the licensees and the fishermen, and the decision reached was that the licensees should be allowed to operate the seine for a limited number of days during the season of 1919, after which season the license would not be renewed. The gill-net fishermen, however, took matters into their own hands and destroyed the seines.

There is no doubt that the discontinuance of the license for this creek will be the means of building up the run of sockeye salmon in this area to its former condition, as owing to the phosphorescent nature of the water in the inlet it is not possible for any number of gill-nets to seriously affect the run of fish, hence it may be reasonably expected that Smiths inlet will resume its place as one of the most important areas for sockeye salmon.

Central Division.—This division includes Namu, Bella Bella and Gardner canal. The run of all varieties of salmon was fairly good, especially the run of what is known as "Creek" sockeye to the waters of the Bella Bella area. In this area the fall fish predominate and the operators must to a large extent depend upon these grades for their pack.

Bella Coola.—The run of all species of salmon was not good. The run of pink salmon was no doubt largely affected by the freshets of 1917, which were generally disastrous in this portion of the province. A number of returned soldier citizens have made their homes in Bella Coola on the land and depended upon the season's fishing to help them out. Consequently whilst it cannot be said they are discouraged still the results of their operations were not commensurate with their indefatigable efforts.

Queen Charlotte Islands.—On the east coast of these islands alternate runs of pinks and chums are usual; 1919 was the season for the latter variety and great quantities were caught and shipped in a green state to the Skeena river and south. The Moresby island fisheries also salted a large quantity. Returned soldier citizens hold the majority of the seining licenses in this area and on the whole their operations were successful,

Trolling.—The trolling industry is becoming more popular with the fishermen and there was a greater number of licenses issued than during the previous season, but the results were not so successful as in 1918 as spring salmon and cohoes were not so plentiful. This mode of fishing is receiving considerable attention from an economic standpoint. It is stated that quantities are hooked and lost and consequently die. It is also reported that spring salmon with large hooks imbedded in their mouths have been caught in gill-nets on the Skeena river. The American authorities are also considering the results of this style of fishing from a conservation standpoint. It is not fair to the fishermen that any value should be placed on rumours and it would be in the interests of all concerned if a reliable officer, who should if possible have scientific attainments, were placed for one season on the trolling grounds to report on conditions.

Halibut.—Prince Rupert is yearly growing in importance owing to this fishery. The fishermen operating out of this port had another successful year, the quantity, quality and price being maintained. Statistics will show that the catches were heavier than in 1918. The American catches and deliveries were far in excess of those from Canadian sources. Between five and six hundred carloads of Canadian and American halibut were shipped over the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad during the year, and it is stated that Prince Rupert will in a few years be the most important depot for halibut on the Pacific coast.

The international arrangement covering a close season for halibut should by the protection afforded materially assist in keeping up the supply of this species and enable Prince Rupert to take a foremost place as a distributing point of the halibut fishery.

Herring.—There is not much to be said on the herring fishery of this district as they are taken mainly for bait purposes. The Japanese make a success of this fishery by dry-salting and shipping to the Orient, whilst the white fishermen, owing to conditions, are not able to compete successfully. Halibut fishermen have in the past complained bitterly as to the lack of bait but this has been partially overcome by the establishment of herring pounds in the vicinity of Prince Rupert. During 1919 one or two were operated successfully and the number will be increased for 1920.

Protection.—During the season of 1919 conditions were such that it was possible to give a greater protection to the fisheries of this district. The steamer *Thomas Crosby* was again chartered. The department owns seven fair-sized gasolene boats and there were also twelve other boats under charter manned by officers who gave satisfactory service.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

This district includes no sockeye areas of any great importance. The principal ones are a small run to Anderson lake through the waters of Barclay sound, to Kennedy lake through Clayoquot sound, also to Sauch-en-auch creek and Knight inlet, the most extensive sockeye river being the Nimpkish opposite Alert bay. The operators must therefore rely very largely on the fall fish for their packs. The run of sockeye to the Nimpkish river showed a great improvement over 1918 and conditions there are generally satisfactory.

The run of pink salmon over the whole district was small and whilst this was the off year for this variety in many places in the district the run was even smaller than expected, attributable no doubt to the 1917 freshets already referred to.

Reference must be made to the fishing conditions on the west coast of Vancouver island covering the area from cape Beale to Sombrio point. There were twenty-nine purse-seine licenses operating in this area of which fifteen were issued to returned soldier citizens. These men were not in a financial position to supply themselves with boats and nets consequently they had to make the best arrangements possible with those owning the necessary gear to operate their licenses. Whilst it is possible the best arrangements were made by them under the circumstances, still the conditions were not satisfactory and led to such intensive fishing that practically no salmon (chums) reached their spawning beds. This is a serious state of affairs as it means the cycle has been broken and the corresponding run of the 1919 fry will be practically nil. The aggregate catch was a fairly large one, but from an economic standpoint were of no value to Canada as the bulk of them were shipped in a green state to be canned in the United States.

To Barclay sound there was a tremendous run of dog salmon and from this quarter large quantities were also exported.

The run of sockeye to Anderson lake was fair and the run to the Somass river shows a decided improvement as during the past few years these fish have not been molested to any great extent. The cannery owned by the western packers and located at Shushartie was not operated this season, it being the object of the owners to allow all of the pink salmon to reach the spawning beds, and thus, if possible, build up a good annual run improving present conditions of a good run only every other year.

There was an increase in the number of purse-seines operated, all by returned soldiers, and whilst the returns may not have reached expectations they were in the majority of cases satisfactory.

There is nothing of special interest to report in connection with this district except in connection with trolling. This mode of fishing is on the increase and many complaints are received that in the early part of the season very small fish of the spring and blueback variety are to be found on the market. It is practically impossible to enforce any suggested regulation covering this unless all trolling is prohibited until later in the season. If this action is taken it prevents the capture of the early run of spring salmon which are most valuable as a commercial commodity. It has been suggested that only a certain sized hook should be used for the earlier months of the season which would prevent the capture of small fish, but such a regulation could not be enforced as it would mean placing an officer on every trolling boat to prove of any value. The suggestion already made of an officer with scientific attainments to investigate this mode of fishing would be most valuable.

Herring.—There has been a very large run of herring all over the district and some 30,000 cases have been canned in Barclay sound. Owing to market conditions the output of "Scotch cured" herring has been greatly limited as it is impossible to compete commercially with the product of the British Isles, and until transportation rates and labour conditions again become normal the

outlook for this business is not good. There has, however, been a great impetus this season in the business of dry-salting, the increase being 138,870 cwts., which finds its way to the Orient. This business should be fostered and to keep up the quality all shipments should be inspected before leaving the country. It is also to be recorded that there is an increase in direct shipments by British subjects, which is satisfactory to the trade.

Reduction Works.—There appears to be a satisfactory increase in the manufacture of by-products, and whilst several oileries were established during the war and the product of oil received a ready sale this condition maintains in peace times even to a greater extent as the operations have generally improved and the whole dogfish is now being utilized for oil and for the manufacture of cattle and chicken food. Each establishment erected is an improvement on the last and there is no doubt but that these factories will be extended to cover the production of other products, such as the conversion of sharks, hair seals, sea lions and porpoises for commercial purposes.

As in other districts it was possible to increase and extend the protection service and it is pleasing to note that the infractions of the regulations are limited.

REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS.

Approximately $30,000 was expended in connection with this important work. Over $6,000 was spent in cleaning out streams tributary to Owekano lake, and which from reports of inspection subsequently made have been of great value in enabling the parent fish to reach their natural spawning grounds. Other important work was performed on Black creek, Rosewall creek, Cooks creek, Big Qualicum river, Nahwitti river, Okis Hollow creek, Coquihalla river and the Yakoun river, on Queen Charlotte Islands. Obstructions were also removed from smaller creeks. All of the places mentioned are now practically clear to the free access of salmon.

Work of this nature has its difficulties owing to the isolated locations and the necessity for transportation of men, material and provisions by special boats. A great deal of this work was necessary owing to the carelessness of loggers in not removing debris from the creeks when their work was completed and which formed the nucleus of obstructions, time and nature doing the rest. There is hardly a creek up which salmon go to spawn but which requires attention caused either by natural or logging operations It is considered that a continuation of this class of work would be of immense value to the fishing industry.

Engineer McHugh has been indefatigable in his efforts to personally supervise this work as much as possible, but owing to the absolute necessity for his personal supervision of most of the work in connection with the construction of the Lakelse hatchery he was not able to give so much of his personal time to the removal of obstructions as could be wished. He has been given the assistance of a most efficient assistant who was able to give a good deal of the work personal supervision.

The general impression of those interested in the industry and in the perpetuation of the salmon as a continued commercial asset is that this work should be proceeded with as expeditiously as possible. This is being done, but it must be remembered that the amount of work to be accomplished is limited by natural conditions but the department and its officers realize the value of a clear waterway to the parent fish in reaching their spawning grounds and no opportunity will be lost in pushing the work as rapidly as the appropriation and other conditions will permit.

The fishery overseers have been instructed to keep a close supervision over the streams at the time the salmon are running in order to determine more definitely the seriousness of alleged obstructions, and they will also on streams which have been cleared see that the nucleus of any new obstructions is immediately removed. The labour used in this work was composed of practically all returned soldiers.

FISH CULTURE.

This is a very interesting topic at the present time when the value of this work is being criticised in some quarters. It appears to the undersigned that if these critics devoted the same energy in the direction of conservation that they do in condemning the actions of the department the fish hatcheries would become even of greater value than they are as they would be able to turn out a greater number of fry owing to the fact that there would be more parent fish on the spawning beds which Nature would take care of and the hatcheries would take care of the surplus eggs.

During the past season of 1919 there were five hatcheries operating on the Fraser river watershed, two on Skeena river, one on Rivers inlet, three on Vancouver island and one at Gerrard. Nine of these are devoted exclusively to the incubation of salmon eggs, the Cowichan lake hatchery partially so, while the Gerrard hatchery is a trout hatchery. The total distribution of sockeye fry during the spring of 1919 in the

Fraser river watershed was	34,100,000
Skeena river watershed	8,000,000
Rivers inlet	3,000,000
and on Vancouver island	4,606,550

In addition to this there was the usual number of spring, cohoe, humpback and chum salmon fry distributed.

Good progress is being made in the construction of artificial rearing ponds in connection with the various hatcheries where the geographical situation will permit of this being done. Another improvement is the distribution of fry as much as possible on the natural spawning beds. At the Cowichan Lake hatchery the value of such rearing ponds has been demonstrated, thousands of spring salmon having been released after attaining a size of over two inches in length. There is no question but better results are assured by the liberation of fish having reached this size as they are stronger and in a better condition for self-preservation than the fry where the sac has only just been absorbed.

The officer in charge of the Harrison Lake hatchery has for the past two or three seasons been experimenting in the hatching of fish eggs by the gravel method. This system is not generally understood by the public but for information generally the procedure consists of placing fairly large stones in the bottom of a prepared box or can. A certain quantity of eggs are then placed in the receptacle, the eggs finding their way into the crevices between the stones. Smaller stones are then added, more eggs are placed in the receptacle filling up the newly-formed crevices and this is continued until as many eggs have been deposited as is considered desirable. A supply of water is arranged for by a space left in the box for this purpose and it finds its way through the larger stones at the bottom of the box, working up through the gravel and escaping at the top, thus keeping the eggs constantly damp. Eggs incubated by this means do not appear to fungus and when the fry are hatched out, the sac absorbed, the young fish then feed on the infertile eggs which may remain in the gravel. It is claimed that fry hatched out by this means retain to a greater extent wilder habits than those which are hatched in the open troughs in the hatcheries it being further claimed that hatchery fry become accustomed to their surroundings and lose a certain amount of that wild instinct which the gravel-hatched fry retain. It is very questionable if there is such a great difference in this respect as between the fry hatched out by the different systems—self-preservation is the first instinct of nature and unless the fry are kept sufficiently long to accustom them to artificial feeding it is difficult to conceive that the natural wild instinct should be lost in such a short time. However, fish culture, like everything else, is open to improvement and the system of gravel hatching will be extended and if it proves a more successful means of increasing the supply of fish than the present method it will certainly be adopted.

I would like to refer here to the work of Mr. Alexander Robertson, officer in charge of the Harrison lake hatchery, who has been untiring in his efforts whilst an officer of the department to in all cases improve the present system of fish incubation, and he is deserving of great credit for the success he has met with. He has proved even with present experiments that the gravel system is a successful one and this system can be used to great advantage in stocking streams where the supply of parent fish is being depleted and where it is practically impossible to build a hatchery, or in isolated places to which the fry cannot be transported. The eggs can be taken there and incubation completed by the gravel system.

It is unfortunate that the hatchery operations should be the subject of the present criticism, especially by opponents who it is doubtful have ever been in close touch with the operations of a fish hatchery and who know little if anything of the procedure. They air their views in the press and because they may be interested in the canning business their views are accepted by the general public for this reason only, and the experience of men who have given their lives to the work of fish culture both in this and other countries has no value.

In a recent report to the New Westminster Board of Trade it was stated that the Harrison lake hatchery was blamed by many experienced fishermen for the depletion of this run, but the facts are that the only portions of the Fraser river watershed carrying a supply of parent salmon this year are where hatcheries are located. The run of sockeye to Morris creek, a tributary of the Harrison river, is increasing every year. The run of Sockeye to the Birkenhead river, a tributary of the Lillooet river was phenomenal. Why? Because of the output of fry from the Pemberton hatchery in 1915. The Coquihalla was not a sockeye river until fry were placed there from one of the hatcheries, the result being that this year shows an estimate of 75,000 parent fish on the spawning grounds.

Some resolutions state that the hatcheries are a failure and yet the same resolutions blame the hatcheries for the run of small fish. There are small fish and large fish as the results of nature, so if the hatcheries are responsible for small fish they must also be given credit for large fish as well as it does not seem possible that only small fish would be the result of hatchery operations.

When one considers that the sockeye heading for the Fraser river are preyed upon by the traps in Juan de Fuca strait, the seines and traps in international waters miles of gill-nets for fifty miles of the Fraser river to Mission bridge, above Mission bridge by Indians and settlers, it is a miracle that there are as many fish coming to the Fraser river watershed as there are to-day, and it will be conceded by impartial judgment that the hatcheries are responsible to a large extent for the present although somewhat limited supply.

It is quite possible the system may be improved upon and every effort is being made to assist nature, but nature must also be assisted by those interested in the commercial life of the industry by allowing a sufficient quantity of parent salmon to reach the spawning grounds for the purpose of reproduction.

The resultant fry obtaining from the shipment of Alaska sockeye eggs transferred to the Harrison lake hatchery turned out very satisfactory. Fifteen millions of this variety were distributed in the various creeks emptying into Harrison lake. The fry were released as far up the creeks as it was possible to travel, thus placing them on or near the natural spawning grounds. Approximately a million and a half of the fry were held in the hatchery retaining ponds and troughs and attained a good size before passing into the lake. The fry when distributed were strong and hardy, and the shipment of eggs, the incubation and the liberation of the fry was a decided success.

REVENUE.

For several seasons past consideration has been given to the desirability of providing for an increased revenue more commensurate with the commercial value of the fisheries of this province. For the season of 1919 the license fees were increased as follows:—

Salmon cannery	licenses from		$50. to $500.
" purse-seine	"		$75. to $300.
" drag-seine	"		$50. to $150.
" trap-net	"		$75. to $500.
" gill-net	"		$ 5. to $ 10.

In addition to the above one-half cent per fish was collected on all salmon caught by purse- or drag-seines. A fee per case of canned salmon containing forty-eight pounds was also levied at 4 cents a case for sockeye and 3 cents per case for all other varieties. These fees, together with the amounts received for fines and the sale of confiscated articles, reached a total of $253,997.60.

For the purpose of revenue collection the province was divided into two areas,—

(1) The Fraser river, Howe sound, Vancouver island and the mainland adjacent thereto;

(2) All waters north of cape Caution extending to the boundary line in Portland canal.

Owing to the vast area over which fishing operations are conducted the collectors had a great deal of travelling and detailed work to arrange for, but I am pleased to say they performed their duties in an efficient manner and for a first season the enforcement of the new revenue regulations was most satisfactory.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The desire of the returned soldier citizen to participate to a greater extent in the commercial industry created a difficulty in connection with the increase of the number of purse-seine licenses. It was felt that in the interests of conservation there were already sufficient, intensive fishing operations being conducted that the run of the various species of salmon could maintain, but it was also felt that the conditions warranted a greater encroachment on nature's supply, hence forty-six salmon purse-seine and drag-seine licenses were granted to returned soldiers only during the year. There were 150 applications and it could be well understood that the forty-six successful applicants could not be decided upon without creating great dissatisfaction amongst those who were unsuccessful. Whilst there may have been one or two licensees who did not fill expectations it was generally conceded that the best possible had been done considering the great number of applications and the small number of locations available.

Very few, if any, of these men had the financial means to operate their licenses and if they are to be encouraged in the direction of fishing as a means of earning a livelihood they must be given some financial assistance by the Government on the same basis as returned soldier citizens desiring to enter other fields of activity. Until this is done there must of necessity be a bartering in licenses which will not lead in the direction of building up a white fishing industry but will tend to place the actual operations of the licenses in the hands of others than the licensees. A white fishing population is desirable and this does not mean a fisherman who will fish for a few months during the salmon run but one who will follow the fishing the year round in the different seasons, viz., salmon, herring, halibut and cod, thus providing employment for the whole year and building up a thrifty and prosperous white fishing population.

During the season of 1919 a judicial investigation was held into the actions of the fishery officers in District No. 3. Charges of all kinds were filed against the officers and his Honour Judge Eberts was appointed by the Government to investigate the same. All evidence was taken under oath and it is satisfactory

to note that not one solitary charge was proven, but it was an unfortunate waste of time and public money. One good feature, however, may have emanated from the investigation in so far as it set at rest in the public mind wild rumours of graft and maladministration of the fisheries in this province generally.

Attention is called to the large exportation of raw material in fish from this province to the United States. Such exportation is not in my opinion in the interests of the country as a whole. The manufacture of this raw material in Canada would result in a greater opening for labour and the distribution of money generally and would be a very strong factor in the procuring of foreign markets. Our competitors to the south have a very large home market for their canned goods and it is very questionable if the raw material were not obtained from Canada whether these foreign markets could be retained by them. It is claimed by the fishermen that an embargo on exportation would mean smaller results to them. This remains to be proved, as the manufacture of the raw material at home would mean the erection of new plants by foreign capital who would enter into competition with those already in the business, in buying fish, a greater competition amongst those now in the business which would be enabled by increased foreign trade, so that in my opinion the province and the Dominion has everything to gain and nothing to lose in manufacturing the raw products at home.

Whilst the manufacture of by-products is on the increase there is a wide field for extended operations. In certain localities there are large quantities of sharks, sea-lions, hair seals and porpoises, all of which can be used in the manufacture of leather and oil. The demand for these finished products is great, as is also the demand for chicken and cattle food manufactured at these establishments a growing one, and the field opens wide possibilities for enterprise.

The waters abound with all varieties of flatfish which are of great value as a palatable and nutritious food. This is another field open for enterprise and which should receive the special attention of the newly formed Publicity and Marketing Branch of the department.

In closing I wish to refer to the good work done by the Fisheries patrol steamer *Givenchy*, commanded by Captain Laird. This boat was one of the trawlers brought from the Atlantic coast and utilized in the Fisheries patrol service of this province. She is a most seaworthy boat and eminently suitable for work on this coast, and replaced the Fisheries patrol launch *Fispa*, which was transferred for service in District No. 3 under Inspector E. G. Taylor, replacing the *Alcedo*, sold by public auction.

The headquarters of the Dominion Fisheries Service were transferred in the beginning of the year from New Westminster to Vancouver. This transfer was only decided upon by the department after mature deliberation as the fisheries of British Columbia had been for so long associated with the Fraser river that there was a strong sympathetic feeling, but as the lines of progress had to be maintained there was no alternative and the transfer was subsequently authorized. The office is now installed in the Rogers block, a most up-to-date building on Granville street. The offices are commodious and a great convenience to both the staff and the public.

The past year has been a very strenuous one from the standpoint of the staff at headquarters and in the various districts. One and all have given the best of their ability to the service, great credit being due the district inspectors and fishery overseers generally for the satisfactory manner and willingness in which their duties were performed at all times, and it is to be regretted that the remuneration as provided by the Civil Service Commission is not more in keeping with the services required from these men and the responsibilities placed on them.

APPEN

NATURAL HIS

The following subjects are treated of:—
Lobster observations made at coasts of the Bay of Fundy, N.B., and at
Investigations into the condition of the scallop at Mahone bay, N.S.
Remarks on the metamorphosis of the scallop.
Identification of a collection of specimens from Hudson bay waters, received
The following tabulation of measurements of lobsters is adjusted so that together with dates when the catches were made, can be seen at a glance.

A tabulation of Lobster measurements based on observa

1919.	St. Martins—13th May.			Mispec—19th May.			*Big Wood Island—28th May.		
Inches.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
6									
6¼									
6½									
6¾									
7									
7¼									
7½	1		1		1	1			
7¾		1	1	2		2			
8							1	1	2
8¼		1	1	1	4	5	2	1	3
8½	2		2	3	5	8	2		2
8¾				3	2	5	1	2	3
9		3	3	1	5	6	5	3	8
9¼		2	2	5	5	10	3	3	6
9½		1	1	7	4	11	3	1	4
9¾	1	1	2	4		4	7	3	10
10		1	1		2	2	3	4	7
10¼	3	3	6				5	2	7
10½	2	1	3				4	1	5
10¾		1	1		1	1		1	1
11							3		3
11¼	3	2	5					3	3
11½	2	2	4		1	1	1	1	2
11¾	2	1	3				1		1
12	1		1				2	1	3
12¼	1	1	2				1		1
12½		3	3	1		1		1	1
12¾	2		2						
13	2		2						
13¼	1	1	2						
13½	1		1						
13¾									
14	1	2	3						
14¼	1		1						
14½				1		1			
15		1	1				1	1	2
15¼				1		1			
15¾		1	1						
	26	29	55	29	30	59	45	29	74

*1 mutilated male, which could not be measured, may be added—46 males.
Mutilated male added—75 lobsters.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 40

DIX 2

TORY REPORT.

coasts of the Magdalen Islands, P.Q.

from Rev. W. G. Walton, missionary at Fort George, Que.
their sizes for different localities at the Bay of Fundy and the Magdalen Islands,

tions made at the Bay of Fundy and the Magdalen Islands.

Havre Aubert—2nd July.			Entry Island—4th July.			Entry Island—9th July.			Entry Island—14th July.		
Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	2	2	1	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
6	5	11	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	6	13	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	10	15	2	3	5	1	3	4	.....	1	1
7	11	18	.....	1	1	.....	3	3	1	1	2
9	9	18	5	1	6	2	2	4	3	.....	3
12	12	24	2	4	6	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
8	10	18	3	7	10	1	4	5	.....	2	2
8	4	12	1	1	2	2	2	4	.....	1	1
9	7	16	5	3	8	2	.....	2	2	3	5
4	2	6	2	6	8	1	3	4	1	1	2
7	4	11	3	7	10	6	3	9	3	2	5
6	2	8	2	5	7	4	.....	4	1	2	3
2	2	4	2	3	5	2	2	4	3	4	7
1	.....	1	1	2	3	3	1	4	1	3	4
2	2	4	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	3	4
4	.....	4	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
4	.....	4	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
2	1	3	4	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	3	3
4	.....	4	1	.....	1	2	1	3	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
116	90	206	49	59	108	32	32	64	22	32	54

The following denotes a catch, made on July 14, at Entry island, which was placed for a limited time at my disposal for examination before it was conveyed across the channel to Savage's cannery at Havre Aubert, Amherst island:—

64 males, 80 females=144 lobsters.
Weight of males—69 lbs.
Weight of females—61 lbs. Total—130 lbs.

The Havre Aubert and Entry island catches were practically from the same water areas.

There were no seed-lobsters among the females in any of the catches in the Bay of Fundy. The following shows the condition of the eggs of seed-lobsters, and of lobsters with the eggs just hatched off the swimmerets at the Magdalen Islands:—

Havre Aubert, July 2—			
90 females—2 with eggs hatched off	1,	9 in.	eggs hatched off.
	1,	10¾ in.	eggs just hatched off.
	2		
Entry Island, July 4—			
59 females—6 seed lobsters	2,	9 in.	eggs not ripe.
	1,	9½ in.	eggs almost ripe.
	2,	10 in.	eggs not ripe.
	1,	10½ in.	eggs not ripe.
	6		
Entry Island, July 9—			
32 females—5 seed lobsters	1,	9 in.	eggs almost ripe.
	1,	9½ in.	eggs not ripe.
	2,	10½ in.	eggs not ripe.
	1,	11 in.	eggs almost ripe.
	5		
Entry Island, July 14—			
32 females—9 seed lobsters	1,	9 in.	eggs hatching.
	2,	9½ in.	eggs not ripe.
	1,	9¾ in.	eggs ripe.
	1,	10 in.	eggs nearly hatched off.
	1,	10¼ in.	eggs hatching.
	1,	10½ in.	eggs hatching.
	1,	10¾ in.	eggs hatching.
	1,	11¼ in.	eggs ripe.
	9		
Entry Island, July 14—			
80 females—1 seed lobster	1,	10¼ in.	eggs nearly hatched off.

There may be a question concerning the seed-lobsters in the first and the last given of the above. The former was made at the wharf of the cannery after the catch had been brought in, and I found two females with the eggs recently hatched off, but Mr. Savage could not absolutely assure me concerning the release of seed-lobsters; and the latter, as mentioned above, was examined just before being conveyed across the channel, and whilst I found a lobster in the catch with the eggs nearly hatched off, I was again unable to ascertain whether or not any seed-lobsters had been released. Canners at the Magdalens will not knowingly receive seed-lobsters, therefore, possibly there were some released before the catches were brought in. This question is raised because by eliminating the two catches where there is doubt as to whether any seed-lobsters were released or not, the percentage of seed-lobsters among the females rises from about 7·9 to about 16·3. In other words, 23 seed lobsters (and the two with the eggs recently hatched off are included in them) in 293 females approximate 7·9, whilst 20 seed-lobsters in 123 females approximate 16·3.

The following tabulation affords a comparison between the full-length and carapace measurements of 29 of the males, and 2 of the females in the Big Wood island catch. There were, as shown above, 46 males and 29 females, making a total of 75 lobsters in this catch. I seized an opportunity against the setting of the sun, and the holding of a campaign meeting in the school-house that night, to make those carapace measurements, but was unable to make carapace measurements of all the lobsters, and had, therefore, to desist in order to complete the full-length measurements of the balance. These measurements, however, were made very carefully, and, as a check on their exactness, with the help of a fisherman. My motive in making them was to establish a standard for the full-length and carapace measurements of the different sized lobsters.

The tabulation referred to here follows:—

	Carapace.		Full Length—inches.							
Males	$3\frac{3}{4}$	in.	8							1
	4	"	$8\frac{1}{2}$							1
	$4\frac{1}{4}$	"	9	9	9	$9\frac{1}{4}$				4
	$4\frac{1}{2}$	"	9	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	7
	$4\frac{3}{4}$	"	10	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$		6
	5	"	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	11					3
	$5\frac{1}{4}$	"	11	$11\frac{1}{2}$						2
	$5\frac{1}{2}$	"	$11\frac{3}{4}$							1
	$5\frac{3}{4}$	"	12	12	$12\frac{1}{4}$					3
	$7\frac{1}{4}$	"	15							1
										29
Females	5	in.	$10\frac{3}{4}$							1
	$6\frac{3}{4}$	"	15							1
										2

During the summer I devoted considerable time to an investigation into the condition of the scallop at Mahone bay, Lunenburg county, N.S., as it had been reported to the department that the scallop fishery, owing to the heavy drain upon it was on the verge of being depleted. Reports of mine, placed on file, show what my findings were, and my recommendations for the conservation of that local industry, and I understand that the question of its proper protection is at present under consideration. The tenor of my reports (barring its use for catering purposes during the tourist season) emphasized the urgency of a rest for the scallop, in order to maintain the resource at its full productivity. My investigations were industrial (that is, they were carried on in the direct interests of commerce) and studies in natural history; and concerning the latter the following article already published in an issue of the "Canadian Field Naturalist" is here reproduced, under the title, "Remarks on the Metamorphosis of the Scallop (*Pecten tenuicostatus*)."

The scallop undergoes a metamorphosis. After hatching out, the young scallops attach themselves to rocks, scallop shells, or other objects, to which they remain as fixtures for a year or two. I can tell this from numerous young specimens obtained which possess an aperture through which a portion of the creature protrudes for attachment, and from a few specimens I came across which possess an elastic byssus for attachment, which protrudes from the so-called foot, and also from the margins of growth, the striations, and other points of structure which undergo a modification.

In the earlier stages the byssal attachment appears to agree with that of *Anomia* throughout the life-history of that genus. That is there is an aperture near the apex of the under valve through which a portion of the mollusk itself protrudes, so that it is directly attached to the object. But its agreement with *Anomia* in this respect is only temporary, for in time the scallop develops a byssus which is of elastic constituency such as the mussel (*Mytilus*) possesses

throughout its life-history. In the instance of the scallop again this provision is only temporary, for in time as it continues to grow, the byssus disappears, and the scallop is free and can then move about by the flapping of its valves.

Sometimes I was able to determine a stage of development from a single example. For instance, the fact that at one time in its life history the scallop develops an elastic byssus secreted from the foot for attachment to an external object. Two other specimens of the same character were obtained, but the byssus of one of them had been broken off in the raking, and it was found lying loose, and the other, a much smaller one, was also detached from the object.

Considering that the bysuss always occurs on the same side of the scallop, and that the aperture of the more immature form extends to the margin of the valve, it is evident that the elastic elongation simply evolves from the original attachment, and that the aperture of the under valve as it becomes obliterated, leaves the scallop, except that it is now moored to an external object, otherwise free.

Judging from an illustration from Parker and Haswell, these zoologists seem to regard the pectens as hermaphrodite, as they show one part of the gonad in the same individual as male, and the other as female. But this is not so, at least in the case of the scallop. The sexes are distinct, and out of 209 scallops specially examined by me in my observational work, 100 were males, 108 females, and in one the sex was indeterminable. The gonad of this last mentioned was completely empty, not that I consider the scallop had spawned, for it was impoverished generally, and apparently in a sickly condition. I might have been able, had I known it at the time, to determine the sex by the digestive organs, but this was a later discovery. This fact, however, helps to emphasize what I say as to the sexes being distinct. The gonad of the male is cream coloured, and the stomach and its appendages grey, whereas the gonad of the female is a sort of brick red colour, and the stomach and its appendages brown.

The following is a list of the specimens of fishes and inverteb rates collected in Hudson bay waters in 1919, with the localities where they were collected, and on what dates, by Rev. W. G. Walton, missionary at Fort George, P.Q. After examination the specimens were transferred to Dr. A. G. Huntsman of the Biological Department, University of Toronto.

Sand Launce (*Ammodytus americanus*)—two specimens, Long Point, 15 miles east of cape Jones, August 5.

Capelin (*Mallotus villosus*)—One specimen, Long Point, 15 miles east of cape Jones, August 3.

Daddy Sculpin (*Myoxocephalus groenlandicus*)—Two specimens, Long Point, 15 miles east of cape Jones, August 5.

Long-horned Sculpin (*Oncocottus hexacornis*)—One specimen, Long Point, 15 miles east of cape Jones, August 5.

Common Stickleback (*Gastrosteus aculeatus*)—Fifteen specimens, near Great Whale river, July 26. Two sea-urchins in same wrapping.

Nine-spined Stickleback (*Pygosteus pungitius*)—Two specimens, lake near Great Whale river, July 26.

Common Stickleback (*Gastrosteus aculeatus*)—two specimens, Fort George river, James bay, September 8, ten young cyprinoids in same phial.

Greenland Codfish (*Gadus ogac*)—two specimens, Great Whale river, July 20.

Daddy Sculpin (*Myoxocephalus groenlandicus*)—Male, Great Whale river, July 22; male, Long Point, 15 miles east of cape Jones, August 3; female, Great Whale river, July 20.

Long-horned Sculpin (*Oncoccottus hexacornis*)—Female, Great Whale river, July 25. A stickleback in same wrapping.

Arctic Charrs, presumable varieties of the European Charr (*Salvelinus alpinus*)—Two specimens, Great Whale river, July 25; 2 specimens, Long Point, 15 miles east of cape Jones, August 1 and 2.

Round Whitefish (*Coregonus quadrilateralis*)—Three specimens, Great Whale river, July 22; 1 specimen, Long Point, 15 miles east of cape Jones, August 4.

Starfish (*Crossaster*) Great Whale river, July 25.

Starfish (*Asterias*) near Great Whale river, July 20.

Starfish (*Asterias*) Long Point, August 4, Amphipod in same wrapping.

Starfish (*Urasterias*) near Great Whale river, July 20.

Sea Cucumber (*Cucumaria*)—Two specimens, Long Point, August 4.

Amphipod—(Two specimens, and alcyonarian (*Alcyonium*)—10 miles northwest of Great Whale river, July 12. Caddis-fly tube (fresh water) in same phial

Invertebrates found loose among the material without labels or data:—

Two sea-urchins (*Strongylocentrotus drobachiensis*) one mussel (*Mytilus edulis*), and 3 crabs (*Hyas coarctatus*), 2 males and 1 female.

The following is quoted from my letter to Dr. Huntsman, when forwarding the specimens: "The Arctic charrs and the whitefish are not in good condition, but I regard the former as varieties of "*Salvelinus alpinus*", and the latter, having neither the form of *Coregonus clupeiformis*, nor the teeth of *C. Labradoricus* I provisionally regard as *C. qaudrilateralis*. Until some of the Arctic salmonoids can be received in a fresh condition, it is hard to be certain of some specific differences. Of all our fishes the whitefishes are more nvolved in distinctions of varieties than are those of almost any other group, and I sometimes question that some are entitled to specific rank."

The following is quoted from Dr. Huntsman's letter to me when acknowledging receipt of the specimens:—

"The fishes seem to be quite interesting. So far as I have examined them up to the present, the sticklebacks appear to be the form which is only part mailed, that is the one called *cuvieri* by Jordan and Evermann. The white fishes seem to belong to two different species, but I have not yet gone into them very closely."

Mention may also here be made of a specimen of the spring salmon from the Pacific coast, which was sent by Mr. R. C. W. Lett, Industrial and Colonization Agent, Winnipeg, for identification; and the following is quoted from my letter to him in identifying it:—

"It is a specimen of the quinnat, otherwise known as the spring salmon, or king salmon. It frequents both coasts of the Pacific and their slopes, and ranges from California to Behring straits and China, and ascends the large streams from the sea, sometimes making its way to great distances. It is, therefore, anadromous, and attains a length of from two to five feet."

A specimen also of the so-called mud-minnow (*Umbra limi*) was received from the provincial fishery officer of Arden, Ont., for identification, and a note descriptive of it and of the other species of *Umbra* is on file; and Overseer Torrie sent a specimen of a lobster, coloured blue, which was found at Little river, Digby county, N.S. The blue colour, as was to be expected, has since faded in the preservative fluid.

APPENDIX 3.

List of United States Fishing Vessels which entered Canadian Ports on the Atlantic Coast during tne year ended December 31, 1919.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Number of Men in Crew.	Number of Times Entered.
Acushla	70	23	4
Agnes	65	19	2
Albatross	167	32	4
Alice A. Wilson	16	8	6
Angeline C. Nunan	58	16	5
Angie B. Watson	36	14	2
Annie Belle	37	7	1
Annie M. Parker	100	20	2
Arethusa	88	25	4
Arthur James	99	20	2
Athlete	96	10	3
Authentic	250	30	1
Avalon	69	19	2
Bay State	81	25	8
Benjamin A. Smith	75	25	8
Bettina	120	17	2
Blanche F. Irving	14	7	3
Catherine	103	26	4
Catherine Burke	92	23	6
Cavalier	96	20	4
Commonwealth	93	21	4
Constellation	89	19	5
Corinthian	89	26	7
Corsair	71	17	1
Dawn	79	21	1
Desire	21	10	9
Edna G	67	18	1
Edith G	11	2	1
Eleanor	36	11	9
Elizabeth and Ruth	38	6	1
Elizabeth N	102	23	4
Elizabeth W. Nunan	48	17	11
Eliza L. Spurling	49	16	1
Elk	66	23	7
Ellen and Mary	97	23	2
Ellen T. Marshall	75	19	2
Elmer E. Gray	71	23	8
Elsie	98	21	4
Elsie G. Silva	50	20	7
Esperanto	91	22	3
Ethel B. Penny	56	16	4
Fannie Belle	16	7	10
Fannie Belle Atwood	81	20	5
Fannie E. Prescott	74	21	2
Fish Hawk	150	31	2
Flora L. Oliver	59	19	7
Florence	134	18	1
Fox	8	6	3
Frances S. Grueby	95	25	3
Genesta	53	19	3
Gertrude	61	19	1
Gertrude de Costa	61	19	2
Gladiator	75	7	1
Gladys and Nellie	52	18	3
Gleaner	23	9	7
Gloucester (trawler)	250	31	5
Good Luck	55	19	11
Harmony	66	19	4
Harvard	72	19	3
Hazel R. Hines	79	21	13
Helena	40	17	2
Helen E. Murley	5	5	7
Henrietta	62	19	4
Henry L. Marshall	42	15	1
Herbert Parker	78	23	5
Hesperus	79	25	6
Hilda Silva	77	19	3
Hortense	43	19	2
Imperator	79	25	2
Ingomar	85	23	14

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Number of Men in Crew.	Number of Times Entered.
James and Esther	47	14	4
James W. Parker	96	23	5
James and Arthur	47	17	1
Jeanetta	66	19	3
Joffre	80	25	3
John D.	12	6	6
John J. Fallon	60	21	6
Judique	89	19	3
Killarney	73	25	11
Kineo	71	19	3
Laverna	96	24	10
Leonora Silviera	51	21	5
Little Elsie	11	7	4
Lois H. Corkum	34	12	2
Louisa R. Sylvia	92	25	6
Louise Howard	116	10	1
Lucia	43	18	3
Mabel E. Bryson	23	7	4
Margaret	72	18	2
Margaret E. Haskins	70	18	2
Margie E. Turner	40	14	4
Marjorie Turner	41	14	3
Marion McLoon	11	8	4
Marshal Foch	64	25	2
Mary	93	24	1
Mary de Costa	62	17	9
Mary E. Harty	77	19	2
Mary F. Curtis	65	19	12
Matthew S. Greer	66	19	3
Mildred Robertson	75	18	3
Minerva	13	4	6
Monarch	83	19	7
Morning Star	85	24	3
Motor	17	8	5
Mystery	65	19	4
Natalie Hammond	67	21	4
Norma	65	23	5
Nyoda	28	11	2
Ralph Brown	67	19	2
Rattler	35	8	1
Reading	92	23	6
Rebecca	49	19	3
Regina	111	22	4
Republic	48	19	3
Restless	35	8	3
Rex	75	23	6
Richard J. Nunan	55	16	12
Robert and Arthur	67	19	10
Romance	96	23	6
Rose Standish	25	8	5
Rhodora	70	19	1
Russel	67	19	5
Ruth	49	17	3
Ruth and Margaret	97	25	4
Sadie M. Nunan	36	16	10
Saladin	89	19	3
Sea Bird	169	31	6
Senator	74	8	1
Sibyl	18	7	2
Silviera	51	19	1
Squanto	81	23	17
Somerville	82	22	3
Stiletto	136	19	4
Sunapee	18	8	5
Teazer	59	19	5
Thelma	28	12	2
T. M. Nicholson	90	23	3
Valentina	28	12	16
Victor	75	20	2
Vida McKeown	83	20	2
Viking	34	16	1
Waltham	47	17	2
Waldo L. Stream	85	21	1
William H. Ryder	45	18	2
Totals, Atlantic	9,815	2,588	622

List of United States Fishing Vessels which entered Canadian Ports on the Pacific Coast during the year ended December 31, 1919.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Number of Men in Crew.	Number of Times Entered.
Active	25	6	1
Adelphi	21	3	15
Adeline	6	4	9
Agnes	17	5	3
Alameda	4	4	10
Alaska	44	15	10
Albatross	40	13	14
Albatross	16	5	24
Alfred	13	3	3
Alice B	13	5	4
Almara	49	6	1
Alpha	12	5	4
Alten	43	15	11
Alvilda	18	13	4
America	25	5	3
Anna J	22	5	5
Anna J. Larsen	25	11	5
Annie	11	4	2
Apache	77	5	3
Arctic	29	11	2
Atlantic	25	11	5
Atlas	31	11	7
August	19	4	2
Augusta	19	5	3
Aurora	13	5	2
Baldy	7	3	10
Baltic	24	5	2
Bartalome	4	3	10
Bear	31	5	1
Beaver	17	5	5
Behring Sea	44	5	12
Blue Sea	23	8	20
Bravo	4	3	13
Bring Gold	12	5	11
Brothers	13	5	9
Cape Spencer	11	5	4
Carlisle	10	2	1
Cascade	14	2	16
Cedric	7	3	1
Celtic	4	2	1
Charlotte B	15	3	1
Chimera	9	4	4
City of Blaine	26	4	1
Clara	6	5	19
Cleopatra	33	5	8
Coaster	10	2	1
Commonwealth	60	16	3
Companion	10	3	2
Constance	53	15	3
Constitution	39	13	10
Convention	20	5	15
Cora	4	3	8
Corona	19	11	9
Crescent	14	5	4
Daisy	18	8	7
Deep Sea	35	5	4
Delphinium	20	5	4
Democrat	27	6	8
Dick	10	4	3
Dip	4	3	14
Director	12	4	13
Dolphin	7	4	13
Dorothy Hulbert	20	8	12
Eagle	15	6	7
Eastern Point	4	3	15
Eclipse	24	6	5
Eidsvold	15	5	14
Einer Beyer	92	6	3

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Number of Men in Crew.	Number of Times entered.
Eleanora	16	5	1
Elfin	4	2	3
Emblem	4	3	5
E. Neilson	15	3	4
Ethelyn	4	2	5
Eureka	4	2	2
Evolution	17	5	7
F. C. Hergert	15	5	1
Fenwick	27	4	1
Fisher	14	6	15
Flamingo	13	5	3
Flattery	10	3	8
Flivver	3	2	3
Fortuna	21	5	5
Forward	18	5	2
Fram	4	3	4
Frances E	58	5	6
Freedom	28	5	4
George Washington	13	2	6
Gilford	12	4	1
Gjoa	13	5	10
Glacier	10	5	4
Golden Gate	23	4	2
Goney	12	5	7
Grace J	3	2	1
Gradac	22	7	1
Grayling	16	5	15
H. & R	4	3	23
Hanna	11	5	2
Happy	17	4	2
Harder	8	3	1
Harvester	15	5	3
Hattery	10	4	1
Helena	18	5	14
Helen D	8	5	1
Helgeland	56	15	6
Hellenic	24	6	2
Hergert	15	5	10
Hilda	10	3	12
Hillside II	28	4	4
Holdal II	4	3	10
Home	9	3	1
Hulda	6	3	1
Husky	19	2	3
Ida	7	2	2
Imperial	23	8	10
Jean	9	2	2
Jeannie	14	4	1
Jennie	14	4	1
Jennie F. Decker	16	8	9
Jessie Island	19	3	1
Johanna	23	5	3
J. P. Todd II	12	4	3
June	15	5	4
King and Wing	97	22	6
Kingfisher	14	4	2
Kingsmill	38	6	3
Klatawa	15	3	2
Kodiak	38	13	16
Lansing	16	5	10
La Paloma	14	11	12
Lebanon	14	5	14
Lenore	14	4	6
Liberty	44	15	18
Lincoln	17	4	11
Lister	14	5	1
Livingston	24	6	8
Louise	16	6	7
Lovera	4	4	1
Lumen	10	4	10
Lummi No. 2	38	5	4

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Number of Men in Crew.	Number of Times entered.
Mabel A.	22	5	5
Madeline J.	21	5	4
Magdalene	27	4	2
Maghuel	6	3	15
Malolo	9	11	11
Margaret J.	10	4	4
Mars	14	4	1
Mary	16	8	14
Mildred	19	8	9
Missawit	36	2	1
Miyako	18	3	2
Morengen	17	5	1
Morzhovia	62	6	4
Myrtle	9	4	13
Navigator	13	4	8
Nellie	4	3	1
New England	70	32	4
Newcastle No. 6	64	5	2
Niagara	13	4	14
Nidaros	13	5	17
Nomad	15	5	4
Nora	16	2	2
Norland	19	5	3
Norma	6	3	14
North	9	3	11
North Cape II.	4	3	10
North Star	12	5	8
North Western	19	5	1
Olympic	30	11	15
Omaney	34	14	8
Onah	18	5	13
Orient	48	13	9
Pacific	26	11	6
Panama	34	13	19
Panther	30	4	2
Pauline	14	5	5
Pershing	18	5	7
Petrel	4	3	1
Pioneer	48	15	11
Pioneer III	26	5	2
Polaris	45	15	10
Presho	14	5	9
President II	23	3	2
Progress	6	2	7
Rainier	4	3	9
Republic	51	15	11
Reliance	14	4	13
Restitution	24	5	8
Roald Amundsen	16	4	1
Rolf	6	3	1
Rolfe	10	5	3
Roosevelt	13	5	4
Rosario	16	5	11
Royal	15	4	1
Rush	254	14	4
S. & S.	4	3	11
Sadie K.	13	5	7
Sammy	8	3	3
San Francisco	33	2	1
Sarah	9	2	1
Saturn	4	3	5
Scandia	79	17	7
Scout	5	2	1
Seattle	55	15	17
Senator	11	11	10
Seymour	44	14	10
Shamrock	21	4	4
Signal	13	4	2
Siloam	16	5	15
Sitka	50	16	7
Speculator	9	4	23
Spencer	17	5	3

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Number of Men In Crew.	Number of Times Entered.
Stamsund	14	3	1
Standard	10	2	1
Star	12	3	8
Stranger	6	3	1
Success	4	4	2
Sumner	34	8	5
Sunrise	24	2	1
Sunset	24	4	2
Sunwing	15	5	3
Superior	16	5	4
Swiftsure	22	5	14
Taboo	16	3	1
Tahoma	18	10	14
Tatoosh	24	5	13
Texas	16	5	6
Thelma	4	3	2
Tillicum	21	5	12
Titanic	9	4	1
Tom and Al	57	15	13
Tordenskjold	39	13	14
Totem	8	2	1
Treo	28	5	1
Trio	19	8	3
Tyee	89	20	10
Tyu	12	4	1
Tzartoos	22	6	6
U. & J.	19	3	2
Una Mae	26	2	1
Uranus	15	5	4
Valid	8	3	5
Vansee	43	15	11
Venus	3	3	14
Venus	25	6	2
Vesta	13	5	12
Vienna	17	5	17
Viking	10	4	18
Vivian	9	3	2
Volunteer	21	5	19
Voyageur	3	3	1
Washington	24	11	9
Wee Wee	4	2	1
West Coast	22	5	6
Westfjord	17	6	5
White Star	17	4	7
Wilhelmina	17	5	4
Wilson	19	5	7
Wireless	17	5	7
Woodrow	23	5	5
Yakutat	41	15	10
Yellowstone	22	5	9
Zilla May	56	13	11
Totals, Pacific	5,552	1,523	1,700

APPENDIX 4.

FISHERIES EXPENDITURE, 1919-20.

—		Appropriation.	Expenditure.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries and disbursements, F.O.	$294,492 22		
Fisheries Patrol Service	291,246 27	600,000 00	591,804 11
Oyster Culture	6,065 62		
Fish Breeding		365,000 00	305,476 75
Deep Sea Fisheries and transportation fresh fish		100,000 00	79,581 75
Building Fishways		30,000 00	29,831 72
Legal and Incidental Expenses		4,000 00	1,840 76
Fisheries Intelligence Bureau		5,000 00	1,614 85
Inspection of pickled fish		15,000 00	7,238 28
Marine Biological Board		26,000 00	26,000 00
Scientific investigation into fisheries		10,000 00	
Compassionate Allowance to Mrs L. F. Ogilvie		1,000 00	1,000 00
Totals		1,156,000 00	1,044,388 22
Fishing Bounty		160,000 00	155,136 70
Paid out of Consolidated Revenue Fund		.....	16,556 93

Provinces.	Salaries and disbursements of F.O.	Fish Breeding.	Fisheries Patrol Service.	Building Fishways and Clearing Rivers.	Inspecting Canned and Pickled Fish.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Nova Scotia	64,897 03	16,243 01	31,014 36	1,727 65	2,748 80
P.E. Island	11,236 85	2,918 40	4,346 23	.....	
New Brunswick	53,756 11	34,275 01	17,470 80	.....	2,760 62
Quebec	8,405 17	13,125 26	33,679 99	.....	
Ontario	.....	75,479 78	188 83	.....	247 00
Manitoba	8,615 30	26,379 94	21,176 75	.....	
Alberta	18,994 11	7,203 06	.....	.....	
Saskatchewan	15,633 19	4,147 16	.....	.....	
British Columbia	92,073 18	111,918 01	167,180 77	27,981 59	992 55
Yukon	11 65	.....	.....	.....	
General Account	20,869 63	13,787 12	16,188 54	122 48	489 31
Totals	294,492 22	305,476 75	291,246 27	29,831 72	7,238 28

FISHERIES REVENUE, 1919-20.

Provinces.	Amount Collected.	Refunds.	Net Amount.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario	1,421 80	.....	1,421 80
Quebec	8,085 78	.....	8,085 78
New Brunswick	16,461 62	20 00	16,441 02
Nova Scotia	10,220 28	7 00	10,213 28
Prince Edward Island	4,781 68	40 00	4,741 68
Manitoba	12,154 17	15 00	12,139 17
Saskatchewan	4,336 00	15 00	4,321 00
Alberta	8,318 85	5 00	8,313 85
British Columbia	270,899 41	201 00	270,698 41
Yukon	215 00	.....	215 00
Total	336,893 99	303 00	336,590 99

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 40

APPENDIX 5.

The following is a statement showing the number of licenses of the different kinds, issued in *each Province* during the 1919-20 Season:—

QUEBEC.

Kind of License—	No. Issued.
Lobster Packing	53
Lobster Extensions, 19	
Lobster Fishermen's	568 (6 cancelled)
Fish Cannery	3
Salmon Fishery	159(4 cancelled,1 free)
Herring Trap Net	46 (1 cancelled)
Cod Trap Net	274 (6 cancelled)
Rental of Salmon Fishing Privileges in the estuary of St. John River	1
	1,103

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Lobster Packing	191
Lobster Extensions, 92	
Quahaug Fishery	14
Fish Cannery	10
Lobster Fishermen's	1,903
Smelt Gill Net	171
Smelt Bag Net	244 (2 cancelled)
Oyster Fishery	196
Trap Net	7
	2,736

NOVA SCOTIA.

Lobster Packing	152 (1 cancelled)
Lobster Extensions, 112	
Special Angling Permits	264 (4 free)
Fish Cannery	25
Lobster Fishermen's	8,164 (1 cancelled)
Smelt Gill Net	259
Smelt Bag Net	175 (1 cancelled)
Oyster Fishery	150
Trap Net	233 (2 cancelled)
Salmon Net	21
Drag Seine	141 (1 cancelled)
Herring Weir	103
Trap Net Extensions, 1	
Scallop Fishery	257
Lobster Pound	3
Lobster Pound Certificates, 192	
	9,952

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Lobster Packing	163
Lobster Extensions, 29	
Fish Cannery	8
Lobster Fishermen's	1,938
Scallop Fishery	2
Clam Permits	5
Herring Weir	303
Bass Gill Net	53
Quahaug Fishery	96
Salmon Fishery	523
Smelt Gill Net	110
Smelt Bag Net	2,479 (24 free).
Oyster Fishery	332
Bass Fishery	29 (6 free)
Sturgeon Fishery	3
Salmon Net Permits	91
Whitefish Fishery	5
Lobster Pound Licenses	3
Lease of Dark Harbour..1	
	6,643

MANITOBA.

Special Fishery	1,951	(4 cancelled)
Settler's Permits	299	(1 cancelled)
Commercial Sturgeon	87	
Domestic Sturgeon	Nil.	
Receipts, 811		
	2,337	

SASKATCHEWAN.

Fish Cannery	Nil	
Commercial and Fishermen's	672	(4 cancelled)
Domestic	179	(18 cancelled, 1 free)
Indian and Half-breed	673	
Commercial Sturgeon	16	
Domestic Sturgeon	9	
Angling Permits	9	
	1,558	

ALBERTA.

Angling Permits	4,745	(2 cancelled, 6 free)
Commercial and Fishermen's	676	(3 cancelled)
Domestic Fishery	194	(19 cancelled)
Indian and Half-breed Permits	313	
Commerical Sturgeon	Nil	
Domestic Sturgeon	Nil	
Receipts, 1,700		
	5,928	

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Special Angling Permits	68	
Abalone Fishery	Nil	
Fish Cannery	17	
Indian Permits	193	
Gill-Net, Drift-Net or Drag Seine Licenses operated in conjunction with power boats	367	
Smelt or Sardine	84	(3 cancelled)
Crab Fishery	107	
Salmon Cannery	82	
Salmon Trap Net	21	(1 cancelled)
Salmon Purse Seine	141	(2 cancelled)
Com. Fishery for Salmon Trolling	2,260	
Salmon Drag Seine	104	(2 cancelled)
Sturgeon Fishery	1	
Herring or Pilchard, Gill-net or Drift-net	67	
Herring Drag Seine	3	
Herring Purse Seine	53	
Salmon Gill-net or Drift-net	4,613	(18 cancelled)
Reduction Works Licenses	12	
Herring Drag Seine or Purse Seine for Halibut fishing vessels	Nil	
Boat Licenses to buy fresh salmon from fishermen	205	
B.C. Licenses to persons engaged in cold storage or fish packing to biy fresh fish from fishermen,	162	(8 cancelled)
Whale Factory	3	
	8,563	

YUKON TERRITORY.

Yukon Special Fishery	16	
	16	

Total Number of Licenses issued 38,836

The following is a statement showing the number of prosecutions, confiscations and sales which took place in each province, during the 1919-20 season.

Province of	No. Prosecutions.	Revenue Received.	No. Confiscations.	Revenue from Sales.
		$ cts.		$ cts.
Quebec	14	590 00	5	117 00
Prince Edward Island	52	1,423 00	17	607 57
Nova Scotia—				
District 1	1	20 00	8	5 50
District 2	27	323 00	22	111 10
District 3	11	93 50	10	34 75
New Brunswick—				
District 1	30	355 00	49	62 00
District 2	25	505 00	58	685 81
District 3	40	380 00	26	141 50
Manitoba—				
District 1	1	40 00	3	432 00
District 2	8	270 00	7	403 17
Saskatchewan	20	180 50	16	135 00
Alberta	27	112 50	11	128 00
British Columbia—				
District 1	72	862 50	23	3,122 31
District 2	42	1,060 00	26	3,405 50
District 3	20	545 00	22	356 40
Yukon Territory	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Ontario	1	10	1	353 90
Total	391	6,770 00	304	10,101 51

Report re Retirement of Certain Members of the Public Service

[51b]

As required by Section 7 of Chapter 67, 10-11 George V, "An Act to Provide for the Retirement of Certain Members of the Public Service," the Civil Service Commission begs to submit for the information of Parliament, its first annual report on its operations under that Act.

The Act was placed on the Statute Books on July 1, 1920, and immediately the Commission communicated with the several deputy ministers, requesting the report called for in section 2 (1) upon all officers in their respective departments of the age of sixty-five years and over in order that all those who were reported as not rendering good and efficient service for the remuneration they were receiving might forthwith be retired.

Between July 9, when this request for report was despatched, and the end of the calendar year, 1,599 employees were reported upon, practically all the departments having responded.

Of these 1,599 reported upon, 650 were recommended for retirement, the principal reasons assigned for such recommendation being (1) ill health, (2) advancing age, (3) personal request by employee. The remaining 949 were reported efficient and rendering value for remuneration received.

Of the 650 recommended for retirement 72 were contributors to the Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement Fund and consequently did not come under the provisions of the Act of 1920, nor call for any action on the part of the Civil Service Commission.

To the remaining 578 officials the prescribed notices of their proposed retirement was sent, said notices quoting such portions of the Act as would inform the recipients on all essential points. They were advised of the reasons given by the department for the recommendation made, and the approximate amount of their retiring gratuity or annuity as the case might be, and they were further advised that the Act allowed the right of appeal if so desired.

In reply appeals were filed by 211 employees. Many contested the statement that they were not rendering efficient service, claiming that they were fully capable of as good work as in the past, and practically all appellants protested that the retiring allowance was inadequate. In many cases, however, when attention was drawn to the fact that the retiring allowance had cost the proposed recipient nothing, that under the Civil Service Act the departments could dispense with his service at any time for cause and that the Act under which it was proposed to retire him was only tentative and would become inoperative after June 30, 1921, after which date there would be no guarantee of any retiring allowance at all—when these facts were brought to the attention of appellants a considerable number withdrew their appeals and accepted the terms offered, though often accompanying such acceptance with a renewed request for more liberal allowance if possible.

This acquiescence enabled the Commission to proceed as required by the Act, and at the close of the calendar year 94 retirements had been fully completed.

Arrangements for hearing the appeals which had been filed were commenced at once and these will be disposed of as rapidly as the engagements of the Commissioners and the convenience of the appellants will permit.

On July 29 an Order in Council was passed instructing the Civil Service Commission, under section 2 (2) of the Act, to report, after consultation with the respective deputy heads, upon any officer under the age of sixty-five years who by reason of advancing age, failing health, physical disability, lack of experience or ability or lack of employment were not capable of or were not rendering efficient service with a view to their retirement from the public service. Up to December 31, 1920, 79 employees had been so reported. Of this number four have been retired.

Attached hereto are the following appendices, viz.:

I. A statement respecting those over sixty-five years of age who have been retired, showing in each case the name, age, and salary, length, nature and place of service, reasons for retirement and the amounts paid or to be paid by way of retiring allowance.

II. A similar statement respecting those under sixty-five years of age.

III. Copy of the Order in Council of July 29.

In the practical administration of the Act the Civil Service Commission has encountered cases which present circumstances not contemplated when the legislation was submitted to Parliament, which are not therefore always provided for as fully and equitably as it was the undoubted intention of Parliament that they should be.

For the information of Parliament the Commissioners respectfully submit the following illustrations:—

I. Section I (*b*) defines the meaning of "Officer," to be any person who is employed in the public service and who receives a stated annual salary, but shall not include any person appointed for a temporary purpose or on part time.

Certain departments have requested that seasonal employees be included. The Clerk of the Senate has recommended some charwomen for retirement. A ruling regarding the former class of employees has been requested of the Justice Department and as yet no reply has been received. The Department of Justice has ruled, however, that charwomen should not be included within the category of employees "who are receiving a stated annual salary."

It is somewhat different with seasonal employees. While paid at a monthly rate for only part of each year it has been ruled that seasonal employees whose position is of a permanent character are eligible to receive increases, thus establishing the permanent character of the appointment. It would appear, therefore, that they may be regarded as permanent within the meaning of the Act. The Commissioners would therefore recommend that the term "officer" be defined to include permanent seasonal employees. The provisions in the Act for paying the annuities and gratuities according to salary, age and length

of service would safeguard the interests of long-time employees, and also prevent seasonal employees having an unjust advantage over others.

II. Section 2, sub-section (I), in referring to officers of the age of sixty-five years and over, provides only one reason for retirement, namely, "not reported to be rendering good and efficient service for the remuneration that is being paid them." This reason is resented when quoted to officers having long periods of efficient service to their credit. Subsection (2), which applies to officers under sixty-five years, gives a number of grounds for retirement, *e.g.*, advancing age, failing health, physical disability, lack of experience or ability or lack of employment. The Commission would respectfully suggest subsection I be amended by adding the causes for retirement set forth in subsection (2).

III. In section 3, subsection (2) there is an obvious anomaly which should be removed. According to this section as it stands, a man of sixty years of age who has served ten years continuously should be given ten sixtieths of his average salary for the past three years for his first ten years of service and one sixtieth for each subsequent year. A man under sixty years of age is required to have served twenty years continuously in order to receive ten-sixtieths for his first twenty years of service and one-sixtieth for each year of service subsequent to his twenty years continuous service thereby losing ten years of active service. The obvious intention is that in each case the officer shall receive one-sixtieth for each year of service and the Commission suggested that the Act be amended accordingly.

IV. The allowances under section 3 (2) are computed on the basis of the average annual salary for the last three years of service. This is consequent on the assumption that the last salary received by the employee is the highest. Some few cases have been brought to the notice of the Commission where the average salary for the full service is higher than the average for the last three years. These cases are those of officials who some years ago drew higher salaries but changes in their work, usually caused by departmental readjustment, have resulted in practical demotion and consequently reduction of salary. The Commissioners would therefore recommend that the Act be amended to enable the calculation of retiring allowance to be based on the average salary for full-time service in those cases where such average would be greater than the average for the last three years of service.

V. In Section 3 subsection (4) provision is made for computing fractions of periods for length of service. Thus six months or more is to be counted as a full year. The Commissioners would submit that similarly in subsections (*b*) and (*c*) of section 3, one-half of the multiple should be considered equal to the whole. For example, a man between the age of forty-five and fifty years who had served fourteen years should be entitled to a retiring gratuity equal to four months' salary. It is respectfully recommended that section 4 be amended accordingly.

VI. No provision is made in section 3 (5) for including the cost of living bonus when computing the amount of retiring allowance. Other living allowances and perquisites are quite properly included. It would appear logical and consistent to also include the bonus which is more a part of the salary than allowance for house or fuel.

In conclusion the Commissioners beg to refer again to the almost unanimous protest from those listed for retirement against the amount of the retiring allowance provided under the Act. Were all these employees to receive thirty-sixtieths of their average salary for the past three years very little complaint could be made. But there are not many who receive the maximum annuity. Of the employees over sixty-five years of age who clearly ought to be retired, many entered the service at fifty years of age and over, and consequently having served only from ten to twenty years they are now being retired on from ten to twenty-sixtieths of the average salaries as the case may be. Again, employees with greater length of service but small salaries find that even half their average salary in an annuity does not nearly approximate a living allowance. The Commission would therefore respectfully suggest that consideration at least might be given to the plea for more generous terms for the lower grade men.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. J. ROCHE,
Chairman.

Ottawa, February 15, 1921.

STATEMENT 2

RETIREMENT UNDER CHAPTER 67, 10-11 GEORGE V, OF EMPLOYEES UNDER SIXTY-FIVE YEARS

Department	Recommended for Retirement	Number under 45	Retirements completed by Order in Council December 31, 1920
Agriculture	6	–	2 retired, November 30, and December 31, 1920.
Air Board	0	–	
Archives	1	–	
Auditor-General	0	–	
Conservation Commission	0	–	
Customs—Inside	Report not yet received.	–	
Outside		–	
Inland Revenue	0	–	
External Affairs	0	–	
Finance	2	–	1 retired, December 31, 1920.
Governor General's Secretary	0	–	
Health	0	–	
House of Commons	0	–	
Immigration and colonization	0	–	
Indian Affairs	1	–	
Insurance	0	–	
Interior	19	7	1 retired, November 1, 1920.
Justice	2	–	
Labour	0	–	
Library of Parliament	Awaiting re-classification	–	
Marine	11	–	
Militia and Defence	3	–	
Mines	1	1	
Naval Service	3	–	
Post Office	22	7	
Privy Council	0	–	
Public Works	Report not yet received.	–	
Railways and Canals	6	–	1 retired, December 31, 1920.
Railway Commission	1	–	1 retired, December 1, 1920.
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	0	–	
Secretary of State	Report not yet received.	–	
Senate	Report not yet received.	–	
Trade and Commerce	2	0	
Patents and Copyrights	0	–	
Scientific and Industrial Research	0	–	
	79	15	6

Statement 1—December 31, 1920

RETIREMENTS UNDER CHAPTER 67, 10-11 GEORGE V, OF EMPLOYEES OVER SIXTY-FIVE YEARS

Department	Number reported	Recommended for Retirement	Contributors to Civil Service Superannuation Fund.	Appeals	Retirement completed by Order in Council
Agriculture	32	3	1	–	2 retired, December 31, 1920.
Air Board	0	0	–	–	
Archives	9	2	–	–	1 retired, December 31, 1920.
Auditor General	1	0	–	–	
Conservation Commission	0	0	–	–	
Customs—Inside	13	3	1	2	2 retired, June 30, 1921.
Outside	363	149	19	44	2 retired, July 1, 1920, and December 31, 1920.
Inland Revenue	66	34	5	20	8 retired, December 31, 1920.
External Affairs	0	0	–	–	
Finance	9	4	–	–	3 retired, December 31, 1920.
Governor General's Secretary	2	0	–	–	
Health	17	4	–	4	
House of Commons	14	4	–	–	
Immigration and Colonization	17	17	–	14	3 retired, December 31, 1920, 1 retired, March 31, 1921.
Indian Affairs	39	19	–	4	13 retired, December 31, 1920.
Insurance	0	0	–	–	
Interior	48	18	5	9	4 retired, December 31, 1920.
Justice	19	11	1	–	2 retired, November 30, 1920 and October 31, 1920.
Labour	1	1	–	–	1 retired, March 31, 1921.
Library of Parliament	Awaiting Classification.				
Marine	252	68	1	27	21 retired, December 31, 1920, 1 retired, July 6, 1920.
Militia and Defence	42	28	–	9	
Mines	6	2	–	–	2 retired, December 31, 1920, December 15, 1920.
Naval Service	8	6	–	2	
Post Office	218	100	28	27	7 retired, December 31, 1920, 1, January 31, 1921. 3 retired, July 1 and November 1, 1920, and June 30, 1921.
Privy Council	2	1	–	–	1 retired, January 31, 1921.
Public Works	277	68	1	32	1 retired, June 30, 1921.
Railways and Canals—Inside	5	5	0	2	3 retired, December 31, 1920, 2 retired, June 30, 1921.
Outside	80	80	4	3	
Railway Commission	6	0	–	–	
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	0	0	–	–	
Secretary of State	4	0	3	–	
Senate	8	1	–	–	1 retired, December 31, 1920.
Trade and Commerce	37	20	3	12	4 retired, December 31, 1920, 2 retired, January 1, 1921.
Patents and Copyrights	4	2	–	–	1 retired, December 31, 1920.
Scientific and Industrial Research	0	0	–	–	
	1,599	650	72	211	92

SUMMARY

RETIREMENT UNDER CHAPTER 67, 10-11 GEORGE V, AUTHORIZED BY ORDER IN COUNCIL UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1920

Department and Name	Position and Place	Reasons for Retirement	Date of Retirement	Age at Retirement	No. of Years Service	Salary at time of Retirement	Average salary three previous years	Gratuity Section 3 (1)	Retiring Annuity Section 3 (2)	Retiring Gratuity Section 3 (3)
						$	$	$	$	$
Agriculture—										
H. H. Sinclair	Fyle Clerk, Ottawa	Protracted ill health.	Nov. 30, 1920	46	14	1,600 00	.....	266 66	.....	800 00
R. E. Armstrong	Clerk, D. & C. S., Ottawa	Advancing age	Dec. 31, 1920	75	30	1,000 00	995 83	166 66	497 91	
J. H. P. Good	Clerk, Publications Br., Ottawa.	Advancing age	Dec. 31, 1920	71	6	1,700 00	.....	283 33	.....	850 00
Mrs. Kingsmill	Clerk, Administration Br., Ottawa.	Protracted ill health.	Dec. 31, 1920	63	36	1,300 00	1,237 50	216 67	618 75	
Archives—										
Mrs. Kate Corner	Public Archives, London, Eng.	Advancing age	Dec. 31, 1920	74	40	1,037 10	1,037 10	172 85	518 55	
Customs and Inland Revenue:										
Customs—										
J. Beith	Collector of Customs, Bowmanville.	Advancing age	Dec. 31, 1920	83	24	1,680 00	1,570 00	280 00	628 00	
E. Donohue	Customs Grocery Appraiser, Montreal.	Advancing age and ill health.	July 1, 1920	75	23	2,520 00	2,293 33	420 00	879 11	
H. H. Pidgeon	Statistical Clerk, Ottawa	Advancing age	June 30, 1921	70	21	1,600 00	1,600 00	266 66	560 00	
T. Tanner	Messenger Clerk, Ottawa	Advancing age	June 30, 1921	69	9	1,200 00	.....	200 00	.....	800 00
Inland Revenue—										
Thos. Burgess	General Repair Man, Ottawa.	Advancing age	Dec. 31, 1920	65	32	1,200 00	1,096 66	200 00	548 33	
E. Chartier	Deputy Collector, Grade 4 Division, Sherbrooke, P.Q.	Advancing age	Dec. 31, 1920	74	27	2,160 00	1,928 33	360 00	867 75	
D. Dwyer	Sub-Collector (L.S.), St. Stephen, N.B.	Advancing age	Dec. 31, 1920	67	19					
H. R. Marion	Deputy Collector, Grade 4 Division, Windsor, Ont.	Advancing age	Dec. 31, 1920	69	19	2,400 00	2,193 33	400 00	694 55	
T. McGuire	Deputy Collector, Grade 2 Division, Ottawa, Ont.	Advancing age	Dec. 31, 1920	71	23	1,680 00	1,605 00	280 00	615 25	
John Talbot	Excise Enforcement Officer London, Ont.	Advancing age	Dec. 31, 1920	77	23	1,200 00	1,130 00	200 00	433 16	

SUMMARY—*Continued*

RETIREMENT UNDER CHAPTER 67, 10-11 GEORGE V, AUTHORIZED BY ORDER IN COUNCIL UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1920—*Continued*

Department and Name	Position and Place	Reasons for Retirement	Date of Retirement	Age at Retirement	No. of Years Service	Salary at time of Retirement	Average salary three previous years	Gratuity Section 3 (1)	Retiring Annuity Section 3 (2)	Retiring Gratuity Section 3 (3)
						$	$	$	$	$
Inland Revenue—Concluded										
C. S. Warren	Exciseman, Grade 1, Montreal, P.Q.	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	74	30	1,140 00	1,061 66	190 00	530 83	
J. A. Wood	Sub-Collector, Grade 1, Brockville, Ont.	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	73	25	1,200 00	1,096 66	200 00	456 94	
Finance—										
Mrs. M. A. Barrie	Clerk, Ottawa	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	81	44	900 00	875 00	150 00	437 50	
Mrs. C. L. Bennett	Clerk, Ottawa	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	75	37	1,000 00	937 50	166 66	468 75	
Miss F. J. Nettle	Clerk, Ottawa	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	66	36	900 00	875 00	150 00	437 50	
R. S. Cowan	Currency Teller, A.R.G.'s Office, St. John.	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	62	28	1,500 00	1,500 00	250 00	700 00	
Immigration and Colonization—										
R. Boston	Immigration Deportation Officer, London.	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	84	14	1,200 00	1,200 00	200 00	280 00	
Mrs. E. Corneil	Immigration Matron, Quebec, P.Q.	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	91	32	720 00	670 00	120 00	335 00	
H. J. Hunt	Immigration Inspector, Coutts, Alta.	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	68	8	1,320 00	.....	220 00	.....	880 00
R. W. Hillyard	Inspector of British Immigrant Children, Ottawa.	Advancing age..	Mar. 31, 1921	81	21					
Indian Affairs—										
C. Beckwith	Indian Agent, Stean Mills.	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	72	32	200 00	200 00	33 33	100 00	
J. R. Bourchier	Indian Agent, Grade 2, Georgina Island, Ont.	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	85	9	400 00	.....	66 66	.....	266 65
M. Campbell	Indian Farming Instructor, Portage la Prairie, Man.	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	66	32	1,380 00	1,190 00	230 00	585 00	
S. Hagan	Indian Agent, Thessalon..	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	80	29	840 00	740 00	140 00	357 66	
C. Harlow	Indian Agent, Caledonia..	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	82	23	100 00	100 00	16 66	38 33	
G. Hodgson	Indian Farming Instructor, Calgary, Alta.	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	74	37	1,560 00	1,370 00	260 00	685 00	
C. E. Hughes	Indian Agent, Saddle Lake	Failing health..	Dec. 31, 1920	66	8	2,160 00	.....	360 00	.....	1,440 00
W. Kennedy	Indian Farming Instructor, Duck Lake, Sask.	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	68	9	1,560 00	.....	260 00	.....	1,040 00
R. E. Loring	Indian Agent, Hazelton, B.C.	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	68	31	2,620 00	2,196 66	433,33	1,098 33	

J. A. Markle	Inspector, Red Deer, Alta.	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	69	38	2,880 00	2,846 66	480 00	1,423 33	
John Semens	Inspector, Winnipeg, Man..	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	70	20	2,280 00	2,246 66	380 00	748 88	
J. A. Sutherland	Constable, Grenfell, Sask.	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	72	34	900 00	900 00	150 00	450 00	
W. Whelan	Indian Agent, Yarmouth, N.S.	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	74	22	50 00	50 00	8 33	18 33	
Interior—										
Richard Breen	Clerk, Winnipeg, Man.....	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	79	37	1,120 00	1,120 00	186 66	560 00	
A. A. Lapointe	Account Clerk, Ottawa...	Failing eyesight	Nov. 1, 1920	50	19	1,600 00	.....	266 66	.....	799 98
Mrs. A. McMaster	Junior Engrosser, Ottawa.	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	66	36	1,020 00	1,007 00	170 00	503 75	
Mrs. L. L. Norton	Junior Engrosser, Ottawa.	Advancing age and failing health.	Dec. 31, 1920	72	37					
Miss F. Sharpe	Junior Engrosser, Ottawa.	Advancing age and failing health.	Dec. 31, 1920	69	22					
Justice—										
*L. H. Chambers	Deputy Warden of the Dorchester Penitentiary.	Advancing age..	Nov. 30, 1920	67	35	2,940 00	2,793 33	490 00	1,396 66	
*D. O'Leary	Deputy Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary.	Advancing age..	Oct. 31, 1920	67	38	3,060 00	2,850 00	510 00	1,425 00	
Labour—										
E. H. Williams	Distribution Clerk, Ottawa.	Failing health and advancing age.	Mar. 31, 1920	70	21					
Marine—										
Chas. A. Amiro	Lightkeeper, West Pubnico	Failing health..	Dec. 31, 1920	66	23					
G. Belanger	Foreman Mechanic, M. S., Quebec.	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	75	60					
W. Bisson	Lightkeeper, Grand River	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	80	24					
Jos. Chabot	Lightkeeper, Papineauville	Advancing age and general disability.	Dec. 31, 1920	83	23					
H. H. Chrichton	Lightkeeper, West Arichat	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	83	46					
A. Finlayson	Storekeeper, Charlottetown.	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	78	45	1,440 00	1,328 33	240 00	664 16	
*H. Georgeson	Lightkeeper Active Pass..	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	85	36	1,880 00	1,852 50	313 33	926 25	
H. Germain	Messenger, Quebec, P.Q...	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	67	12					
Wm. Hardy	Lightkeeper, Little Channel.	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	73	45					
A. Hamel	Clerk, Quebec, P.Q.....	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	77	32					
W. Lamb	Lightkeeper, Reid's Point.	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	81	11					
G. Lanteigne	Lightkeeper, Caraquet N.B.	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	67	32					
D. O. Mailet	Lightkeeper, Buctouch, N.B.	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	82	37					
W. McDonald	Blacksmith, Halifax, N.S.	Advancing age..	Dec. 31, 1920	68	32					
J. McKay	Lightkeeper, Parry Sound.	Advancing age and failing health.	July 6, 1920	66	36					
John McLeod	Lightkeeper and Engineer, North Sydney, N.S.	Failing health..	Dec. 31, 1920	67	8					

SUMMARY—*Concluded*

RETIREMENT UNDER CHAPTER 67, 10-11 GEORGE V, AUTHORIZED BY ORDER IN COUNCIL UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1920—*Concluded*

Department and Name	Position and Place	Reasons for Retirement	Date of Retirement	Age at Retirement	No. of Years Service	Salary at time of Retirement	Average salary three previous years	Gratuity Section 3 (1)	Retiring Annuity Section 3 (2)	Retiring Gratuity Section 3 (3)
						$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Marine—Concluded.										
M. Noonan	Labourer, Halifax, N.S.	Advancing age.	Dec. 31, 1920	75	57					
I. J. Olive	Steamship Inspector, St. John.	Advancing age.	Dec. 31, 1920	80	27	2,520 00	2,263 33	420 00	1,018 50	
Theo. Rooney	Lightkeeper, Navy Bar, St. Andrews, N.B.	Feebleness and advancing age.	Dec. 31, 1920	70	16					
R. Swindell	Packer and Helper, Quebec	Advancing age.	Dec. 31, 1920	76	16					
J. Tyrie	Watchman, D. L. Depot, Prescott, Ont.	Advancing age.	Dec. 31, 1920	68	8					
W. Whebby	Carpenter, Halifax, N.S.	Advancing age.	Dec. 31, 1920	82	20					
Mines—										
Dr. E. Haanel	Director, Ottawa, Ont.	Advancing age.	Dec. 15, 1920	79	20	4,500 00	4,179 12	750 00	1,393 04	
Mrs. W. Sparks	Clerk, Ottawa	Advancing age.	Dec. 31, 1920	69	23	1,300 00	1,295 83	216 66	496 73	
Post Office—										
S. R. Barfoot	Postmaster, Chatham, Ont.	Advancing age.	Dec. 31, 1920	77	56	2,640 00	2,333 33	440 00	1,166 67	
J. E. Bigney	Railway Mail Clerk, Halifax, N.S.	Loss of eyesight	July 1, 1920	65	33	1,560 00	1,466 68	260 00	733 34	
E. L. Fairbanks	Postal Clerk, Ottawa, Ont.	Advancing age.	Dec. 31, 1920	70	25	1,500 00	1,458 33	250 00	607 64	
W. Finlayson	Railway Mail Clerk, Vancouver, B.C.	Failing health	Nov. 1, 1920	67	27	1,560 00	1,406 98	260 00	633 12	
L. J. Genest	Watchman, Quebec, P.Q.	Advancing age.	Dec. 31, 1920	83	8	960 00	960 00	160 00	800 00	
W. H. Langford	Letter Carrier's Helper, Ottawa, Ont.	Advancing age.	Dec. 31, 1920	66	26	1,260 00	1,086 25	210 00	470 71	
J. H. McMillan	Postmaster, Cornwall, Ont.	Advancing age.	Dec. 31, 1920	72	19	2,280 00	2,090 00	380 00	661 83	
Henry Merrick	Inspector, Kingston, Ont.	Advancing age.	Jan. 31, 1921	84	26	4,020 00	3,757 77	670 00	1,628 36	
J. E. Verrault	Letter Carrier, Montreal	Advancing age.	Dec. 31, 1920	69	8	1,140 00	1,140 00	190 00	950 00	
Mrs. C. A. White	Postal Clerk, Sherbrooke.	Advancing age.	Dec. 31, 1920	74	28	1,440 00	1,300 00	240 00	606 67	
D. N. Dorion	Railway Mail Clerk, Ottawa.	Advancing age.	June 30, 1921	65	28	1,200 00	992 50	200 00	463 17	
Privy Council—										
W. McKenzie	Secretary for Imperial and Foreign Cor., Ottawa.	Advancing age.	Jan. 31, 1921	69	13	4,000 00	3,962 50	666 66	858 53	

Public Works—										
H. DeCeour	Watchman, Ottawa	Advancing age	June 30, 1921	81	7					
Railways and Canals—										
R. C. Douglas	Hydraulic and Bridging Engineer, Ottawa, Ont.	Advancing age	Dec. 31, 1920	74	50	2,800 00	2,800 00	466 67	1,400 00	
Miss S. L. C. Graham	Clerk, Ottawa, Ont	Advancing age	Dec. 31, 1920	68	35	1,000 00	1,000 00	166,67	500 00	
E. V. Johnson	Office Engineer, Ottawa	Advancing age	Dec. 31, 1920	75	50	3,000 00	3,000 00	500 00	1,500 00	
G. A. Mothersill	Auditing Engineer, Ottawa	Advancing age	June 30, 1920	74	48					
J. L. Payne	Controller of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont.	Abolition of office.	Dec. 31, 1920	61	34	4,000 00	3,987 50	666 67	1,993 75	
L. N. Rheaume	Engineer in Charge of Assigned Work, Ottawa, Ont.	Advancing age	June 30, 1921	72	52					
Railway Commission—										
A. E. Ecclestone	Chief Clerk, Ottawa	To promote efficiency.	Dec. 1, 1920	50	15	2,040 00	.....	340 00	.....	1,020 00
Senate—										
Joseph Bouchard	French Translator, Ottawa	Advancing age	Dec. 31, 1920	78	36	2,880 00	2,780 00	480 00	1,390 00	
Trade and Commerce—										
A. Aubin	Inspector of Electricity and Gas, Montreal, P.Q.	Advancing age	Dec. 31, 1920	78	32	2,160 00	2,093 33	360 00	1,046 66	
J. Breen	Inspector of Weights and Measures, Ottawa, Ont.	Advancing age	Dec. 31, 1920	80	24	1,380 00	1,243 33	230 00	497 33	
J. M. Croteau	Acting Supervisor of Cullers, Quebec.	Abolition of office.	Jan. 1, 1921	67	23	1,020 00	920 83	170 00	352 98	
G. A. Dugal	Inspector of Weights and Measures, Masson, P.Q.	Advancing age	Dec. 31, 1920	71	9	1,000 00	.....	166 66	.....	666 67
W. F. Gilby	Inspector of Weights and Measures, Winnipeg, Man.	Advancing age	Dec. 31, 1920	74	18	1,320 00	1,166 66	220 00	350 00	
W. B. Nicholson	Trade Commissioner, St. John's, Newfoundland.	Abolition of office.	Jan. 1, 1921	67	10	3,400 00	3,233 33	566 66	538 88	
Patents and Copyrights—										
T. H. Morgan	Clerk, Ottawa	Advancing age	Dec. 31, 1920	81	40	1,000 00	995 83	166 66	497 92	

*The salaries and allowances of L. H. Chambers and D. O'Leary include $900 perquisites. (Chap. 67, 10-11 Geo. V, Sec. 3 (5)).
The salaries and allowances of H. Georgeson include $200 housing and lighting allowance. (Chap. 67, 10-11 Geo. V, Sec. 3 (5)).

PRIVY COUNCIL, CANADA

P. C. 1762

CERTIFIED COPY *of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Administrator on the 29th July, 1920*

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 24th July, 1920, from the Honourable the Prime Minister, with reference to subsection (2) of section 2 of an Act passed at the last session of Parliament, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Retirement of Certain Members of the Public Service."

The Prime Minister recommends, as there are believed to be in many departments officers under sixty-five years of age, who, by reason of advancing age, failing health, physical disability, lack of experience or ability, or lack of employment, are not capable of rendering or do not render efficient service, that the Civil Service Commission be requested to consult with the deputy heads and prepare and submit to Your Excellency for approval, the names of those officers, who, under the provisions of the above mentioned Act, should now be retired from the Service.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REPORT

OF THE

CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD

SEASON 1920

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA
THOMAS MULVEY
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1921

No. 54—1921.]

The Canadian Wheat Board

For two years prior to the appointment of the Canadian Wheat Board, grain markets in Canada had been under the control of the Federal Government. In the two concluding years of the war, and including the two crop seasons 1917-18 and 1918-19, the handling of Canadian wheat within the bounds of the Dominion, was done through a governmental agency, known as the Board of Grain Supervisors. In addition to that Canadian board, the British Government also had representation in Canada in the form of the Wheat Export Company, which performed the function of sole exporter of wheat from the Dominion to the United Kingdom, France and Italy. The Wheat Export Company was simply one of many grain purchasing agencies which the British Government established in every accessible grain exporting country throughout the world during the war, and its head was the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies in London, England. Through the Board of Grain Supervisors assembling and distributing wheat within Canadian territory, and through the Wheat Export Company taking charge of exportable surpluses and transporting them overseas, the crops of this country were marketed during the two seasons of 1917 and 1918. And during those two years, the price of wheat in Canada, as in the United States, was fixed on the guarantee of the Federal Government.

The armistice was signed in November, 1918, and the Allied Peace Conference met in Paris early in 1919. As soon as the armies stopped fighting in Europe, a certain relaxation of the machinery of Government control, as it affected the purchase and distribution of food supplies, took place, and the remainder of the crop season of 1918-19 was spent by many people on either side of the Atlantic ocean in wondering whether or not the grain markets would be subject to continued control during the following season of 1919-20. A few months after the armistice, the co-operative and concentrated arrangement which had existed among the Allies and certain neutral nations for the purpose of buying wheat and other supplies, automatically disappeared. The exigencies of the war forced the Allies and principal neutral countries of Europe into one efficient food collecting and distributing organization, the executive body of which was the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies. But with the commencement of peace negotiations at Paris, each of the allied. as well as each of the neutral, nations became inoculated with the germ of independent action, and the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies ceased to be anything more than the purveyor of grain supplies for Great Britain. In August, 1919, however, the Supreme Economic Council, which had been organized out of the Peace Conference in Paris, brought into existence the Consultative Food Committee and made the old Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies the centre of this new body, which, amongst other duties, continued to buy wheat for the former Allies. At the outset of the Canadian crop season of 1919-20, therefore, the situation in Europe so far as controlled grain markets were concerned was as follows:—

The Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies had become again the purchaser of wheat for Great Britain, France, and Italy, each nation now, however, responsible for providing its own finance and shipping tonnage.

Continued governmental control of the purchase and distribution of wheat in Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, each of these countries while under Government control competing with the other in the purchase of wheat.

In 1918, when the Government of the United States established its Grain Corporation, under the direction of Mr. Julius Barnes, it also fixed and guaranteed the price at which the farmers of that country marketed their wheat for that season. In the following season, Government control in the United States assumed the form of a fixed and guaranteed minimum price. Under this arrangement, the United States Grain Corporation was in readiness to receive the farmers' wheat at $2.25 per bushel, if the grain trade of the United States refused to take it at an equal or higher price. Canada alone was faced with the problem of determining what form of control her Government would adopt in connection with the marketing of her wheat during the season of 1919-20.

APPOINTMENT OF CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD

The Dominion Government called a conference at Ottawa early in June, 1919, to consider the problem of the marketing of the wheat crop of 1919. A second conference was called towards the end of July. As a result of this latter conference the Government decided to create the Canadian Wheat Board, which was duly brought into existence by an Order in Council passed on July 31, 1919. The plan upon which the Canadian Wheat Board was based resembled very closely that which was in existence in Australia. A central feature of its was the "pooling" of returns from the sale of the nation's wheat. The instructions given the Canadian Wheat Board were very simply stated. The board was instructed to sell the Canadian wheat crop of 1919 at a price which would bring the greatest possible benefit to the Dominion as a whole. The board was given power to control the sale of wheat in the home market as well for export, and in addition it controlled the export trade in flour. For the first six months of the crop season of 1919, the board also controlled the price at which millers could sell flour in Canada. An initial minimum price for wheat, which assumed the form of an advance to the farmer, was another feature of the Wheat Board's plan of operations. Participation certificates were issued to the producers of wheat, and the holder of these certificates was to receive at the end of the season his share of whatever amount the board's pool would yield or in other words, the amount which the Wheat Board had been able to secure for the crop over and above $2.15 per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William. The three features of the plan of control adopted by the Canadian Wheat Board, therefore, were: an initial advance payment to the producer of wheat, issuing participation certificates, and pooling of returns.

The personnel of the board was selected with a view to creating a body which would be truly representative of those interests in the country most immediately affected by the movement of the wheat crop. In addition to the chairman, who previously had been president of the Wheat Export Company, the following were appointed to the board: H. W. Wood, Carstairs, Frederick William Riddell, Regina, and Lieut.-Col. John Z. Frazer, Burford, representing the organized farmers of Canada; W. A. Black, Monteal, C. B. Watts, Toronto, and William A. Matheson, Winnipeg, representing the flour-milling interests of Canada; Norman Macleod Paterson, Fort William, Frank O. Fowler, Winnipeg, William Henry McWilliams, Winnipeg, and Joseph Quintal, Montreal, representing the grain-trading interests; and William L. Best, representing organized labour. The selection of the personnel of the board was completed on August 7. As secretary, the board were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. H. Tooley, who had had previous valuable experience as secretary of the Board of Grain Supervisors.

The chairman was entrusted with the responsibility of selling the crop, and his relations with his fellow-members were necessarily modified somewhat by the secrecy which had to be maintained in connection with the various transactions of the year's business. The vice-chairman, during the frequent absence of the chairman in Eastern

Canada and the United States, assumed control of affairs at the head office, and in March, 1920, in company with Mr. W. A. Black, represented the board in London, England, in connection with the settlement of a contract which had been made with the Greek Government.

While the Order in Council creating the Canadian Wheat Board laid no obligation upon it to utilize the existing machinery of the grain trade, the board,, having regard to the fact that its term of life was limited to one crop period, considered it advisable to maintain the grain-trading facilities intact as far as possible. In doing this the board thought that the trade would be better able to resume the handling of the wheat at the expiration of the controlled period.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

As set forth in the Order in Council, the Canadian Wheat Board was created because the Federal Government realized that the usual channels of trade were unlikely successfully to perform their proper function. The Winnipeg Grain Exchange, which had been open for one week, was closed, and as the new crop was beginning to move, the board was obliged promptly to organize some machinery which would enable producers to dispose of their wheat at primary markets. Realizing the importance of facilitating a free movement of wheat to market by preventing any unreadiness on the part of country or terminal elevators to receive and handle grain in the usual manner, the board, practically from the first day, and indeed before its members became acquainted with each other, set to work to evolve plans whereby this end could be attained with the least possible delay. Within one week from the first meeting of the board, a system was devised; and within a fortnight, rules and regulations governing that system were in effect. Practically every branch of the trade thereby was enabled to proceed with business. That virtually no change was necessary throughout the season in the system thus devised would indicate that, as originally conceived, it was sound.

Within four days from the date of the selection of its personnel, the first meeting of the board was held in Winnipeg, on August 11, 1919.

A public meeting was held in Winnipeg on August 13, 1919, at which representatives from the Canadian Council of Agriculture, Winnipeg, Calgary and Fort William Grain Exchanges, Canadian Millers Committee, Brandon Board of Trade, as well as bakers and representatives from other industries, presented their views.

A public sitting was also held in Toronto on September 8, 1919, at which delegates from the United Farmers of Ontario, Ontario Milk Producers' Association, Ontario Grain Dealers, Dominion Millers Association, and other various interests addressed the board.

In order to ascertain the views of the various interests in the western provinces, a committee consisting of Mr. W. H. McWilliams, Chairman, and Messrs. F. O. Fowler, H. W. Wood, and W. A. Matheson, held a public meeting at Calgary on September 17, 1919, at which members of the following organizations contributed to the discussion: Grain Dealers, Millers, Organized and Unorganized Farmers, Railways, Government Seed Commission, and the Municipal Department of the Government of Alberta.

A further session was held at Regina on September 19, 1919, at which representatives from the Provincial Department of Agriculture of Saskatchewan, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Government Seed Commission, Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, and various individual farmers, presented their views.

Notwithstanding the fact that representatives from British Columbia were heard at Calgary and elsewhere, the board considered it advisable, in view of the different conditions prevailing in British Columbia, to hold a public meeting at Vancouver on

October 6. On that occasion delegates from the Farmers' Institute of British Columbia, the Provincial Department of Agriculture Grain Dealers, Flour Millers and Flour and Feed Dealers of British Columbia, presented their views.

In addition to the special public hearings held during the first months of the season, general meetings of the board were held at regular bi-monthly intervals throughout the year. The majority of these sittings were held in Winnipeg, the other meeting places being Toronto, Montreal, and Fort William.

A THORNY PATH

At the outset of its brief career, the Wheat Board was confronted by numerous obstacles and difficulties. Some of these disappeared naturally within a few weeks, while others remained immovable.

In the first place, the board in adopting the plan of operations outlined in the Government's instructions, had to blaze a new trail. There was no precedent to follow. While a wheat "pool" was being tried in Australia, its success had not been established, and it seemed to be regarded with more or less disfavour by some important sections of that country. In North America nothing of the kind had ever been attempted. Some of the ablest men in the North American grain trade considered the plan as too "communistic," and doomed to failure. This impression was not confined to grain men alone, but was quite prevalent among our bankers and in other business circles. Large sections of the rural communities in the various provinces too, protested, by resolution or delegation, against the creation of the board, and as an alternative seemed bent upon having the Government either purchase the crop outright at a fixed price, or establish an organization similar to the United States Grain Corporation.

In the rural districts along the international boundary, particularly in southern Manitoba and southeastern Saskatchewan, the cry during the autumn months of 1919 was for an open market, as prices prevailing just across the border were higher than the initial price paid to the Canadian farmers. Naturally, they preferred to dispose of their wheat at whatever price was obtainable over $2.15, than to place any faith in the ultimate value of the participation certificate.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES

In the United States, the director of the United States Grain Corporation, Mr. Barnes, in order that the Government's guarantee of $2.25 per bushel for wheat to the American farmer should be protected, and domestic wheat prices in that country be prevented from breaking, had the power to place an embargo against the importation of any wheat into the United States. Up to December 15, 1919, by which date over three-fourths of the Canadian crop had been marketed by the Canadian farmer, this embargo was in effect in so far as shipments of wheat or flour, other than in wagon-load lots across the boundary, were concerned. Under these conditions, Canadian farmers living close to the international boundary were placed in a much more favourable position early in the season than farmers living distant therefrom ten miles or more. The Canadian Wheat Board, in co-operation with the United States Wheat Director, granted permits to Canadian farmers who lived nearer to an American elevator than a Canadian elevator, to haul their grain across the border line if they so desired. Subsequent to December 15, however, when the general embargo against Canadian wheat was lifted, the board ceased granting these permits to individual farmers. This was done because the board was then in a position to take advantage of any higher prices which might be obtainable on the United States

markets, and, therefore, desired to place all Canadian farmers on an equal basis, but practically all of the Canadian wheat tributary to the United States boundary had already been hauled across the border or marketed in Canada prior to December 15.

Notwithstanding the lifting of the embargo in the United States on December 15, comparatively little grain passed across the line until the following May. The railways were a large factor in bringing about that condition. A dearth of foreign cars prevailed throughout Western Canada during all of the long winter of 1919-20, and it was next to impossible to persuade our railways to permit any of their equipment to cross the line, the number of their grain cars distributed throughout the neighbouring Republic being far in excess of the number of American cars of a similar character on the Canadian roads. In spite of every effort to increase the movement of wheat across the border between December 15, 1919, and May, 1920, only some 500,000 bushels could be shipped, and that was mainly for seed purposes for which American equipment was obtained.

It must be remembered that the method of handling the wheat crop in the United States was entirely different from that adopted by this country. The United States gave the producer a minimum guaranteed price, which, while it protected the producer against a decline, also precluded the Wheat Director from paying any higher price. This fixed minimum price also enabled millers and grain dealers to withhold their demands from the market whenever they felt so disposed, as the Government's guarantee was always available. Therefore, although the Grain Corporation handled less than 150,000,000 bushels during the year, statistics indicate that much more than that amount was sold by the farmers direct to the trade at from one to a few cents above the minimum price. This applied particularly to winter wheat, both hard and soft. The American spring wheat on the whole, however, being a poorer quality than usual, fairly high premiums were obtainable for the better grades. This condition was noticeable from the commencement of the American crop year, and became more pronounced as the season developed. The volume of this high-grade spring wheat required by the United States markets was not large, and the wide "spreads" prevailing between cars of good spring wheat and cars of slightly lower quality were very marked. The Canadian Wheat Board in order to keep itself fully and correctly informed as to the values prevailing in Minneapolis and other markets, always kept a car or two en route to Minneapolis, which were disposed of on arrival. In this way, while realizing that a free flow would depress prices, the board nevertheless kept posted on the best prices obtainable for odd cars, thereby enabling it to appreciate when good bids were received from countries other than the United States. For instance, on May 17, 1920, the board was able to sell abroad a few million bushels, basis One Northern, at the equivalent of $3.50 in store Fort William, while the best price obtainable on the Minneapolis market on the same day was about $3.28 for odd cars. Indeed according to advices received from the board's New York correspondent the highest price received for American wheat of the 1919-20 crop was about $3.40 f.o.b. steamer *New York,* as against $3.60 for Canadian wheat secured by the Canadian Wheat Board f.o.b. steamer *Montreal,* both United States funds. And this was done despite the fact that the Montreal ocean freight rate to Europe was invariably higher than that prevailing from New York.

MAINTAINING BALANCE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

One of the outstanding difficulties which confronted the board was a tendency towards a conflict of varying interests within the Dominion itself. The Act creating the Canadian Wheat Board prescribed that the price of wheat to mills was to be governed as nearly as possible by the price obtainable at the same time in the world's markets for wheat of equal value, regard being had to the cost of transport, handling

and storage. The Act also gave power to the board to fix the price at which flour could be sold for domestic purposes, as well as the prices of other wheat products. From the commencement of its operations, therefore, the board endeavoured to maintain an equilibrium of prices between wheat, flour and mill offal. This inevitably resulted in a conflict of interests between the live stock and dairymen of Eastern Canada and the grain producers of Western Canada. Mill offal, such as bran and shorts, had to be regulated as well as flour, and maximum prices of $45 and $52 per ton for bran and shorts respectively, basis f.o.b. cars Montreal, were fixed by the board on November 15, 1919.

SEED GRAIN

Another factor which had to be taken into consideration at the very outset of the board's operations was the pressing need for seed grain in certain localities which had been seriously affected by drought. The board met this need by co-operating with Mr. A. E. Wilson, Seed Commissioner, in establishing reserves of the best seed grain at Saskatoon, Moosejaw, and Calgary. That was done by diverting grain to those points from the more fortunate districts, instead of shipping direct to the upper lake front ports. About one million bushels was turned over to the Seed Commissioner in this way. In addition, the board in the following spring made supplies of seed grain available to farmers at $2.45 per bushel, basis One Northern in store Fort William, notwithstanding the fact that the fixed price for domestic consumption at that time was $2.80 per bushel basis One Northern in store Fort William. From the areas which had suffered from drought wheat shipments to lake terminals by elevator operators were strictly regulated with the object of providing convenient supplies until seeding was completed.

PROSPECTS FOR SELLING THE CROP

Owing to the prospect in the summer of 1919 of very large crops in the United States, the views of European Governments as to values were very "bearish", and as indicative of their minds, we quote extracts from cables received from Mr. Lloyd Harris, Chairman of the Canadian Mission in London, on August 6 and 7, 1919:—

> *August 6.*—"Situation here is that Government is uncertain as to United States action reference their wheat arrangements (stop).....reduced price of wheat in United States on account of internal situation will result in lower price than United States fixed price for export (stop).....It is very important from Canadian standpoint that we meet them in every way possible as if shipping is withdrawn from Canada for movement of our crop there would be great difficulty in handling same (stop).....We would like to suggest to..... that they pay last year's fixed price for wheat and in the event of there being a reduction later in export price we will refund them difference....."
>
> *August 7.*—"In order to keep purchasers interested.....definite contract if possible for their supply at last year's fixed price with an understanding to refund any difference between such price and price which may eventually be definitely fixed by American Government for export (stop).....are in market for further quantities but have considerably lower quotations for Australian wheat (stop).....here and they would contract I think on basis of paying last year's Canadian fixed price if we agree to refund any difference should American export price be lowered later....."

On account of the limited time for investigation at the board's disposal, the foregoing statement was the only reliable information about European values and

ideas which the board could then obtain. The board, however, decided to fix the initial payment to the Canadian farmer at $2.15, basis One Northern in store Fort William, and the first export sale was made on September 1, 1919, at $2.44 f.o.b. steamer, Montreal, basis One Northern. The tone of the cables from Mr. Harris continued to be of the same depressing nature, and the demand for our wheat at reasonable levels was very indifferent during September and October. The reason for this condition was largely that Australia and the United States were underquoting Canada, and it will be remembered that, particularly in the United States, there was a very large surplus to dispose of. True, this wheat was not of such high milling quality as ours, but, nevertheless, the European countries were not necessarily demanding high quality in bread flour. At this point, too, the embargo against imports into the United States existed, thus preventing the board from taking advantage of prices prevailing for the higher quality wheat in the northwestern markets of that country. In any event, even if the United States markets had been open, it is reasonable to assume that the premiums then quoted across the line would have vanished as soon as any quantity of wheat had been shipped there. Fortunately, however, the first sale made by the board represented the lowest price at which any of our wheat was sold during the year.

THE COURSE OF WORLD DEMANDS

Approximately fifty per cent of the exportable surplus of the Canadian wheat crop was disposed of before December 31, 1919. Prices on the Minneapolis market advanced rapidly after the close of navigation in 1919, but as stated previously. Canadian railroads would not load any of their equipment for United States points owing to the difficulty of having their cars returned. Consequently, all that could be sent to the United States during January, February, and March, consisted largely of wheat shipped from western points in foreign cars, and aggregated about one-half million bushels.

Reports of the United States Bureau of Statistics indicate that prices prevailing during the latter part of January and early February in the United States suffered a considerable decline, resulting in some wheat being turned in to the Wheat Director at the minimum fixed price. Owing to this depression, and the very poor demand for flour in Europe, the board found itself at the beginning of 1920 with approximately one million barrels of flour on its hands, unsold. The board was not satisfied that justification for such a decline existed, and consequently withheld Canadian stocks of flour and wheat from the markets. Prices began to improve during the earlier part of March, and the balance of our wheat and flour was then disposed of at more advantageous prices.

The spring of 1920 opened rather late in Canada, seeding was delayed, and the wheat acreage was curtailed. Under normal circumstances, it takes about ninety days from the time wheat is sown until it is ready to harvest. In that season, however, the bulk of the wheat ripened in from eighty to eighty-five days, and the harvest season being ideal, new wheat was on the market in large volume during the early part of August. Consequently, the normal grain reserves retained by the millers all through the Dominion were not required. Therefore, during the latter part of August, 1920, millers returned to the board over five million bushels of wheat, leaving the board at the end of the season with an unsold surplus of about five million bushels. The prices, by that time, had receded considerably from the high levels prevailing earlier in the summer. Had this country experienced wet or backward weather during harvest, all of that five million bushels of surplus wheat would have been required for domestic consumption. The board fully realized that it was better to have a good margin of safety in the matter of providing for domestic requirements than to have the crop oversold.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND BRITISH WEST INDIES

Canada being the natural market for the importers of flour in Newfoundland, and the board being only of a temporary character, and endeavouring to retain for Canadian millers their export connections, consistent with carrying out their duties as specified by the Act, arrangements were made with the Food Controller of Newfoundland on January 6, 1920, whereby, in effect, Newfoundland agreed to adopt the same regulations regarding flour prices as prevailed in Canada. In consideration of Newfoundland receiving flour at Canadian domestic prices, it was agreed that all flour purchases by that country should be made in Canada until the end of the period of control in the Dominion.

The British West Indies, having reciprocal trade agreements with the Dominion, the board, early in 1920, made arrangements whereby, on proof being given that consignments of flour to those Islands were destined for consumption there, shipments could be made on the same basis as the domestic market.

The board, further, in its desire to enable Canadian millers to take advantage of markets in the Orient and Western Hemisphere, excepting the United States, issued a circular to the Canadian Millers' Committee, and the Dominion Millers' Association, for distribution among their members, as follows:—

"WINNIPEG, MAN., March 1, 1920.

"Millers can effect sales of flour to Newfoundland on same basis, and under same conditions as prevail for sales within the Dominion, excepting that before shipment is made an import permit is necessary from the Food Control Board of Newfoundland, as well as export permit from this board. Regular patent flours can be manufactured and exported to Newfoundland. No permits will be granted for shipment beyond sixty days.

"The British West Indian market is also open to the Canadian milling trade on the same basis as the domestic market, excepting that an export permit must be obtained, and in the event of any change in the price of wheat only export permit, or application therefor prior to date of wheat price revision, will be considered in adjustments. No permits will be granted for shipment beyond thirty days.

"To other markets in the Western Hemisphere, excepting the United States, millers can from time to time ascertain prices from the board at which they may sell flour. Such quotations will fluctuate, and reflect as nearly as possible the relative value of wheat in the world's markets at time same is given. This applies also to the Orient and Africa, excepting Egypt, but not to Europe."

DECONTROL OF FLOUR

At a meeting of the board held in Montreal on Friday, March 19, 1920, the following motion was carried unanimously:—

"That the chairman be requested to advise the Government of the board's recommendation that its control of the prices of flour, bran and shorts for domestic consumption be discontinued; and further, if for any reason such decontrol cannot immediately be put into operation, the chairman be authorized to take such action as he considers advisable in connection with the prices of flour, bran and shorts."

This resolution was passed by the board after long and careful consideration of a request from the Canadian Millers' Committee for an increase in the maximum price of flour, and also of statements prepared by the board's chief auditor and milling expert.

Notwithstanding strong representations to the contrary made to the Government by the Canadian Millers' Committee, the board on April 8, made the following public announcements:—

"Considering the time opportune, the Canadian Wheat Board, as a preliminary step towards general decontrol, propose as from this date to withdraw the maximum price on flour sold for domestic purposes, whilst retaining control of the price of wheat.

"The board will temporarily continue to control the maximum wholesale price of mill offal.

"Expert cost accountants have audited the books of several representative milling companies, and the board being thus in possession of certified milling costs, and having the price of wheat under control, can and will see that no abuse occurs. There is every reason to believe, however, that competition among millers will amply protect the consumers."

PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS ON PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES

As considerable trading in participation certificates had evidently been taking place during the entire season, and the board, realizing that farmers were unnecessarily parting with their participation certificates at less than they were likely to be worth, made an announcement on May 5, 1920, to the effect that participation certificates would be worth not less than forty cents. It was realized that whatever figure was given out might be regarded as the outside figure, and consequently it was made as liberal as possible. That the board's judgment in this matter was correct is evidenced by the fact that even after the announcement on May 5, advices were received of participation certificates changing hands on the basis of thirty-eight cents per bushel. Co-operation of the press and the grain trade was sought to endeavour to dissuade the farmers from parting with their participation certificates to speculators. The grain trade circularized their agents accordingly, and as a whole remarkably few instances were found of men, associated directly or indirectly with the business, who acted other than to discourage the farmers from selling their participation certificates.

Early in the summer, on its becoming evident that a considerable amount of surplus money would be at the board's credit in the banks, and on which it could only secure 3 per cent interest, it was decided than an interim dividend should be made against the participitation certificates. This necessitated an outlay, in the matter of revenue stamps on cheques, together with extra labour and stationery involved, of approximately $100,000, but as it was found that producers were obliged to pay interest to banks at from 7 per cent to 8 per cent, wherever they would secure advances, it was estimated that it was very much to the producers' advantage to receive an interim payment, rather than be borrowing funds from banks or loan companies. The producers took full advantage of this payment which was announced as commencing on July 15. Before the end of October some thirty-eight million dollars were paid on this interim dividend against the participation certificates.

The final announcement as to the value of the participation certificates was made on October 30, 1920. The price realized for the whole crop, basis One Northern in store Fort William, was $2.63.

The average freight rate from shipping points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta during the season had been under thirteen cents, so that the average price realized by the farmer at the shipping point has been $2.50. Calculations made from the reports of the United States Bureau of Statistics indicate the average price pair no farmers at shipping points in the United States was approimately 25 cents per hushel less than that realized by the farmers in Canada.

While this was so, the price of bread in this country, according to records of the Board of Commerce, was 1½ cents per pound less than that paid by the consumer in the United States.

SPREADS

One of the salient features of the operations of the Canadian Wheat Board was the small differences between the prices paid to the producer for the various grades of wheat at country points. These "spreads" were never before so narrow in the history of the trade. From the very commencement of the season to the close, notwithstanding the several advances in price made by the board, the "spreads" between the prices paid for the different grades of wheat remained constant.

On the other hand, when sales of this same wheat were made, the board was able to preserve corresponding "spreads" between the different grades in the prices that were realized. For example, on an actual sale of wheat that was negotiated on the basis of $4.02 per bushel for One Northern at seaboard in Canadian funds, the board was able to get $3.99 for Two Northern, $3.95 for Three Northern, $3.89 for Number Four, $3.78 for Number Five, $3.68 for Number Six, $3.91 for Rejected One Northern, and $3.96 for Tough One Northern.

BRANCH OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

As soon as preliminary steps were agreed upon, and the machinery of the board was set in operation in the three Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, the chairman proceeded to Eastern Canada to survey the situation there and establish necessary offices. On September 11, 1919, a general meeting of the board was held in Toronto, and plans were laid for the handling of the crops of Ontario and Quebec. Offices were immediately established at Montreal and Toronto, the function of the Montreal office being very largely to look after the forwarding and transportation of the grain from Georgian Bay ports to the seaboard, as well as to pay shippers for wheat which might be forwarded under instructions from the board, from terminal elevators at Fort William to the Atlantic seaboard. For these services Mr. A. E. Clare, of Montreal, who had had considerable previous experience in such matters, was secured.

The function of the Toronto office was very similar to that of the Winnipeg office. The Ontario grain dealers reported there, instead of to Winnipeg, and licensees received their participation certificates from that point in the same manner as the licensees of the West received their participation certificates from Winnipeg. The services of Mr. Lincoln Goldie, a gentleman well known in the Ontario wheat and flour trade, were secured for Toronto. In addition, in order that many difficulties incidental and peculiar to the Ontario trade be dealt with and solved promptly, a committee, consisting of Colonel J. Z. Frazer as convenor, with Messrs. W. A. Black, C. B. Watts and J. Quintal, was appointed to advise and made recommendations to the board. Mr. Goldie's duties extended over Ontario, Quebec, and the eastern provinces, and required much tact in dealing with grain dealers, millers, adnfarmers.

An office was established at Fort William, under Mr. C. S. Langille, to attend to the loading and grading of shipments, particularly shipments of rejected and low-grade wheat.

Later in the season, in order to keep itself fully posted, the board opened an office in New York, under the general supervision of Mr. J. J. O'Donohoe. It was considered necessary to have this connection in New York so as to keep informed as far as possible about ocean freight rates and values of wheat which might be entering into competition with our wheat on the European and other markets.

The services of Mr. John Fleming, of Winnipeg, were secured to represent the board in British Columbia, and an office was established in Vancouver from October, 1919, to March, 1920.

The representative of the Canadian Trade Mission in London, Mr. Lloyd Harris, was used by the board from the commencement of its operations until the latter part of October, when he returned to Canada. The board, deeming it advisable that it should be kept informed as far as possible as to the situation in Europe, was then fortunate in securing the services of Mr. W. Sanford Evans. Mr. Evans sailed for London on November 25, 1919, and although his chief function was to advise the board regarding the flour business and wherever possible to negotiate contracts for flour, the information obtained by him in regard to food conditions in the various European countries was invaluable as a guidance to the board.

One of the most important duties incidental to the marketing of the wheat crop, and making returns therefor to the producer, was the registration of participation certificates, and keeping account of the wheat marketed through the board's licensees. Such a position required experience and sound organizing ability. Mr. F. W. Young, of Winnipeg, agreed to combine these duties with that of his position as general manager of the Lake Shippers' Clearance Association. The general satisfaction and smoothness with which this work proceeded gave excellent testimony to the worth of this branch.

A most important branch of the work was the accounting and auditing of the business transacted by the board directly and indirectly through its licensees. Mr. B. F. Griggs, C.A., was placed in charge of this branch as soon as possible after the commencement of the board's operations. A staff of efficient and loyal auditors was gradually developed under his supervision, and notwithstanding that the aggregate business involved a double turnover of between eight and nine hundred million dollars, involving the auditing of the accounts of about 1,100 licensees, I am able at this date to report the completion of the auditing of practically all licensees' accounts. Indeed, the independent Government auditor has signed the financial statement as at December 31, 1920, certifying its accuracy.

Mr. George H. Kelly, milling expert, was in charge of the Flour Department. His extensive knowledge throughout the Dominion of mills and milling was of invaluable assistance to the board, and his well-known impartiality inspired and maintained the confidence of the entire milling trade. Approximately seven million bags of flour were handled through this department, and although our stocks, on order, in transit or in store, exceeded one million barrels at times, not one single bag was lost through deterioration or through not being accounted for.

The success of any organization is always interwoven with the loyalty and ability of its employees and the case of the Canadian Wheat Board was no exception to this rule.

WHOLEHEARTED CO-OPERATION

In conclusion, as chairman of the board, I desire to record an expression of personal appreciation of the wholehearted co-operation and unselfish devotion manifested by my colleagues in the work of the Canadian Wheat Board during the entire period of its existence. Composed of the representatives of varying interests, the board in its work during the past eighteen months in a very practical way has afforded the country an example of the possibilities of co-operation. On many occasions during the period of the board's existence it was necessary to seek the advice and judgment of the members bearing upon transactions of vital national importance. Always, consideration of the national welfare was uppermost. Without this spirit and valuable practical contributions of support to the chairman, any achievement by the Canadian Wheat Board would have been impossible.

The various departments of the grain trade of the Dominion, as well as, with one outstanding exception, the flour-milling interests of Canada, have also co-ope-

rated with the board wholeheartedly in lending their marketing facilities to the needs of the country during the season's operations. For their strict adherence to the many regulations of the board, involving as was inevitable many inconveniences in the conduct of the "trade," this report would be incomplete without expressing sincere appreciation.

Attached hereto is the balance sheet, covering the period from the inception of the board to the 31st December, 1920. From the very nature of the business, this report is necessarily not final. This balance sheet shows ten and one-half million dollars on deposit in various banks and elsewhere, against which there was outstanding, as at the same date, participation certificates aggregating slightly over ten million dollars. Up to this date, about $9,000,000 has been paid, leaving a balance of $1,000,000. Of this balance, claims are already filed with the board for between five and six hundred thousand dollars, covering lost, stolen, or destroyed participation certificates, leaving approximately, perhaps, participation certificates aggregating over four hundred thousand dollars unaccounted for.

Including the disbursing of the interim and final payments, which by themselves will have cost $200.000, the cost of administering the board, including general expenses, auditing, registration of participation certificates, payment of participation certificates, collection of assessments, statistical, and all other branches, will have been less than one-half cent per bushel on the volume handled.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES STEWART,
Chairman.

WINNIPEG, MAN.,
January 28, 1921.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 54

THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND CERTIFICATE

DECEMBER 31, 1920.

CERTIFICATE

To the chairman and members,
The Canadian Wheat Board,
Winnipeg, Man.

On pages , I beg to submit balance sheet, trading and profit and loss accounts.

In my opinion, the said balance sheet, page , is properly drawn up so as to set forth correctly the financial position of the Canadian Wheat Board as at the 31st of December, 1920, as shown by the books and according to the best of my knowledge and information, and the explanation given me.

The audit of the board's books and accounts having been completed to December 31, 1920, I have received certificates of the correctness thereof from the following:—

As to the baord's head office—J. C. Millar, chartered acocuntant.

As to the board's Montreal office—Sharp, Milne and Co., chartered accountants.

As to the board's Toronto office—Lawson, Welch and Campbell, chartered accountants.

It must be understood that the financial position as shown by the said statements is subject to change as the winding up of the board's work proceeds; chiefly by reason of the payment of participation certificates, the settlement of claims, and the costs of so doing. With the exception of the first-mentioned, such amendments will not, in my opinion, be other than of a minor nature, having regard to the magnitude of the transactions exhibited in the following statements.

Approved:

B. F. CHIGGS,
Chartered Accountant.
Comptroller.

GEORGE A. GOUDIE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
Auditors on behalf of the Dominion Government.

WINNIPEG, MAN.
January 25, 1921.

ASSETS

Cash on hand	$ 3,438 38	
Balances at bankers—		
Current accounts	$ 788,853 17	
Deposits at interest	8,224,309 82	
	9,013,162 99	
Province of Manitoba, 6 per cent Treasury bills	1,555,000 00	
		$10,571,601 37
Sundry debtors		263,238 51
Advances to officials		1,001 17
Furniture and fixtures		30,346 18
Grain Exchange seat—Fort William		200 00
		$10,866,387 23

LIABILITIES

Private elevator deposits	$ 10,000 00
Sundry creditors	11,529 81
Items in suspense	246,692 20
Participation certificate distribution payable	10,158,470 14
Balance at credit. Profit and Loss Account	439,695 08
	$10,866,387 23

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

From Inception of Board to December 31, 1920.

By profit on wheat transactions, per page 4			$59,665,852 58
" profit on flour transactions, per page 5			6,277,048 80
" license fees			1,092 50
" interest received on investments and bank deposits			349,214 16
			$66,293,208 04
To bank exchange		$102,592 67	
To Administration costs—			
General Executive	$218,977 78		
Comptroller	119,316 30		
Registration	67,395 34		
Payment of certificates	174,433 88		
Assessments	37,708 70		
Carrying charges and statistics	20,083 07		
		637,915 07	
			740,507 74
Balance, being net profit on operations to December 31, 1920			65,552,700 30
From which there has been appropriated under Regulations Nos. 119 and 127, 48 cents per bushel on 135,652,094 bushels, 12 lb			65,113,005 22
December 31, 1920. Balance at credit Profit and Loss Account			$439,695 08

WHEAT DEPARTMENT

Trading and Profit and Loss Account

From Inception of Board to December 31, 1920.

	Bush.	Lb		
By sales	71,706,856	22		$203,326,794 31
" Assessments collected	.....	..		24,227,106 38
				$227,553,900 69
To purchases, including freight, storage, insurance, etc	71,706,856	22	$164,014,834 97	
" Carrying charges per regulations			3,868,442 64	
" Diversion charges			96,348 72	
				167,979,626 33
Trading profit				$ 59,574,274 36
By interest on loans to Flour Department, less bank interest paid				$ 218,623 90
				$ 59,792,898 26
To Administration costs, including salaries, rentals, telegraph and telephones, travelling expense, postage, printing, stationery, etc				127,045 68
Net profit on wheat transactions				$ 59,665,852 58

FLOUR DEPARTMENT

Trading and Profit and Loss Account

From Inception of Board to December 31, 1920

By Sales (sacks, all sizes, 5,047,016)		$47,419,991 43	
" Export license fees		105,863 52	
			$47,525,854 95
To purchases, including freight, storage, insurance, etc. (sacks, all sizes, 5,047,016)			40,745,393 80
Trading profit			$6,780,461 15
To interest on loans from Bank and Wheat Department		$411,819 05	
" Administration costs, including salaries, rentals, telegraphs and telephones, travelling expense, postage, printing, stationery, etc		91,593 30	
			503,412 35
Net profit on flour transactions			$6,277,048 80

636